THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,776. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANCIENT ORDER OF EGYPTIAN MONKS.—TUESDAY evening, 8 o'clock. Northern arrondissement. By order. G. S. U. S.

CENTRAL PARK, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—YOUNG lady, with her mother; gentleman handed note. Address, stating when and where an interview may be had, K. K. K., box 151 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

GIPSY—SHALL COME THIS AFTERNOON; LEAVE here 2 train. Will wait near station. Important, but run no risk.

H.—LETTER, WATCH AND RING RECEIVED; ALL remain a secret. Return at once or write. FATHER.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS GILLIGAN. When last heard from was on board a canal boat on the Morris and Essex Canal. Address his aunt, CATHARINE BRADY, 744 Ninth avenue, near Fifty-first st., New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. F. L. SIEGEL, formerly F. L. Clatin. Last heard from her was from Detroit, Michigan, 18th May last. Any one who kows something about her whereabouts will confer a favor on her anxious husband, Wm. Siegel, 435 Ninth avenue. Western papers, especially Michigan papers, will please copy.

JOHNNY BOOBY—IT WAS FOR YOU. WHEN CAN I see you? Write soon. W. M.

M.—NO. 19 WILL BE ON THE CORNER THIS DAY, at five o'clock. H.

WILSON—DID YOU GET LETTER SENT TO MRS. Jennie Wilson? I will arrive next Monday, 9 A. M. THOMPSON.

$200 REWARD.—MISSING, SINCE AUGUST 2, Joseph Lowenthal, aged 26; dark complexion, small mustache, height 5 feet 4 inches; had on blue frock coat, ash colored striped pants and straw hat. Above reward will be paid for information leading to his being found by his brother, M. LOWENTHAL, 818 Third avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE NORTH RIVER, A TWO-SAIL Boat; the owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to Mr. C. LOOMER, 604 West Forty-ninth street, Eleventh avenue, between the hours of 6 and 9 in the evening.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, ON TWENTY-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues, a Cash Book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 210 East Twenty-third street.

LOST—A GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASE, MARKED with name of owner. Reward will be paid. GOLDEY, No. 5 Dey street, room 21.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—A SILVER, OPEN FACED WATCH lost, in Prospect Park, on Saturday, August 12, while going from the city line to the Music Stand. The above reward will be paid for its return to 334 Degraw street, Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD—FOR A WHITE SPITZ DOG, ON REturning the same to the owner, 240 William street, corner Duane, in the barber's shop.

$50 REWARD FOR THE SINGLE STONE IN "Eagle Pin." No questions. W. S. Y., room 16, 288 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUGUST 17, ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Full official drawing received for August 1 by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 482, NOS. 25, 62, 77 drew $30,000; Royal Havana Lottery, August 1, No. 18,119 drew $100,000 gold. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street, and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 481—AUGUST 12, 1871.
1, 16, 6, 58, 7, 32, 76, 9, 57, 10, 78, 74.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 482—AUGUST 12, 1871.
77, 62, 25, 52, 57, 50, 73, 21, 11, 28, 6, 67.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 405—AUGUST 12, 1871.
24, 9, 63, 37, 53, 16, 25, 23, 56, 42, 12, 71.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 382—AUGUST 12, 1871.
28, 69, 74, 24, 46, 19, 42, 63, 59, 84, 35, 28.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

AUGUST 17.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. Plan furnished by mail or upon application to JOSEPH BATES & CO., 25 Wall street. Post office box 4,264.

CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. The members of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York are requested to meet at the Casino (near the Mall), in Central Park, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. By order of the President. CHARLES HENDERSON, Secretary.

E. REMINGTON & SONS have opened their office and salesroom for Military and Sporting Breechloaders at 198 Broadway, and offer a large stock of Remington Rifles of patterns approved by the United States, French and Spanish governments. Also Sporting Rifles, Military and Pocket Pistols, Rifle Canes, &c., in great variety. Will supply governments and the trade. W. C. SQUIRE, Secretary.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.—REUNION OF OLD teachers and students at the Academy, August 18. Leave New York on Thursday evening, 17th inst., at 6 o'clock, by People's line steamboats; take 7 A. M. train to Schenevus, on Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Committee may be seen at boat on Thursday, P. M. For further particulars address S. F. JAYNE, 366 West Twenty-third street, New York.

MENZEY'S EXTENSION TABLE (PATENTED MAY 2, 1871).—Equalled by none in combined merits of economy, durability, simplicity and perfection, is now on exhibition for one week only at Earle's Hotel, corner Canal and Centre streets, and the public are invited to call and examine.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 748 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residence if desired.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, AUGUST 1.—No. 18,119 drew $100,000 gold. Kentucky class—Nos. 77, 62, 25 drew $30,000. Hamburg Official of July 21 and 23 received. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PHARmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, 72 Union place, he will appoint a time for their examination. LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SAFE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, ONE SECOND HAND combination lock office Safe, of Herring's or Marvin's make; also one heavy platform store Truck. Address A. NELSON, 286 Pearl street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—AT A special meeting of the Fleetwood Association, held at the Club House, August 7, it was unanimously resolved that from the present date the Club House Park and its surroundings shall be exclusively for the use and accommodation of its members.

The Board would be pleased to receive the names of such gentlemen as would like to become members. The conditions of membership, without box stall, is $50 per year, dating from August 1, 1871; with exclusive use of box stall, $300, for five years, dating from August 1, 1871.

From the present date the iron gate, adjacent to the Club House, will be closed to all but members. The members will confer a favor and much assist the carrying out of the proper management of the affairs of the association by having their tickets with them until such time as they may be known by the gatekeeper. Any further information will be furnished by the President, Superintendent or the Clerk of the Association, who will always be found at the Park.

By order of P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.

FLEETWOOD PARK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, AT 4 P. M. Stake. $500.
Bob Johnson enters gr. m. Stella.
A. Patterson enters b. g. Greenhorn.
H. Casey enters s. g. Hickey.
M. Hellenger enters b. g. Hiram.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 4½ P. M. Match, $500.
John Murphy enters b. m. Lady Murphy.
William E. Weeks enters blk. g. Eight Bells.
Mile heats, best three in five under saddles.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

SARATOGA RACES, six days, commencing August 16. A very large number of horses, including all the best in America, are in attendance. Excellent racing is anticipated. W. R. TRAVERS, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

POOLS SOLD AT THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB Restaurant, 1,187 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth street, on the Saratoga races, on Tuesday evening and on every evening during the meeting; also, 11 o'clock day of races. Telegram each race as soon as run. T. B. JOHNSON.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV., where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A.—WOOD BROTHERS CO., 740 BROADWAY, have the following secondhand Carriages for sale at low prices:—
One C spring Clarence.
One round front Coupe.
One straight front Coupe.
One Cabriolet.
One six-seat Phaeton.
One C spring Barouche.
One six-seat Rockaway.
One "Tea Cart," nearly new and very stylish.
One top Road Wagon.
One no top Road Wagon.
One round front Landaulet, for one or two horses.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at WALDRON & COOKE'S, New Church street, corner Cedar and Liberty streets,
One fine, sound, young pair bay Horses, 5 and 6 years; good drivers single or double; warranted.
One black Horse, 15½ hands, 7 years; good business horse.
One bay 6 year old Mare; warranted sound and true.
One sorrel Horse, 15¼ hands; splendid coupe horse.
One three-quarter seat Road Wagon and Harness.
Two bay Canadian Horses; young, sound and true.
One Horse, top Buggy and Harness.
Two good Business Horses and set Double Harness.
One gray Mare, 16 hands; sold to close an estate.
One Express Wagon and Harness.
One Arabian Mare and Road Wagon.
One Horse, Grocer's Wagon and Harness.
This sale includes some of the best Horses we have ever offered.
WALDRON & COOKE sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, Unclaimed Baggage of Dodd's Express.

A.—MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER. GREAT SALE OF TROTTING AND ROAD STOCK, Road Wagons, fine Harness, &c., AT THE AMERICAN CLUB STABLES, 134 AND 136 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, On TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, at 10 o'clock, BY ORDER OF GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Esq., who was seriously injured at the late FERRYBOAT EXPLOSION, the following FOUR CELEBRATED TROTTERS, Road Wagons, &c., consisting of
THE BAY HORSE "BILLY WHITNEY," with a record of 2:36, 15 high, 6 years old, fine driver, warranted sound and kind.
THE GRAY MARE "NANCY WADE," with a record of 2:41, 15½ high, 6 years old, very handsome dapple gray, elegant driver, warranted sound and kind.
THE BAY MARE "KITTY," can trot in 2:50, 15½ high, 7 years old, free and stylish driver, warranted sound and kind.
THE HANDSOMEST BAY MARE in the United States, "LADY RICHARDS," can beat 2:30, 15½ high, 6 years old, elegant and stylish driver, warranted sound and kind.
ONE DUSENBURY & NELSON TOP WAGON.
ONE BREWSTER TOP WAGON.
ONE OPEN ROAD WAGON.
TWO SETS FINE LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS.
TWO SETS FINE LIGHT SINGLE HARNESS.
BLANKETS, SHEETS, NETS, BITS, &c.; everything appertaining to a first class road establishment.
STOCK CAN BE SEEN and catalogues obtained, as above, any time previous to sale.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OR POSTPONEMENT on account of the weather.

A.—CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Carriages to make room for fall stock.—A very fine assortment of all styles Carriages, both new and second hand, consisting of Pony Phaetons, both with and without tops; Depot Wagons, Rockaways, Top and no top Wagons, &c., &c., 50 per cent less than Broadway prices. Call and examine. Sheets, Harness, Whips, &c., &c. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Park and Pony Phaetons, Doctors' Wagons, Express and Business Wagons, Rockaways, top and no top Buggies, Depot Wagons, Harness, and all the stock very cheap.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT ROCKAWAYS, Phaetons, Victorias, Coupe Rockaways, road Buggies and pony Phaetons, new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices, at Manufacturers' Union Repository, 638 Broadway.

A VALUABLE BROOD OR FARM MARE, SOUND and kind; a low priced covered Wagon and Harness, fit for grocer or pedler; a rare chance; must be sold; at 477 Pearl street.

A.—TOP AND OPEN WAGONS, PARK, PONY AND Doctors' Phaetons, Coupe and light Rockaways, Express and Jagger Wagons; also single and double Harness, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., at prices far below any house in New York, at 1,435 and 1,437 Broadway, near Forty-first street. LITTLE & TURNER.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—CASH BARGAINS in light Carriages and Harness. First rate all leather Buggies at $160. Fine assortment first class cut under and plain Rockaways, Depot, Road and Jagger Wagons, elegant C spring top Pony Phaeton, &c.; also great variety of Harness, Sheets, Nets, Robes, Whips, &c., at wholesale and retail; all new and warranted perfect and reliable every way. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street.

AN ELEGANT KENTUCKY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high, 6 years old, and bay Horse, 15½ hands high, been used by a lady, together with single and double Harness and a Dog Cart, for sale cheap, at 28 West Twenty-sixth street.

A SPAN OF BAY HORSES FOR SALE—16 HANDS high, sound and kind; warranted to trot in 2:50 to the pole. To be seen at S. D. BRUCK'S stable, 215 West Forty-first street, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

AT DAY & SON'S FACTORY—NEW AND SECOND hand Coupe Rockaways, Top and Road Buggies of all kinds sold cheap for cash. 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

A GOOD SOUND HORSE, HARNESS AND GROCER'S Wagon, with top, for sale; price $140. To be seen on Monday and Tuesday, from 9 to 3, at 495 Hudson street, near Christopher.

A DOCTOR'S BUGGY, ONLY VERY LITTLE USED, cheap, for sale; also a rosewood Piano, new. Apply at 44 Amity street, in the drug store.

A.—CARRIAGES AND HARNESS OF EVERY KIND for summer and winter; prices 25 per cent less than Broadway; several second hand Carriages cheap. HAM, Fourth street, near Broadway.

A LOT OF HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY for sale or exchange for Horses of less value; also a few low priced Horses, fit for cars, trucks or any business. Inquire at 541 Canal street, corner of Washington.

AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF top and no top road, express and second hand Wagons at 25 per cent less than cost. Call and examine before purchasing. 97 and 99 Charles street.

A BAY MARE, 8 YEARS, 15½ HANDS, SOUND, KIND, gentle for lady, $100; team sorrel Horses, 8 years, 16 hands, $300; separate if desired. 239 West Thirty-first st.

CARRIAGES.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OFFERED, LOWest manufacturers' prices, comprising extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depots, Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons and Harness. H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LIVERY, BOARDing and Sale Stables in Brooklyn; everything in the best order and doing a fine business; the only reason for selling, the owner has other business to attend to. Address B. C., box 112 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE TOP AND PEDLER'S WAGON, suitable for dry goods or cigars. Third avenue, corner 105th street.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SORREL MARE, SIX YEARS old, 15½ hands; warranted sound and kind; free and stylish driver; fit for wagon; would suit a gentleman or lady or doctor; must be sold. Call at 86 King street, in the butcher shop.

FOR SALE—SIX YOUNG HORSES, WARRANTED sound and kind, as the owner has now no use for them. Call for three days at 83 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, extra fine under the saddle and a splendid driver; warranted sound and kind. Also a Basket Phaeton, nearly new. Nos. 15 and 17 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY FINE GENTLEman's Road Horse, 15.3½ hands high, mahogany bay, 8 years old; good style and action; excellent traveller and of great endurance; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind. Seen at BRIGGS' stables, 141 West Twenty-third street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GRAY PONY, 13¾ HANDS high; sound and kind; warranted; suitable for a lady or children to drive. Apply at private stable in Second place, between Court and Clinton streets, South Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, a pair of stylish black Horses, perfectly sound and good steppers, with Victoria and Harness. Can be seen at BRIGGS' stables, 141 West Twenty-third street.

JUST ARRIVED THIS MORNING—10 GOOD WORK Horses, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 93 Wooster street, near Spring.

PHAETON.—A BEAUTIFUL EXTENSION TOP PHAEton, for one or two horses, sold at a bargain, at EASTMAN'S stable, 490 Sixth avenue, near Thirtieth street.

SEVERAL SECOND HAND BUGGIES, JUMP SEAT Rockaways, Victoria, Landau, Brett, light Coach and a few slightly soiled (shop worn) Carriages, at great bargains, at Manufacturers' Union Repository, 638 Broadway.

$125 WILL BUY BAY MARE, EXPRESS WAGON and Harness, worth $200; also two other Horses, suitable for cart or truck; sold cheap. 160 Washington st.

$235.—OWNER MUST SELL SPLENDID LEATHER shifting top Buggy, with fine light Harness; city make; used few times. Also Depot Wagon, shifting seats. 511 Seventh avenue, Thirty-eighth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Wednesday, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, A large assortment of Household Furniture, Sewing Machines, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF Carmansville (Washington Heights) Property. The valuable plot of Lots (adjoining the Jumel estate) fronting on 165th street, between Tenth avenue and Harlem River, will be sold at auction, on the premises, Tuesday, August 15, at 6½ P. M. For particulars apply to G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street, or to the Auctioneer, J. H. WILSON, No. 9 Beach street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. WALDRON & COOKE sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at New Church, Liberty and Cedar streets, good Horses, Wagons and Harness. On TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, WALDRON & COOKE sell, at salesroom 108 Liberty street, all the Unclaimed Baggage accumulated by Dodd's Express Company. This sale is worthy the attention of speculators.

AUCTION.—LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE, this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, at the large five story residence, 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, one block west of A. T. Stewart's building, near Fifth avenue:—Velvet, Brussels Carpets, rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, eight beautiful Parlor Suits, latest style, made to order, covered with satin brocatel and reps; French, Turkish and Oriental Furniture, of the latest style; Works of Art, Bronzes, Paintings by great artists; Statuary, Vases, Cabinets, Etageres, Grained and Inlaid Tables, Mirrors, Brocatel and Lace Curtains, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.; Curled Hair and Spring Mattresses; Bedding, Blankets, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, covered with reps and haircloth; Clocks, corner and side Etageres, two magnificent Sideboards, one cost $800; two Hertz's patent Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Sets, with Crystal, Cut Glass, Silver and China Ware, Cutlery, Servants' Furniture, &c. Sale positive. Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. BOOTS AND SHOES. EXTRA LARGE SALE OF FALL GOODS. We shall offer on TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, at 10½ o'clock, TWO THOUSAND CASES OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety and style, adapted to city or country trade, and sold without any reservation, in lots to suit purchasers. AARON CLAFLIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCtioneer, sells THIS DAY (Monday), August 14, at 11 o'clock, at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Pianoforte, made to order by best city makers; magnificent 7 octave rosewood Pianoforte, full round corners, made by celebrated makers; velvet Carpets, pier Mirrors, lace Curtains, carved rosewood Suits in satin brocatel, rosewood Etageres and Cabinets, Centre and Side Tables, gilt Clocks, Vases, mantel Ornaments, two black walnut Extension Tables, Buffets, Chairs, Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver and Glass Ware, rosewood and black walnut Bedroom Suits, Lounges, Chairs, hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, Oilcloth, Stair Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, Ice Box. Sale positive.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, Parlor Suits, in brocatel, reps, &c.; walnut, rosewood and mahogany Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Chairs, Lounges, marble top Tables, Carpets, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Mattresses, Pailasses, Feather Pillows, Parlor and other Desks, Oil Paintings, &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER. JOHN A. DUNN & CO. Mortgage sale. Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 233 Bowery, the Fixtures and Furniture of a Cigar Store. Black walnut Counter, Chairs, Tables, Ice Box, &c., together with a large lot of Household Furniture, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Sheets, Blankets. P. DALY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CAMPBELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS—NO. 4 WEST Fourth street, sells by Auction, Thursday, first class Sample Room Liquor Store, with fine Cigar Store attached, on Sixth avenue. Bargain offered at private sale.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, AUCTIONEER (SUCCESSOR TO Wm. Witters), sells this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, fine Parlor Suits in reps and haircloth, black walnut marble top Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Centre Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Chairs, Commodes; Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Gas Chandeliers; Hair, Husk, Excelsior and Straw Mattresses; Feather Beds, Pillows, Bedding, Oilcloths, Matting, Refrigerators, Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware and Kitchen Utensils. Also, by order of the Marshal, a small lot of Furniture, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Mortgage sale of Coach and Horses. This day, Monday, August 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 1 North William street, one Coach and three Horses. MATHEW BEIRNE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 10, 1871. Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., commencing on TUESDAY, September 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain V. P. Van Antwerp, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of
11,000 Great Coats,
8,000 pairs Drawers,
2,000 Shirts,
29,000 Wool Blankets,
1,600 pairs Trousers,
200,000 pairs Stockings,
5,500 pairs Boots and Shoes,
23,770 Knapsacks,
20,757 Haversacks,
and various other articles. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells, this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at four story mansion 124 West Twenty-sixth street, the complete Furniture contained in the above, viz.:—Brilliant-toned rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits in satin and silk reps, Mirrors, Paintings, Lace Curtains, Cabinets, Tables, &c.; also Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture Suits to match, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, spring, hair and feather Beds, Pillows, Bedding, and also Kitchen and Basement Furniture, Plate, Cutlery, China, Glass Ware, Lounges, Brussels Carpets, &c.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER. By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, and Dealers in New Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine street, New York. WEDNESDAY, August 16, at 2 P. M., on the premises, absolute sale at auction of choice and valuable Lots, adjoining the West End Hotel property, at Long Branch, N. J. These Lots, lying most on Pond and Brighton avenues, are among the best at Long Branch for business purposes or for residence, and are situated at the centre of the most valuable part of the town. The terms of sale will be 10 per cent cash on day of sale, 30 per cent within 30 days, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage. Parties desiring to attend this sale will take steamer Jesse Hoyt, from foot of Murray street, at 9:30 A. M. For maps apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine street.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place—Will sell this day, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 170 and 172 Centre street, the entire Stock of Lathes and Presses (both power and foot), Shafting, Belting, Pulleys and Hangers, together with an assortment of other Machinery; also Lease of Premises.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Languages; separate ladies' department; all summer, day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER FROM Paris wishes a few pupils, beginners or advanced ones. Call on or address Professor PAUL GIRARD, 51 Lexington avenue.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, remains open day and evening all summer; ladies receive special attention in stylish writing; gentlemen can secure private desks this week without extra charge.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDing and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th street and Kingsbridge road, New York; seventeenth year. The school will reopen September 15. V. PREVOST, principal. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, 25 Pine street, New York.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, FOR TWELVE BOYS ONLY, reopens September 9; unrivalled success; high, spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL P., box 152 Post office, Orange, N. J.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHODIST Building, corner Eleventh street and Broadway, opens August 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S FEMALE ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y. Studies resumed first Monday in September; terms for board and tuition $250 per annum. For full particulars send for prospectus.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE JAMES O'BRIEN Association of the Twentieth ward will be held at Emmit Hall, Thirtieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, this evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. Members are hereby notified to attend; also all willing to join. By order. T. J. QUIRK, President. J. E. STAPLES, Secretary. MATTHEW BURNS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on bond and mortgage; Builders' Loans, Leaseholds and Merchandise; Bonds, Stocks and Miscellaneous Securities negotiated; First, Second, &c. mortgages wanted. Advances.

CASH WANTED—FOR A GILT EDGE MORTGAGE OF $3,300 on property worth $6,000, payable $1,000 each January; no other encumbrance. Address J. L. R., 89 White street.

FOR SALE— Choice City and County Bonds, paying from Ten to Twelve per cent, Free of all taxes. First class Securities of undoubted character below par. Cash valuation of property, $45,719,817. Whole indebtedness (limited), only $892,000. Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities, for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Auctioneer, Dealer and Broker in Municipal Bonds, 43 Pine street, New York. N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

FOR SALE, NEW YORK AND BOSTON RAILWAY COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per cent Gold Bonds. Also New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company (now known as New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company) First Mortgage Eight per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000. 185 BLEECKER STREET, NEW YORK. SIX PER CENT interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards withdrawn before January. DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available everywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits payable on demand, with interest due. Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the city, if desired. Send for circular. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK (VIADUCT) RAILWAY COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners of Stock Subscriptions to the New York Railway Company, give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of such company will be closed on the 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1871. Until that day the books will remain open for subscribers at the banking house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., 11 Nassau street, and also at the Bank of the Metropolis, 31 Union square. Until the books of subscription are closed all subscribers for stock will have the benefit of interest upon the several instalments paid, as allowed to those subscribing within thirty days after the books were opened. Dated NEW YORK, July 24, 1871. ALEXANDER T. STEWART, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, LEVI P. MORTON, Commissioners on Behalf of the Company.

$150.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and Staten Island property, in sums to suit. SIMONSON & WATTERS, No. 1½ Pine street.

$750.000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND Mortgage, on Improved Property, in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 715 BROADWAY—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILKS, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c., bought; also Money liberally advanced on the same. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, FORMERLY 559—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Life Policies, Furniture; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Take notice.—Removed to 896

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost value. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker. 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

D. M. JOHNSON, 195½ BOWERY, UP STAIRS—ADvances money to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silk, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c., or the goods bought at full value. Parties in want of Money or Merchandise will find this the most elegant and extensive establishment in this country.

PRIVATE LOAN OFFICE, 328 WEST THIRTY-SECOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Business strictly private and confidential. MR. BOSCAN.

PRIVATE HOUSE—PARLOR FOR LADIES—11 AND 17 Abingdon square.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Furniture and all descriptions of merchandise; same bought. Storage taken. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 10 to 5. A. C. HERTS.

1.191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S JEWelry and Coral store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer. Cash advances on same if required to any amount. 1,191 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE Lake Vineyard Wine Company, at Lake Vineyard, Los Angelos, and San Francisco, Cal., and our interest in New York, having been consolidated, the business will hereafter be conducted, at all the above mentioned places, under the firm name of MORROW, CHAMBERLIN & CO. NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—CARLTON CURTIS AND J. DE BARTH Shorb having sold their respective interests in our house to Lucien Curtis, of San Francisco, Cal., they retire from the firm, and Lucien Curtis becomes a partner from this date. MORROW, CHAMBERLIN & CO. NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A LIBERAL ARRANGEMENT WILL BE MADE WITH a party to influence capital for the purchase and development of a mining property of great intrinsic value, located in this State. Address MINING, box 226 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN DESIRES TO invest a few thousand dollars, with services, in a business that will pay a fair profit. Address ADVERTISER, box 200 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE MERchandise business, with a first class party; capital required $1,200 cash. Call on MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A small capital to invest in a well established business. Apply at 490 Myrtle avenue, near Hall street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY BUSINESS, ESTABLISHED nearly 20 years; proprietor is advanced in years and wants to sell; a young man who is energetic and enterprising can extend the business to any amount; income last month, $1,350; price $7,500. Address JACOB COCKS, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED House, with elegantly fitted up Saloon, up town; without any exception the best locality in the city. Principals only. Address S. B., box 167 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED OR A SILENT PARTNER—WHO shall take charge of the sale of goods for a silk factory, manufacturing all kinds of dress goods, plain and fancy. Address E. Von Nordhausen, 119 Nassau street, from ten till twelve o'clock daily.

"THE INVENTORS' EXHIBITION AND PATENT Right Association," 12 Warren street, New York, solicits Patents, exhibits, sells and buys Patents and Patented Goods. "PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE;" price 10 cents. Agents wanted.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $1,000, IN A FIRST class business, paying $5,000 per year. Call at 38 West Twenty-sixth street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN DEPOSIT A few hundred dollars as security; can secure a good salary; a good penman or salesman preferred. Address SUPERINTENDENT, station D.

$3.000.—A PARTNER WANTED, WITH THIS amount, to extend one of the best manufacturing businesses in this city connected with shipping and railroads; it pays one-half profit, and can be extended to any amount, and is a monopoly. For full particulars apply in person to R. LOVE, 176 Mulberry street.

$10.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST class business, which has been established many years; location first class; best of references given and required. Address RODGERS, box 110 Herald office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Manufacturers, A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS. Geneva, 31 quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship THURINGIA, Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, August 15, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg. First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, gold, payable in United States gold. The ALLEMANIA will sail August 22, 1871. KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE. The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

SCOTIA	Wednesday, Aug. 16	ALGERIA, Satrdy., Aug. 19
CHINA	Wednesday, Aug. 23	ABYSSINIA Satrdy Aug. 26
RUSSIA	Wednesd'y, Aug. 30	CALABRIA, Satrdy Sept. 2
JAVA	Wednesday, Sept. 6	BATAVIA., Satrdy Sept. 9
CUBA	Wednesday, Sept. 13	PARTHIA, Satrdy Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—

Per Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday Ships.	
Cabin	$130, gold	Cabin	$100, gold
Second Cabin	80, gold	Second Cabin	80, gold

Return Tickets, Cabin .... $220 and $250, gold
Second Cabin .... $150, gold
By Steamers carrying Steerage passengers.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage .... $30, currency.
Return Tickets .... $150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre .... Saturday, August 26
LAFAYETTE, Roussan .... Saturday, September 9
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie .... Saturday, September 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, October 7
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre:—
First cabin .... $140 | Second cabin $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE McKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE for Queenstown and Liverpool.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LIMERICK .... Thursday, August 10, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, August 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL .... Thursday, August 19, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, August 24, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN. The steamship HANOVER, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Thursday, August 17, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship MAIN, Captain K. von Oterendorp, on Saturday, August 19. Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

THE GRAND AQUATIC CARNIVAL AT HALIFAX, N. S. Excursion Tickets.

Steamship DIRIGO, of Maine Steamship Company's line, will leave from pier 38, East River, at 4 o'clock on Thursday, August 17 and 24, arriving in Portland Saturday, connecting with the first class steamer Forest City. Passengers can avail themselves of this opportunity, at reduced fare, to witness this grand display under the management of the Royal Halifax Club. Through tickets to Halifax, $9. For further information apply to J. F. AMES, Agent. Office on pier.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—CARrying the United States mails. Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, ——, ... August 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Whineray .... August 23, at 11 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. CUNARD LINE.
ALGERIA .... Sails Saturday, August 19, at 2 P. M.
ABYSSINIA .... Sails Saturday, August 26, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage passage to New York, $34.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from pier 47 North River,
THE QUEEN, Thomas...Saturday, August 19, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, Webster .... Saturday, August 26, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDON. Steamship PARAGUAY .... August 30, 1871. Rates of passage, in currency:— First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, 54 and 55 South street.

WHITE STAR LINE. New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Captain Thompson, August 19, at 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, October 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Aug. 19	ASSYRIA	Wed., Aug. 16
BRITANNIA	Sat., Aug. 26	ALEXANDRIA	Wed., Aug. 23
EUROPA	Sat., Sept. 2	IOWA	Wed., Aug. 30
INDIA	Sat., Sept. 9	ISMAILIA	Wed., Sept. 6

and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China, via Panama, Carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight to Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Marsha and Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru, and Chile.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

August 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of August 12.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco September 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken .... Wednesday, August 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only). Wednesday, August 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmermann .... Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)... Wednesday, Sept 13
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice .... August 17
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards .... August 24
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams .... August 31
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. Old Dominion Steamship Company. Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street, For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. The steamship ISAAC BELL will sail on Tuesday, August 15, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points south and Southwest. Apply at office, on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Wednesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river. For freight or passage apply to Wm. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS.—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail. The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, will leave Saturday, August 19. Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. R. and C. Railroad. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 113 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. Southern Line. The steamship C. W. LORD, Captain ——, will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, August 23. Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steamers of this line will in the future sail on Wednesdays instead of Saturdays.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line. The steamship CORTES, Captain S. Whitman, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, August 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $60, steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE. From pier No. 6 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MISSISSIPPI, on Saturday, August 19. Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest, sailing from pier No. 29 North River at 3 P. M. every Wednesday and Saturday. The first class sidewheel steamship SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckitt, will sail on Wednesday, August 16. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates. For freight and passage apply to HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West street, corner of Warren. For through freight tariff and rates apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance on Thomas street. The steamship MANHATTAN will follow and sail on Saturday, August 19.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, POPULAR, long established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving pier 39, North River (Vestry street), one block south of Jersey City ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—CARS BY steam leave Greenwood for Coney Island from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. every 40 minutes until 8 o'clock; Sundays every half hour; last car leaves Coney Island every night at 11 o'clock. The 11 and 12 o'clock P. M. cars from Greenwood only go to Guntherville.

FOR GREENWICH AND STAMFORD.—THE NEW and gorgeous steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 3:30, and Thirty-seventh street at 3:45 P. M. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE SWIFT AND beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 2:45, and Thirty-seventh street at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Four excursions to Sandy Hook and return, daily (Sunday excepted). The magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK AND JESSE HOYT will leave Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, as follows:—
PLYMOUTH ROCK .... 6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
JESSE HOYT .... 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Fare to Sandy Hook and return, $1 00.
On Sundays the PLYMOUTH ROCK will make her regular trips to Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens and Newburg, each way, leaving pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 8:30 A. M., arriving in New York on return at 7 P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—TICKETS for sale and baggage checked at the office of the Erie Railway Baggage Express Company, corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, for Albany, Troy, Sharon and Saratoga Springs, by the Albany day line of steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Also for Long Branch, Newport and Boston, and to all points on the line of the Erie Railroad and the West and Southwest. This is the only express company running direct to Long Branch and Newport.

SHARON SPRINGS DIRECT. The Day Line, People's Line or Troy Line steamers ticket and check direct to Sharon Springs by ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. Drawing room cars from Albany to the Springs. Night boat passengers reach Sharon at 9:45 A. M.; by day line at 9 P. M., or by 10:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad from New York (change at Albany, free transfer) at 6:17 P. M. (quicker than by any other route). S. E. MAYO, General Ticket Agent.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR CATSKILL, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Tivoli, New Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steamer SUNNYSIDE, on and after Saturday, July 1, leaves pier 43 North River, foot of Spring street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE MARY POWELL, FROM VESTRY STREET AT 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout 5:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie 6:30, Milton 6:45, Newburg 7:30, Cornwall 7:45, West Point 8:05, Cozzens' 8:15, arriving in New York at 10:45.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—STEAMERS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW from Vestry street at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry boat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson, connecting with evening trains on the New York Central for the West, and on and after June 26 with the Albany and Susquehanna road for Sharon Springs ($4 from New York) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New York). At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steamboat SCHUYLER.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND, NORTH AND EAST RIVER ROUTE—North River Line.—Steamer NORWALK leaves West Tenth street at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; leaves pier 35, North Moore street, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; leaves pier No. 4, Morris street, at 10, 1 and 4. East River Line.—Steamer NAUSHON leaves Eighth street at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; leaves Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—Steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Annett, leaves Christopher street daily at 10 A. M. 2, 5½ and 7½ P. M.; Fort Lee, 7¼ and 11¾ A. M., 4 and 6½ P. M.; landing at Thirty-fourth street on all but the last up trip.

FISHING BANKS DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAYS).—The steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, will leave Peck slip at 7:45, Christopher street at 8:30 and pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Schlebel's Brass and Cotillon Band. Baits, lines and refreshments on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW, STANCH, SEA going steamer FLORENCE, Capt. John A. Carnie, Jr., leaves Christopher street (North River), 8:45 A. M.; Franklin street (North River), 9 A. M.; pier No. 4 (North River), 9:15; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30: leave the beach 4 P. M. Refreshments on board. The best surf and still water bathing in America. Also superior picnic groves and ramblers. Arrangements can be made for select parties. Inquire on board, or at 223 West street.

STEAMERS, GROVES AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions.—The beautiful new steamer Pride of Gotham, with first class Groves, Steamers and Barges, on favorable terms. BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

FURNITURE.

A.—NOTICE.—KELLY & CO., CORNER OF TWENTY-fifth street and Sixth avenue, are now offering a large and splendid assortment of Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Oilcloths, &c., at very low prices. Weekly or monthly payments taken. A call respectfully solicited.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, No. 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL sell magnificent Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel, cost $450, for $200; one do., $60; Pianoforte, cost $750, for $275; Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Etageres, Bookcases, Chamber and Dining Furniture. 34 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

AT RESIDENCE 12 EAST TENTH STREET, ONE block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue—Magnificent double Parlor Suit, satin brocatel, 14 pieces, made to order for $750, for $175; one do., $150; walnut Library and Parlor Suits, from $40 to $100; French, Turkish and Oriental Furniture, Bronzes, Paintings, Works of Art, Pianoforte, Chamber Suits, in rosewood and walnut; rich China, Crystal and Silver Ware, at a great sacrifice.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL sell Furniture, contents of five story residence 120 West Twenty-third street—Magnificent Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, 14 pieces, cost $700, for $150; reps and haircloth Suits, $50 to $75; Dining Room and Bedroom Suits, latest style, at less than half original cost; Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, &c. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

MAGNIFICENT MARIE ANTOINETTE STYLE PARlor Suit, in satin, cost $800, for $250; one Pompadour style double Parlor Suit, silk reps, cost $900, for $275; one do., medallion back, satin brocatel, cost $350, for $150; a large variety, all styles and all colors satin brocatel and reps Parlor Suits, from $45 up to $125; Turkish Easy Chairs; Lounges, from $15 up to $75; also a large stock Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Furniture, at the greatest bargain; warranted. Boxed and delivered free. At E. ROTH'S furniture and commission warehouse, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Bowery. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

SOFA BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S PATENT SOFA BED. A handsome Tete Sofa, containing separate spring and hair mattresses. Liberal terms of payment. W. S. HUMPHREYS', Furniture Warerooms, 634 Broadway.

TAKE NOTICE.—HAVING TO DISPOSE OF COMPLETE Furniture of four story mansion 24 West Twenty-sixth street will sell cheap for cash brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, for $250; Parlor Suits, cost $450, for $150; rep, $30; Bedroom Suits for $30; Brussels Carpets 50c. yard; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes and 20 curled Hair Mattresses. House to let.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 PATCHEN PLACE, 10TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A reliable woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; no objection to the country; first class reference.

6 BOWLING GREEN.—A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH girl as cook and laundress or to do up stairs work and waiting or general housework, city or country.

18 LEWIS ST.—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, BY A woman of great experience; her daughter (aged 15 years) must be with her, but will be found very useful; has references.

28 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; no objection to the city or country; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

32 HORATIO ST., IN THE STORE.—TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress.

107 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist with washing; good city reference.

130 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A respectable Scotch Protestant woman as cook and laundress; city or country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

132 WEST 15TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to a boarding house. Can be seen until engaged.

151 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call for two days.

155 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; would assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best references.

175 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; IS a good baker, and would assist in the washing; good city reference.

179 7TH AV., NEAR 52D ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXperienced woman, who is a good cook, an excellent bread and biscuit maker and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; or would take a laundress' place; can flute first class; highest testimonials as regards character and capability from last employer's, where she has lived two years. Can be seen until engaged.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first class cook; will go to a hotel or restaurant; city reference.

206 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A COMPETENT woman as first class cook; understands meats, soups, pastries and desserts; city or country; excellent reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 3.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small private family; good city reference.

222 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—An American girl as cook; is an excellent baker; country preferred; good city references. Call for two days.

231 EAST 28TH ST., BELL NO. 3.—A WIDOW LADY of respectability as cook or housekeeper; will make herself useful in any part of the house; has had experience.

327 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

408 EAST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; has a girl aged 15, able to wait on table and do light work; no objection to the country or boarding house; they would do the work of a small family between them; would prefer a place without washing.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable competent woman as first class cook in a private family; has three years' reference from her last place.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH sts.—As first class cook; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 45TH ST.—A RESpectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

58 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family in the city, or chambermaid and to take care of children; two years best city reference. Call Monday and Tuesday.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid in a private family; unexceptionable references.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with children; four years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and hairdresser or as chambermaid and care growing children; city reference.

204 EAST 63D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress and would assist with the washing and ironing if required; no objection to the country; has good city reference.

213 WEST 29TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AN ENGLISH girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or nurse in a private family. Call for two days.

218 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; would go to the country; best city references.

235 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; is willing and obliging.

310 WEST 44TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with washing and ironing.

449 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting; best city reference.

739 6TH AV., IN CONFECTIONERY STORE.—AS chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing; best city reference. Mrs. GAFTNEY.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH sts., in toy store.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork or waiting in a private family; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

20 WEST 4TH ST.—A PARISIAN DRESSMAKER, recently arrived, making the latest styles, would like to get some engagements by day. Apply to Madame SEGER.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., THE FIRST PRIVATE house from 5th av.; no sign at the door.—Paris dress and cloak making done. Terms very moderate during dull months. Inquire for Madame.

162 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER (late of A. T. Stewart's) will go to ladies at $1 50 per day; a perfect fit warranted. Address Mrs. M. J.

205 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut, fit and operate; city reference.

224 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; good reference.

332 WEST 55TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO plain sewing and is willing to take care of children.

338 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS DRESSMAKER and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; will also take care of children; no objection to the country. Apply for two days.

397 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest styles; walking suits and evening dresses made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices. Garments cut and fitted. Miss CLINCH.

468 7TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., third floor.—A competent dressmaker wishes to make a few engagements; can cut and fit all kinds of walking suits and evening dresses; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Ring third bell.

485 6TH AV.—AN EXCELLENT FRENCH SEAMstress; is a good dressmaker and operator; would go out by the day. Address M. C.

735 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.—A SUPERIOR dressmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires engagements in families; no objection to the country; best reference. Address Mrs. A.

General Housework, &c.

23 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear.—A respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable middle aged woman to do general housework; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, willing and obliging; strictly honest.

181 LUDLOW ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

219 WEST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; city reference. Call for two days.

326 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do general housework in a small private family; understands plain cooking; excellent references. Call for two days.

342 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family.

425 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; has the best city reference.

427 WEST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference. Call for two days.

442 WEST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework; is willing and obliging.

489 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework; will be found willing and obliging.

510 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—Two young girls, lately landed; one to do general housework and the other as chambermaid.

895 3D AV., CORNER 54TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

1,054 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference if required.

1,133 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; best reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

4 WHITE ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—AN AMERICAN woman as housekeeper; is willing to make herself generally useful.

124 ELM ST., NEAR CANAL, FIRST FLOOR.—A housekeeper for a widower or a widow. Inquire after ten o'clock.

360 WEST 12TH ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON st.—A respectable German girl as housekeeper; widower's family preferred; no objection to travel as lady's companion; city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

648 KOSCIUSKO ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A young American widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; chief object, a good home. Address Mrs. BROOKS, care of C. Y. Junier.

A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT, REFERRING TO A country gentleman's family she lived 12 years with as housekeeper, is desirous of a similar position in the country; will do the family sewing or any work not menial; wages $12. Address Miss HENDERSON, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, for three days.

Laundresses, &c.

54 HENRY ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman in a respectable family; is a first class washer and ironer. Call for two days.

124 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country for two months; best city reference.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes to do washing at her own home; fluting and gentlemen's washing done at the lowest rates.

154 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FRONT house, second floor, room 6.—A respectable woman wishes some washing and ironing at her own house, or to go out by the day; best city references required.

156 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AN EXperienced laundress to go out by the day or take washing home; does up linen in a superior style.

158 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes washing at her own house or to go out by the day.

211 WEST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in washing and ironing by the day at her house; good satisfaction given.

228 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., back basement.—A woman as fine washer, ironer and fluter, either to go out by day or take home to residence; also cleaning house, either agent or private families; best reference if required.

338 EAST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes gentlemen's, ladies or families' washing by the dozen or piece or contract; terms moderate. Address Mrs. HONOUR.

427 WEST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable widow woman to go out by the day; understands fluting and polishing; best city reference.

642 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleaning.

761 8TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., second floor, front room.—A respectable colored woman wishes families' or gentlemen's washing, from 75c. to $1 per dozen.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 45TH ST.—A REspectable woman wishes private families' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

36 WEST BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.—A YOUNG married woman, who has lost her own child, desires one to wet nurse at her own home; fresh breast of milk; best reference.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY, ELDERLY American woman as nurse; is fully competent and experienced; will go out of the city. Call on Mrs. H. L.

62 MARKET ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, AGED 16 YEARS, in a private family, to take care of children, or would assist with the light housework. Call for two days.

75 3D AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE DESIRES AN IMmediate engagement; first class references.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WELSH GIRL (Protestant) as nurse in a private family. Call for two days.

121 WALKER ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG married woman to take a baby in to wet nurse; good care given.

158 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. A respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; best city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes to take a baby to her own house to wet nurse; best city reference.

209 WEST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as nurse; can take care of a baby or instruct grown children; is a good seamstress.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse. Mrs. GARLAND.

342 EAST 11TH ST., 1ST AND 2D AVS., FIRST floor.—A respectable Scotch widow, not long in the country, to mind children, do chamberwork and be generally useful.

348 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A REspectable married woman, who has lost her child, 2 months and 21 days old, as wet nurse; no objection to go in the country; best city reference.

654 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 7.—A COMPEtent young woman to take care of children; understands the care of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. Call for two days.

Waitresses, &c.

66 WEST 43D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class waiter in a private family, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Most excellent city references. Can be seen for two days.

230 VARICK ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT as waitress in a private family.

Miscellaneous.

33 BEEKMAN PLACE, FOOT OF 50TH ST., EAST River.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, wishes to give German, French and English lessons; would go as visiting governess or make an arrangement to teach in schools the next scholastic year. Address TEACHER.

195 ALLEN ST., FOURTH FLOOR, ROOM 17.—A middle-aged Protestant Scotch woman to take charge of an invalid. Call for three days.

1,432 3D AV. AND 81ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as general servant in a small family. Call for two days.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE pupils, to whom she will teach French and Spanish, grammatically and conversationally, at $4 per month. Address L. T. W., Herald office.

A PARISIAN LADY, A GOOD MUSICIAN, MUCH EXperienced in teaching her own language and music, desires some pupils; she would give instruction in exchange for board. Address FRENCH TEACHER, box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY (GRADUATE) SPEAKING French, German, Italian and English like a native, with the purest accent acquired by a long residence in the respective countries, and teaching all the branches of a higher education, including Latin, drawing and painting, seeks a situation as governess. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. at 333 West 23d st., or box 5,136 Post office.

A LADY, WRITING PLAIN BUSINESS HAND, DEsires copying. Address NECESSITY, Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS COPYIST BY A YOUNG lady; plain, rapid writer; has been employed as government clerk for two years. Address COPYIST, 111 West 34th st.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 303 Bowery; entrance on First street. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GIRL, AN ORPHAN OR ONE ENTIRELY dependent on her own exertions and very ambitious for an education, will learn of a desirable position by addressing JAMES HENDERSON, Herald office.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—TO ATTEND CONfectionery; one who has had experience and can give good reference from some one in same kind of business. 102 Chatham st.

BOW AND SCARF MAKERS WANTED.—EXPErienced hands only need apply at 318 Broadway, up stairs. J. H. WITTHAUS & CO.

BOWS AND SCARFS.—LADIES ACCUSTOMED TO work on neckties can find steady employment at JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.'S, 384 and 386 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED BOW, TIE AND SCARF HANDS wanted immediately. Apply at 74 Franklin st. WM. MILLER & CO.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL WORK IN A family of three persons; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 354 Lexington ave.

TO AN INTELLIGENT AND WELL EDUCATED LADY with energy and perseverance a profitable position can be given; reference required. Apply to WHITING & CO., Nos. 5 to 7 Dey street, room 19.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ONE WHO THOroughly understands the business can have a situation by inquiring of JOHN & A. S. McGAUGHAN, either at 245 West 49th st., or Harlem Market Restaurant.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESLADY FOR A millinery parlor showroom; one who is very smart and can fill the position satisfactorily will receive very liberal wages. Apply, with references, to M. LILIENTHAL, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TEND A STORE; also one for learning; Germans preferred. Mlle. H. WALTER-FREESE, 884 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; ONLY SUCH AS are acquainted with upholstery work need apply at 77 University place.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS IRONERS, TWO waiter girls and a chambermaid, to go to the country. Apply at Wadsworth House, 63 5th av.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A respectable woman as cook; must speak French and English. Apply at 26 East 29th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, TO DO THE dining room work of a family of ten or twelve. Apply, with references, at 365 5th av.

WANTED—A GIRL, IN THE RESTAURANT NO. 116 Centre st.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS, TO TRAVEL and introduce goods to ladies; can make $25 per week; a lady in attendance, at 38 West 26th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND ASSIST with the washing; also a girl to do chamberwork and fine washing. None need apply but those who have best city references, at 23 West Thirtieth st., between 9 and 12 this day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND IRON AND TO assist with housework. Apply, with good references, at 334 East 50th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. One with references may apply at 215 Henry st.

WANTED—A SMART WOMAN TO DO PLAIN WASHing and ironing, at FUNK'S Union Park, Sixty-third street and First avenue.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOMAN COOK FOR A Restaurant; must understand orders, and the cooking of meats and pastry of all kinds. Apply early at 56 East 13th st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO CUT AND FINISH LADIES' and children's undergarments; also two girls to learn, and two who have some knowledge and wish to improve. J. E. HOLDEN, 639 6th av.

WE WANT TO ENGAGE A FIRST CLASS SALESlady of experience.—The salary is $12 per week; good city references are necessary. Apply in the department office, No. 2, up stairs, of the establishment 736 Broadway.

199 6TH AV.—WANTED, A NICE GIRL THAT UNderstands attending a confectionery and ice cream saloon; the best references required as to honesty. Apply after 9 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; experienced in all its duties; steady; good reference. Address F. H., box 170 Herald office.

I CAN RECOMMEND A YOUNG GERMAN, LATELY arrived from the Rhine, to be a good farmer in every respect and a fine driver. Address N. C. M., room 92 Prescott House, New York city.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, A situation as first class cook; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call for two days at 195 Prince street.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter, public or private. Address J. G., 139 West 33d st., in store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A RESPECTABLE MAN, WITH SMALL FAMILY, would collect the rents of a few houses in lieu of apartments to live in, or would rent a small house; good references and money advanced if required. Address B. Q., Herald office.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WITH BUSINESS INFLUENCE, wishes to enter an old law office as clerk. Address HOWARD, box 178 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY FOR THREE days at 56 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A good drug clerk; must be single and under 30 years of age. Apply at once at Carroll Park Pharmacy, 376 Court st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FULLY COMPETENT auctioneer, as salesman; 15 years' experience; trade sale house preferred; unquestionable references given as to ability and character. Address D. C. H., Herald office.

TEA CLERK WANTED—AT 313 GRAND ST., WILliamsburg.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SALESMEN IN A hosiery and fancy goods house. Address box 815 Post office, stating particulars.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK, WHO is rapid and accurate in figures; no other need apply, as we have no use for any inexperienced or incompetent person. Address, with references, box 177 Herald office.

WANTED—A WHITE LEAD AND COLOR SALESman; must be a gentleman of good address, character and standing, accustomed to the color trade. Address box 1,041, Post office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER SELLING MILLINERY and fancy goods to the out of town jobbing trade desirous of selling ladies' scarfs by sample for a manufacturer. Address MANUFACTURER, box 195 Herald office.

WANTED—A SHELF HARDWARE PACKER, WHO has had experience; steady work; good wages; location healthy and accessible. Apply in person to Norwich Lock Manufacturing Company, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS SALESMAN and to take charge of our flower department; a man experienced at branching and the getting up of samples preferred. JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 448 and 450 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JUNIOR CORRESPONDent in express or any office, by a young Englishman; good writer. Address E. T. F., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARDENER BY A YOUNG man having a chest of tools; can do carpenter work, paint, &c.; refers to former employer. Address P. H. S., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, SINgle, wants a situation as coachman; good groom and first class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address, for three days, O. MILLS, at private stable, No. 6 East 18th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; is a good city driver; will be generally useful; best city reference. Address H. Y., box 193 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; thoroughly understands his business and has first class reference. Call on or address F. FOX, 483 East 15th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM; CAN break in horses to harness or saddle; can be well recommended. Address D. M., box 173 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GOOD COACHMAN CAN FIND A situation in the country; one who is a good gardener preferred. Address box 485 Post office, giving reference.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. Address C. S., Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN; experienced groom and skilful city driver; understands gardening, milking and all other work; city or country; five years' referencee. Address B., box 103 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of green houses, graperies, flowers, fruits and vegetables; good reference. Address J. M., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS ON farm or in a gentleman's family; understands the care of horses, &c.; wife for general housework; just arrived. No. 6 Bowling Green.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, MARried, without children; one who thoroughly understands the care of hothouse and grapery. Apply to W. S. NICHOLS, 50 Wall st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address J. D., box 193 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as first class coachman; thoroughly understands the business; has good city reference. Apply to JESSE DAW, 683 Broadway.

WANTED—A MARRIED WOMAN WITHOUT ENcumbrance to take charge of six flats; partial employment for man; mechanic preferred. Address, with terms and reference, J. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A colored man, married, no encumbrance; first class references given; wages not so much an object as permanent place. Address J. B., box 121 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISHMAN OR Scotchman as coachman and groom; must be of good height and appearance and thoroughly understand his business in every particular. One who can handle three or more if required and will devote his whole time to the interest of his employer, and can bring the very best city references, may call for F. P. EARLE, Earle's Hotel office, Canal st., on Monday before 1 o'clock or Wednesday through the day.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS gardener; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style. Address W., box 200 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

A FARMER WANTED—MARRIED MAN PREferred; one fully competent to take charge of a dairy. Apply to JOHN H. COMER, Erie Railway office, 23d st. and 8th av.

BOY WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY, ABOUT 14 years old, in grocery and liquor store out of town; $10 a month and board. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

MEN WANTED—AT 240 WEST 18TH ST.; ALSO THREE drivers.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately, for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried, able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SMART, BRIGHT BOY, ABOUT 15 years old, in an office. Address BOY, box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS; profitable, easy and respectable business; $3 to $12 per day; success sure; most convenient little article. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office No. one.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SMART WAITERS, AT the Bowery Hotel, corner of 6th st., in the dining saloon.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADY AND GENTLEMAN. Apply at 242 Canal st., between 12 and 2, Monday.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO learn the hardware trade; must reside with parents and have good references. 373 Bowery.

WAITERS WANTED.—APPLY THIS MORNING AT CONKLIN'S Dining Room, 42 White st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE charge of a family liquor warehouse; unexceptionable reference. Apply at 1,270 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER (WHITE), WITH GOOD CITY reference. Apply at 18 West 30th st., from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A NECKTIE MANUFACTURING CONcern, an experienced city traveller, having good trade among retailers. Address, with references and particulars, W. W., box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN. APPLY at 286 Spring st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—TWO SMART BELL BOYS FOR A COUNtry hotel. Inquire after 10 o'clock at 58 Fulton st.

THE TRADES.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD WANTED.—LIBERAL ENgagement for three or four first class workmen on machinery and mechanical work. Send proofs, with terms, to DUNK, LONGACRE & CO., 30 South 7th st., Philadelphia.

TAILORS WANTED.—GOOD PANTALOON AND VEST tailors can find steady work, at good prices, at FRIEDLANDER, STITCH & CO.'S, 337 Broadway, second loft.

WANTED—A CUTTER, ACCUSTOMED TO KNIFE cutting, for shirts and neckties. JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., 384 and 386 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN WHO THORoughly understands the undertaking business; must be a good trimmer and well recommended. May apply this morning at corner Court and Luqueer streets, South Brooklyn.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand. Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BROADWAY STORES—WEST SIDE, NEAR GRAND street, leasehold, together, 48x112.5, for sale or exchange for other city property. Apply to THOMAS M. SOTHER, No. 9 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.—DOCK AND FOUR LOTS on East River to rent low; coal, wood or storage. H. D. JARVES, 70 Wall street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, THREE FLOORS, 25X50 feet, with steam power; splendid light. WILLIAM H. BOWDEN, 155 West Twenty-ninth street.

STORES TO LET.—167 WILLIAM, NO. 9 BARCLAY; also in Broadway and Sixth avenue; first Lofts 411 and 866 Broadway, with whole sets of others. N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 97 Nassau street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to let; choice localities; moderate rents. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, in good locations, apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let, in Fifth avenue, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, and other desirable localities. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

A.—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 139 East Forty-ninth street to rent, $1,650 a year, or for sale very cheap; No. 8 West Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, being overhauled; private family only; No. 8 West Twenty-eighth street, partially furnished; handsomely furnished Cottage at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, one hour from the city; splendid grounds; gas, hot and cold water; only $100 a month; great chance. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A FURNISHED FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE to let, near Fifth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth streets, suitable for first class boarders. Only responsible parties need address KING, box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—IRVING PLACE; splendid one in Thirty-fourth street, with many others; unfurnished, Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh streets, near Fifth avenue; also Lexington. N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 654 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for rent furnished and unfurnished Residences on Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues, and on the intersecting streets. We make up town property a speciality. Owners should send us location, full description and price, as we are completing our fall list.

THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 139 East Forty-ninth street to rent, $1,650 a year, or will be sold very low; No. 8 West Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, for a private family only; No. 8 West Twenty-eighth street, partially furnished. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, VERY LARGE stone Mansion, 28 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway; 53⅓ feet front; whole hall marble tiled, 14 feet wide. Apply before 11 o'clock.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, 46 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to owner, on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone partly furnished House, one block from Central Park. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue, near Sixty-first street.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, west of Lexington avenue, 111 East Fifty-sixth street; rent low. FRAS. CRAWFORD, 966 Third avenue, near Fifty-eighth street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House No. 316 East Fiftieth street; all modern improvements; low rent, with immediate possession. Inquire of owner, S. MANN, 249 Centre street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE OR two gentlemen, in a house with all modern improvements. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

A COSILY FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET—WITH or without Bedroom attached. Apply on second floor, 870 Third avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts.

A FURNISHED FLOOR FOR A SMALL FAMILY, FOR housekeeping; will be permanent if suited. Address MADISON, box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AT 47 AMITY STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; also Rooms for gentlemen; house in best order; occupied by owner.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR TO let, also a lage Room, gas and bath and conveniences for housekeeping or Board, at 133 West Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway.

DESIRABLE AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let. Inquire at 127 West Twentieth street. Prices reasonable.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT LOW prices, near Westminster Hotel; also Basement for housekeeping, with kitchen privilege. Apply at 133 East Sixteenth street.

SECOND COTTAGE HOUSE ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST street, in Fourth av.—Furnished Rooms and Bedrooms, with convenience for housekeeping, $3, $4 and $5 per week. Reference.

TERMS MODERATE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Room, with parlor bed; use of kitchen; bath, hot and cold water, and every convenience; fine location. 222 Fifty-second street, near Broadway.

19 UNION SQUARE.—FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED, to a first class dressmaker; also other Floors and Apartments to let very cheap. Inquire of Dr. J. ZACHARIE, on premises.

25 EAST FIFTEEFTH STREET, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & Co.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; also Rooms suitable for a first class dentist.

53 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS; TRANsient and day Boarders; first class restaurant a la carte.

352 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—SMALL FAMILY offer for rent two nicely furnished Rooms, without board; location (near Eighth avenue) good. Charges moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FLOORS OF FOUR, SIX AND EIGHT ROOMS EACH, with water closets, gas fixtures, halls and stairs oilclothed. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street.

TO LET—A FINE BASEMENT, 25X60, IN 518 THIRD avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE 229 WEST Eighteenth street, with gas and bathroom.

TO LET—IN 339 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, French flat, seven rooms, windows in each, bath, watercloset, hot and cold water, range, stationary tubs, separate meter, to small respectable family. Owner in the house. Rent only $50.

TO LET—THREE FLOORS, IN THE NEW REAR brick building 26 West Thirteenth street, to small respectable families. Inquire at 250 Sixth avenue, corner Fifteenth street.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE 207 WEST TWENtieth street, in good order, gas and water, to an American family without children; possession immediately. CHARLES ROSS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

AN OLD DWELLING OR TENEMENT HOUSE wanted—For business purposes. Address HATS AND CAPS, box 194 Herald office. Will be hired by the month or year.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM NOVEMBER 1, situated between Twenty-fifth and Forty-eighth streets, Sixth and Lexington avenues; to be occupied by a gentleman and wife. Address UTMOST CARE, box 1,781 Post office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE REQUIRE ONE OR TWO furnished Rooms for light housekeeping, New York or Hoboken; half hour of City Hall preferred; terms moderate. Address P., Herald office.

I DESIRE TO RENT A LARGE FURNISHED OR unfurnished House for boarding purposes; near Fifth avenue preferred; Fourteenth to Fortieth street; best references and security if desired. Address full (particulars, &c.) Mrs. P. LATTIMER, box 173 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

SHOP WANTED—FOR MANUFACTURING FURNIture, for a term of years; a large building, suitable for this business; possession wanted May 1, 1872. Address HERTER BROS., 877 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A SMALL and convenient House in Harlem, west of Fourth avenue. Address HOUSE, care of Traders' Express Company, No. 8 Park place.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT for private family, east side preferred, from Twenty-third to Fifty-sixth street. Address SMALL HOUSE, box 141 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FIRST CLASS HOUSE FOR the winter, furnished or unfurnished, from September 1, above Twenty-third street, Sixth and Lexington avenues; if agents answer they must send permits. Address JAMES GATNER, box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a good location. Address, with terms, T. G. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF APARTMENTS IN FRENCH Flat House. Address, stating terms and location, F. V., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A BERTH FOR A VESSEL 110 feet long, on a covered Pier, between piers 12 and 40. Address A. Van Winkle & Son, 205 West street.

WANTED TO LEASE—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR a carriage factory, between First and Twenty-third streets and near Fourth avenue. Address FACTORY, station D.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURNISHED House, between Thirtieth and Fifty-ninth streets, Third and Seventh avenues, for a strictly private family; best reference and security given. Address C. D. H., box 138 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, HANDSOMEly furnished; family of three; rent not to exceed $250 a month; respectable and responsible party. Send full particulars, &c., to M., box 57 North Tarrytown Post office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A LEADING SOPRANO DESIRES TO MAKE AN ENgagement in some choir in this or adjoining city for the 1st of September. Address Miss S. P., 136 West Thirty-sixth street.

M. HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, NO. 12 UNION square, Fourth avenue, will open Monday, August 28. Terms, $10, $15, $25. Term commencing on subscribing.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
CLOSED ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
AUGUST 14 AND 15,
FOR REHEARSAL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16,
First appearance at this theatre of the world-famed
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY,
under the management of
MR. ALEX. HENDERSON.
REORGANIZED, MUCH INCREASED AND STRENGTHENED IN ENGLAND.
The combination forming the most complete and powerful
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
either in this country or in Europe, comprising
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MISS CAMILLE DUBOIS,
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MISS KATE EGERTON,
MISS TILLY EARL,
MISS KATE HEATHCOTE,
MISS LOTTIE MIRA and
MISS MILLIE COOKE,
MR. HENRY BECKETT,
MR. W. H. MONTGOMERY, MR. WILLIE EDOUIN,
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MUSICAL DIRECTOR..................MR. M. CONNELLY
THE OPENING PIECE
will be a
NEW BURLESQUE
upon the well-known tale
BLUE BEARD.
NOTICE.—Purchasers of tickets for Monday and Tuesday can have the same changed for Wednesday and Thursday upon application at the Box Office.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
The Only Leon..................as..................Criss
Edwin Kelly..................as..................Peter
The Lawyer's Clerk. Carry the News to Mary.
August 21. A Trip Around the World.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, production of the sensational drama, in three acts, of
A LIFE'S REVENGE.
Fannichet..................GEO. C. BONIFACE
Miss Gussie De Forrest, A. H. Sheldon, J. L. Gossin, Miss Alice Atherton, Frank Evans, W. H. Wilder.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
The superb domestic drama, in two acts, of
MEG'S DIVERSION,
and farce, MY SON DIANA.
FRIDAY, August 18—Farewell Benefit of Mr.
GEO. C. BONIFACE.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID CORNER GROCERY STORE FOR sale; business location unsurpassed; large cash trade; low rent; unquestionably rare chance. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND OYSTER Saloon for sale; location unsurpassed; splendid chance to make money; low rent; great bargain. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSIness for sale, paying 100 per cent net; sure fortune to enterprising parties; splendid investment. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A NO. 1 FIRST CLASS CLOTHING STORE FOR sale; excellent location; well established; business over $70,000 a year. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A.—FOR SALE, RESTAURANTS AND BOARDING Houses, corner Liquor Stores, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Groceries, Meat Markets, Broadway Cigar Stores, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Fancy Goods Stores, splendid corner Drug Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR STORES in New York, doing a good business; well established. Will be sold low. Call early. SOREN'S Store Agency, 896 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE on Grand street; will be sold at a bargain, with or without stock; good reasons given for selling. Apply to PETER H. JOBES, 511 Grand street.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, IN the Fourteenth ward, doing a good cash business. Inquire of JAMES GALLAGHER, corner of King and Varick streets, in the liquor store.

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC LAMP, WITH REFLECtor; one Electric Lamp, Duborg, with all apparatus pertaining thereto complete. Inquire at Purchasing Agent's office, Erie Railway Company.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS FINE GROCERY STORE, doing a good business; selling it on account of owner having to leave for his country. 439 Third avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

FOR SALE—11 CORNER LIQUOR STORES, SOME IN Brooklyn; 8 fine Grocery Stores, 4 Fancy Stores, 3 Confectioneries, 2 Crockery Stores, 4 Distilleries, 8 Family Liquor Stores, Bowery Lager Beer Saloons, 9 Bakeries, three Cigar Stores, 10 Drug Stores, Oyster Saloons, Boarding Houses; Goods to exchange; Farms wanted; Lots to exchange and more wanted. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 360 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FINE WALNUT LIBRARY TABLES, Desks, Office Railing, Stools, Chairs, Drug Drawers, Counters, Shelving, Showcases, Signs, Doors, Sash, &c., and a Business where $5,000 per annum can be made. Apply at 527 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry streets.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE HARLEM BRIDGE, ON A Third avenue corner, now occupied as a first class hotel, Bar, Stock and all the Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, &c. Long lease; cheap rent. Sickness and death the cause of selling. Apply to JOHN MAGUIRE, 2,020 Third avenue, or to AMOS LEADES, 55 Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE.—A NICELY FURNISHED FLOOR, OF four rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping. Apply from 10 till 4 at 117 Varick street, room 8.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FAMILY WINE AND Liquor Store. For particulars apply to OWEN O'ROURKE, corner of Jackson and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OIL ROUTE AND STORE; PRICE $400. Address A. A. B., Paterson, Post office, N. J.

KINDLING WOOD YARD FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTablished Wood Yard, Horses, Wagons, &c., &c., and all complete. Apply at 420 and 422 East Twenty-third street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—EIGHT HORSE POWER ENGINE AND Boiler, complete; can be seen at work. 519 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE 25-HORSE STEAM ENGINE, NEW, and one 25-horse flue Boiler, complete; price $1,200; one Screw Cutting Engine Lathe, 16 feet by 26 inches, $400; one do. 8 feet, 18 inches swing, $200. G. SYMMERS, 470 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 45 HORSE POWER ENGINE, in first class running order; also two locomotive Boilers. Inquire of LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING CO., 89 Beekman street.

HAND LATHES FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING second hand Lathes are offered in good order:—One with 8 feet 6 inch shears, swing 9 inches; one with 7 feet 6 inch shears, swing 8½ inches, back geared; one with 4 feet 2 inch shears, swing 5 inches. R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand street, corner Sheriff, New York.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES, CALLENDERS, BRUSHING Machines, Embossing Presses, Paint Mills, Color Mixing Machines, Fairbanks' and Howes' Scales, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, &c. FOLLETT, JOHNSTON & CO., 233 West Twenty-ninth street.

CLOTHING.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at our branch store, 83 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive the utmost value in cash for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Orders punctually attended to in and out of the city.

AT 25 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place, ladies and gents will receive the highest price for cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. P. HART.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, CAST-OFF CLOTHING can be sold at the following prices:—For Pants, $2 to $5; for Coats, $3 to $20; also Silk Dresses. A note by post attended to by Mr. or Mrs. ABRAHAMS.

AT 81 SIXTH AVENUE CAST-OFF CLOTHING CAN be disposed of at the highest price.—For Dresses, $3 to $50; Coats, $2 to $20; Pants, $1 to $5. Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c., bought. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 81 Sixth avenue.

AT M. LEON'S, 297 THIRD AVENUE, WILL PAY THE highest price for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Ladies and gentlemen will please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. LEON.

MEDICAL.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery, 25 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; sure relief to the most anxious patient at one interview; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on diseases. A practice of 40 years entitles him to confidence. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT CURE AT ONE interview. Their female remedies never fail. Rooms for ladies before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience. Private diseases always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, new number 17 (Laurens st.)

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED without mercury; manhood effectually restored. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. 40 years' successful practice.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICE IS NO. 2 DEY STREET. HOURS 11 A. M. to 6½ P. M. Sunday excepted.

LADIES IN TROUBLE CURED AT ONE INTERview.—Also pleasant Rooms, Board, Nursing, &c., before and during confinement; no fees unless cured satisfactorily. Dr. PERRY, 51 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 13th street, near 7th avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
First appearance at this theatre
of the brilliant young Comedienne,
LOTTA,
who will appear
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
in Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop."
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING
and SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
WILL REMAIN CLOSED
UNTIL MONDAY, AUGUST 21,
when it will
REOPEN
for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
with the first appearance of Mr. Joseph K.
EMMET
in his great specialty of the
GERMAN EMIGRANT IN
GAYLER'S DRAMA
of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
For further particulars see future advertisements.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CROWDED FROM PARQUET TO DOME.
SECOND WEEK
of the
GREAT SENSATION OF TO-DAY,
Mr. Charles Foster's immense drama,
entitled,
BERTHA,
THE
SEWING MACHINE GIRL,
dramatized from FRANCIS S. SMITH'S, Esq., great story of the same name, by permission of Messrs. Street & Smith, proprietors, portraying truthful incidents of the vicissitudes of the
WORKING GIRLS OF NEW YORK.
FACTS AND NO FICTION.
ENDORSED BY PUBLIC ACCLAMATION
EVERY NIGHT,
BY HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
DUTCH SONGS BY BOLAS.
Song and Dance, "How Is That for High,"
YOUNG MARTIN.
Commencing with the comedy of the
BUZZARDS.
Mr. John Poole's great drama of
SHIN FANE
is in active and extensive preparation, and will be speedily produced. The celebrated Irish comedian, Mr.
T. G. RIGGS,
had been secured to sustain the principal character.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS,
Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avs.
Concert nights, Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), AUGUST 15,
GRAND GALA CONCERT AND BAL D'ETE.
ERNST O. BERNETT..................Proprietor

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—THEO. THOMAS,
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.
THEO. THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 14, AT 8.

1.	Overture, "Egmont"	Beethoven
2.	Sailors' Chorus, "Fliegende Hollander"	Wagner
3.	Waltz, "Telegrams"	Strauss
4.	Selection, "Faust"	Gounod
5.	Fantasie-Overture, "Paradise and the Peri"	St. Bennett
6.	Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights" (new)	Strauss
7.	"Die Allmacht"	Schubert
8.	March, "Rakoczy" (new)	Liszt
9.	Overture, "Maritana"	Wallace
10.	Trio, "William Tell"	Rossini
11.	Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"	Strauss
12.	March, "Adolf"	Michaelis

Admission Tickets, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $1 extra.
PACKAGES OF 12 TICKETS, FOUR DOLLARS.
To be had at the principal music stores.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..................J. W. CARROLL & E. LAMB.
MONDAY, AUGUST 14, and every evening during the week,
Madame Rosina Newville's great play,
entitled
UNDER THE WILLOWS,
written for Annie Waite and W. H. Leake.

BROOKLYN GLOBE (FORMERLY HOOLEY'S OPERA House).—This old established family resort
WILL OPEN
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1871.
CHARLES WHITE, Manager.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
Sixth avenue, Reservoir square and Forty-second st., and
TRENOR'S ADELPHIA HALL,
Fifty-second street, Broadway and Seventh avenue,
are now open for engagements. Rent $50 to $80 per night.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY.
ENGAGEMENT, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
of the talented young actor, Mr.
W. H. WHALLEY,
in a new and entirely original play, entitled the
BLACK BAND.
Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

745.—DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT MUSEUM OF MARVELS, SCIENCE AND ART,
745—Broadway—745.
See the Dying Soldier, the Horned Woman, the magnificent Florentine Venus (the most perfectly formed woman in the world), the Bear Woman, Making a New Nose, Monstrosities and Beauty and 40,000 other marvellous objects, collected at an expense of half a million.
OPEN DAILY.
Admission 50 cents. 745 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 4,
with the eminent artistes,
Mr. and Mrs.
BANDMANN.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—SPECIAL.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season, beginning September 5, are requested to assemble in the green room on Wednesday, August 23, at eleven o'clock.
JOHN MOORE, Prompter.

GUMPTOWN PODIGAH CUTE,
Facial Facetive Monologue,
at JOHN JACK'S TESTIMONIAL, Saturday, August 19.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1871.—NOTICE TO THEATrical Managers.—The undersigned will be at the Grand Central Hotel on Thursday morning.
JOHN E. McDONOUGH.

WANTED—VERY BEST NOVELTIES FOR SUPERIOR travelling Circus. Address WILLIAM L. MILLER, 596 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (155 Fourth avenue).

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte; grand scale; made order; celebrated maker; used five months; cost $750; will be sold for $275; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets; property of family leaving city. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $125; A STEINWAY Piano, seven octave, overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement. Great sacrifice for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND CORNER ROSEwood Pianoforte, 7⅓ octave, all modern improvements, richly carved legs and case, nearly new, cost $750, for $275; magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; do. $50; French Bronzes, Vases, Paintings, Mirror, Curtains, Turkish and Oriental Furniture, latest style; gilded and inlaid Tables, Cabinets, rosewood and walnut Chamber Sets, Mattresses, Dining Furniture, Silver and China Ware, &c., at a great sacrifice. Call at residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—HANDSOME PIANOFORTE, INcluding stool and cover, less than $100; modern style and improvements; in perfect order; sweet, powerful tone. 28 Third street, near Second avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, GOING TO EUROPE, WILL dispose of their magnificent 7⅓ octave rich rosewood Pianoforte, carved legs, in use nine months, cost $900, for $275; Stool, Cover, Music Stand; Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, at less than half cost. Private residence, 120 West Twenty-third street.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND beautiful styles, of different makers, at low prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

ROSEWOOD PIANO, $100—FULLY GUARANTEED; magnificent 7⅓ octave, having overstrung bass, carved legs, agraffe; celebrated city maker; great sacrifice. JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

$50 CASH, BALANCE $12 MONTHLY—BEAUTIFUL seven octave rosewood Pianos, carved legs and mouldings; all improvements; cash $250; manufacturers. Second hand Pianos at sacrifice. CABLE & SONS, 470 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave Stones at prices that defy competition.

BUILDERS AND THOSE CONTEMPLATING BUILDing will do well to examine our large stock of Slate Mantels before purchasing elsewhere. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, all new original designs, cheapest in the city.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADway, New York, July 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the provisions of sub-division 3, of section 6, of chapter 574, Laws of 1871, the Board of Commissioners governing the Department of Docks hereby gives notice that the plans for the improvement of the water front of the city of New York, determined upon by said Board, were, on the 27th day of April, 1871, duly adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and returned to the Board governing this Department, with a certificate of such adoption written thereon, in conformity with the law. That said plans and certificate are filed in the office of this Board and are open to public inspection daily, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., and that from and after the said 27th day of April, 1871, no wharf, pier, bulkhead, basin, dock or slip or any wharf structure or superstructure can be laid out, built or rebuilt within the territory or district embraced in and specified upon such plans, except in accordance therewith.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Commissioners.
J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her. N. B.—No likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriage and allay the most serious trouble. Madame CLIFTON, 246 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

GYPSY CLAIRVOYANT, PSYCHOMETRIST AND Test Medium.—Never fails to give satisfaction. 28 Greenwich avenue, near Tenth street and Sixth avenue.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, DOCTRESS AND Medical Spiritualist.—Speedy marriages. 320 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 DOOR WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.—FIRST CLASS Board, with elegantly furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, can be obtained in the spacious private residence No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street. Unexceptionable references given and required.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

$6 AND $7—THREE BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY, 136 Bleecker street.—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with or without Board, for families or single persons.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board; hot and cold water in rooms. Apply at 139 Macdougal street, second door from Fourth st.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms to let, in suits or separately, with first class Board; private table if desired.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—Elegant Rooms to let, with or without private table; also Rooms on fourth floor, suitable for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 251 WEST.—IN THIS ELEGANT, HIGH stoop brown stone House, handsomely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly; table unexceptionable; private table if desired.

23 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS, EN suite, with private table, may now be secured for the winter; also double Rooms for gentlemen; references.

25TH STREET, NO. 245 WEST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have several well furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen; references required.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—HOUSE and location first class; large and well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

34TH STREET, 256 WEST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, furnished, with Board, a handsome Parlor Floor, $40 for two; back Room, on second or third floor, $16 and $18 for two.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue—Location delightful.—Fine Suit and single Rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with first class Board. References exchanged.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—Large, pleasant Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, for a family or gentlemen. References exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; Rooms for single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—SECOND Floor; also single Rooms, to let, with first class Board.

42 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET (UNION SQUARE).—A furnished Floor to let, together or separately, for gentlemen, with or without Board. Inquire at BIGOT'S.

43D STREET (WEST), 244—DELIGHTFULLY COOL location for summer, one block from Broadway and three lines cars.—Rooms for families or gentlemen, with Board, at reduced prices.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—PLEASANT AND WELL furnished Rooms, large and small, modern improvements, with or without Board; neighborhood first class and central. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

48 EAST TENTH STREET, BREVOORT PLACE, west of Broadway.—Elegantly furnished Rooms; Breakfast if required.

50 EAST SEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE ROOM, also two single Rooms, to let, with or without Board; also a few meal boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

57 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and Broadway.—City visitors will find large finely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board; references.

107 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO FURNISHED Rooms to let to gentleman and wife, with or without Board; no other boarders.

116 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS ON SECond and third floors, separately or en suite; also Back Parlor, with Board; references.

151 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife; Board for lady only.

158 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, for small families or single gentlemen; table first class; prices very low.

161 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues.—Neatly furnished front Room on second floor, with hot and cold water, to let, with Board.

206 EAST BROADWAY.—THREE OR FOUR GENtlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms; bath and gas.

206 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A YOUNG widow lady has an elegantly furnished front Parlor to let, also single Room to let, to gentlemen, where they can enjoy a pleasant home, with or without Board; house pleasantly located, with all modern improvements. Call for one week. Mrs. S. C.

217 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A NUMBER of quiet, pleasant Rooms to let, with Board; every home comfort insured. Foreigners and strangers please to notice. Reference.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board; fine location; all modern improvements and terms reasonable; a pleasant home.

267 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO front Rooms and two hall Bedrooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or to single gentlemen; references exchanged.

345 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, elegantly furnished third story front Room, with all conveniences, at a moderate price.

414 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Ninth avenue.—Rooms to let, with or without Board; also a handsome Parlor Floor for light housekeeping, with kitchen conveniences; gas, bath, all modern improvements.

A LADY, OCCUPYING A FIRST CLASS HOUSE above Madison square, near Fifth avenue, offers an elegant Parlor Floor; also two Rooms above, without board, or with private table, to parties willing to pay for superior accommodations; arrangements can be made for the winter without charge for retaining rooms. Address B., box 151, Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND MEDICAL ATtendance before and during confinement in the family of a regular physician. Call on or address M. D., 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mme. WEST, 144 West 40th street, near Seventh avenue.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN A NEATLY furnished Room, with Board for wife only. Address J. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, WANTED—IN a respectable private family having a piano, by a young lady who is studying music and who desires a pleasant, quiet home; price must be moderate. Address Miss M. M. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A FURNISHED ROOM AND Board with a private family, at moderate terms; must be between Forty second and Fifty-ninth streets, Sixth and Tenth avenues. Address F. W., 312 West Fifty-second street.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN a quiet, respectable family; location east of Third avenue, between Fifth and Sixteenth streets; terms not to exceed $6. Address, with particulars, T. J. W., box 142 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT TWO FURNISHED Rooms, with restaurant or private table, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Tenth and Thirty-fourth streets, from November 1. State terms and reference. Address box 166 Passaic Post office, N. J.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A Parlor and large Bedroom, with private table; location between Sixth and Madison avenues, Fourteenth and Thirty-sixth streets. Address, stating terms, R. S. S., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE, Board for gentleman, wife, baby and nurse, with private Sitting Room; neighborhood between Seventeenth and Thirtieth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues. Address, with terms, P. M., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CARD.—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT a farm house near the Catskill Mountains: superior accommodations, pure air and charming scenery. For particulars address O. BARINGER, Kiskatom, Greene county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TERMS $8 A WEEK.—A VERY pleasant place, between two ponds; good fishing and hunting; only two miles from depot, at Monroe, on the Erie Railroad, 48 miles from New York. J. CLARK.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A COUPLE OF ladies and two children, at a farm house near the Harlem or New Haven Railroad, within one hour's ride of the city; location must be healthy; good reference given. Address, with full particulars, C., box 178 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, within 30 minutes of New York. State full particulars and price. Address L. A. B., Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, 30 minutes from New York.—Good Board and large, well furnished Rooms at reasonable prices.
R. McMICHAEL,
late American Hotel and Congress Hall, Saratoga Spa.

AT BELMONT HALL,
New Brighton, Staten Island,
first class Board. Boat from Dey street.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J. First class house; $10 to $12 per week.
Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker street, New York.

LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Two desirable Rooms, connecting, to let, with Board, Monday, August 14. C. H. RING.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., JULY 4, 1871.—Dinner daily, from 2 till 4 o'clock.
SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SEASIDE RESORT—FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, Conn.—A few desirable Apartments to engage; house and attention first class; terms satisfactory.
JOHN S. BLISS, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—A few Rooms will be vacated this week. Parties wishing accommodations may apply in person or address DECAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J.—FIRST CLASS table; elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; splendid shade trees and parks; good stabling, driving, boating; all the attractions of the country; eight minutes by New Jersey Railroad from Jersey City ferries, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 30 trains daily; terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, L. I.—THIS house has a few good Rooms to let for the balance of the season, upon favorable terms. E. H. POWELL.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE LOW—THE DESIRABLE FOUR STORY brown stone House 153 East Sixtieth street; frescoed and in fine order; lot 20x100. Apply on the premises.

BROWN STONE HOUSE IN HARLEM, HANDY TO the cars, for sale cheap—16 feet front, three stories, high stoop; gas and water.
BEEKMAN & BRO., Grocers, 543 Second avenue.

West Side.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE ON FORTY-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to trade for Tenement Houses at cash price; also one on Madison avenue, near Fifty-third street. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue, near Sixty-first street.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOUR LOTS ON EIGHTY-eighth street, 25x100.8 each, commencing 350 feet east of Ninth avenue; no rocks. For sale cheap, and only $10,000 cash required. LOUIS BEER, 18 Centre street.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—OWNERS OF VACANT PROPerty should send exact diagrams of their lots, with price and terms, as we are revising our list, to be completed early for the fall demand. PAGE & McCAFFERTY,
Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 654 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for sale, at greatly reduced prices, desirably located and beautifully finished Residences on Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues and on all the cross street, at gold prices, if purchased immediately.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 654 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for sale, at great bargains, from entire Blocks to Plots, to suit; Lots on Fifth, Madison, Lexington avenues and all the grand Boulevards and principal cross streets.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 654 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for sale an entire Block; will not be subdivided. Wanted, a Plot on Sixth or Seventh avenues, north of the Park or on cross streets, to invest for an estate to comply with the terms of a will.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN SEVENTY-SECOND street (100 foot street), full Lot of Ground, desirably located. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARING AUTUMN lists of Houses and Lots for sale and to let. Parties will please send memorandums to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—20 MILES IN NEW Jersey; about 150 acres; beautifully adapted to cut for city lots; almost level; lying between two railroads.
F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 95 Liberty street.

A HOUSE, WITH 12 ROOMS, AT YONKERS, TO LET—For 3 to 5 years, either unfurnished or with furniture; house and grounds in splendid order; possession immediately. B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street, New York, or on premises, Buena Vista avenue, between Prospect and Hudson streets, Yonkers.

AT A BARGAIN—22 ACRES IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, near depot; house, barn, fruit, &c.; only $3,500; easy terms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

A VARIETY OF CHOICE FARMS, MILLS, VILLAGE Property and Country Seats; all sizes, prices and locations; sale or exchange. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE VERY low, at West Park, near Poughkeepsie, a charming Place of about 200 acres; capital house, splendid views, farm house and all necessary outbuildings; abundance of fruit, small fruit and good garden; stream of water on the place and water in the house. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

ELEGANT STONE MANSION, COUNTRY STORE AND Farm of 25 acres, in the most healthy and beautiful part of Pennsylvania, six miles from depot, 3½ hours from New York; brick Store, 25 by 60, doing large business; Mansion has 18 rooms, good barn, carriage house, icehouse, piggery, hennery, 100 choice bearing fruit trees, splendid water; offered at a great sacrifice, on account of owner's death; splendid chance for a business man; price only $6,000; terms, $2,000 cash, balance $500 yearly. Take Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from foot of Barclay or Christopher street, New York, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.; buy a ticket for East Stroudsburg, Pa. Apply to GEORGE L. WALKER, office directly opposite depot, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

FARM—58 ACRES, THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED; must be sold. For full description get catalogue of O. G. Rafferty, 26 South street, or address WM. RAFFERTY, Stroudsburg, Pa.

FARM—75 ACRES, 40 UNDER CULTIVATION, BALance woodland; enough cordwood on it to pay for the place, and ready sale to railroad company close by; good house and barn and all other necessary outbuildings, nearly new; two horses, four cows, two heifers, hogs, poultry, wagon, carriage, harness, sled, sleigh, ploughs, harrows, &c.; also crops; price $3,600; without stock and crops, $2,600; 8½ hours from New York by railroad, two miles from town and depot. Address WM. RAFFERTY, Stroudsburg, Pa.

HACKENSACK AND PASSAIC.—FOR SALE AND TO let, furnished and unfurnished Country Seats and Cottages, all prices. Send for printed description.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A LARGE COTTAGE ON the bluff, fully furnished, in the best neighborhood, with stable; possession given at end of present season. Address box 271 New York Post office.

RARE CHANCE FOR CLOTHIER AND MERCHANT Tailor.—Proprietor of a fine store, after successful business of 18 years wishes to retire, leaving no stock, but will rent Store, at Carbondale, Pa. Address J. COHEN, or call, from 9 to 12 A. M., at Sweeny's Hotel at once.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., ONE hour from New York, handsome Residence; fine grounds, gas, bath, furnace, billiard room, stable, &c.; rent reasonable. Address R., box 88 Post office, New York.

TO LET—OPPOSITE UNITED STATES MINT, CHESTnut street, Philadelphia, a handsome four story brown stone Store and Building, 22 feet front on Chestnut street by 150 feet to Sansom street, suitable for any business. Address A. H. MERSHON, northwest corner Twelfth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia.

$3,200.—FARM, 31 ACRES; GOOD HOUSE, BARN, crib, poultry yard, fruit; level land; marl soil; very cheap. Apply to J. LEWIS, Northport, L. I., or 297 Front street Tuesday afternoons.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN.—SALE OR EXCHANGE, TWO HOUSES and Lots in Brooklyn; $10,500 for the two; would trade for a farm and stock worth about the above sum, near New York. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

FRAME HOUSE, WITH LOT 25X100, ON 143D STREET—will be sold cheap or exchanged for mortgages on lots.
B. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR LOTS OR good Tenement New York Property—A strictly first class brown stone House and Lot, in a first class location, Brooklyn; price $17,500. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

WANTED—A FARM IN NEW JERSEY, IN EXCHANGE for two Houses in Brooklyn. Address FARM, box 121 Herald office, with price, mortgage (if any) and full particulars, or will not be noticed.

$100,000.—HOTEL, BROADWAY, FOR SALE, OR will exchange for good Real Estate; is doing a large first class business; books will show; 200 beds; very low rent. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 95 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A 25-FOOT BROWN STONE House, above Thirty-sixth street and between Madison and Fifth avenues. Send full particulars to WILLIAM MARSTON, box 128 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BROWN STONE HOUSE, from Fourteenth to Fortieth street, between Sixth and Madison avenues; not to exceed $35,000. Address CASH, box 113 Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand st., near Broadway.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
PRIVATE LESSONS given day or evening.
CIRCULARS at his private Academy, 212 East Eleventh st.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

MCDERMOTT—BYRNE.—On Sunday evening, July 30, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Maurice Ronayne, S. J., PIERRE H. MCDERMOTT to MARY E. BYRNE.

Died.

BARNETT.—On Sunday, August 13, after a lingering illness, JANE DAVISON, the beloved wife of John Barnett, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, 261 Smith street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWN.—At Yonkers, on Friday, August 11, CHARITY BROWN, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 14th inst., at three P. M., from the residence of Benjamin Brown, North Broadway, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the two P. M. train from New York.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 11, MARY J. BROWN, relict of Ira Brown, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Z. Mayhew, No. 96 First place, on Monday, August 14, at three o'clock P. M.

Boston and New Bedford papers please copy.

BOYD.—On Sunday, August 13, after a long and severe illness, JAMES BOYD, aged 73 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Franklin street, on Tuesday afternoon, August 15, at two o'clock.

BYRNE.—On Saturday, August 12, 1871, Mrs. MARY BYRNE, aged 60 years, widow of John Byrne, of this city.

Funeral from the residence of the deceased, 271 West Thirty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Monday, August 14, 1871, at one o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CANNON.—In Burlington, Vt., on Friday, August 11, MARY B., wife of LeGrand B. Cannon, of this city.

Funeral on Tuesday, August 15, at ten o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's church, Troy, N. Y.

CLARK.—On Saturday, August 12, MARGARET, widow of Daniel Clark.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her brother, Jacob Schureman, 68 Spring street, Newark, on Monday afternoon, August 14, at three o'clock. The remains will be taken to New Rochelle for interment. Morris and Essex trains leave Barclay and Christopher streets at two and half-past two o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 14th inst., at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 323 West Fourth street.

CLEMSON.—On Thursday, August 10, in consequence of a railway accident, near home, JOHN CALHOUN CLEMSON, son of the Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, of Pendleton, S. C., and grandson of the late John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

COLLINS.—On Sunday morning, August 13, MARY, infant daughter of Joseph and Mary Collins, aged 10 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 4 First street, on Monday, August 14, at two P. M.

CONNOLLY.—On Sunday, August 13, THOMAS FRANCIS CONNOLLY, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to the Church of the Epiphany, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at ten o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment at two o'clock.

CRONIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 12, ELLEN, beloved wife of Robert Cronin, formerly of Annadale, S. I.

There will be a solemn mass of requiem this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, at St. Joseph's church, Pacific street, near Vanderbilt avenue. Late residence, No. 832 Fulton avenue. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DALY.—On Saturday, August 12, MARY EMMA DALY, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days, beloved daughter of Myles and Anastatia Daly, of the parish of Ferns, county Wexford, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 248 Tillery street, Brooklyn, on Monday, August 14, at half-past one o'clock P. M. The body will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

DAVISON.—On Friday, August 11, EMELINE, wife of Edward Davison.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 32 West Fifty-first street, on Monday, August 14, at half-past one o'clock.

DOUGHERTY.—On Saturday, August 12, JAMES DOUGHERTY, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 173 Ninth street, Gowanus, Brooklyn, on Monday, August 14, at two P. M.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, August 13, JOHN DUFFY, a native of the parish of Tullcorbet, county Monaghan, Ireland, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 314 West street, on Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M.

DUNN.—Suddenly, at Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday, August 12, EDWARD L., second son of William and Hannah M. Dunn, of Plainfield, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELLIOT.—On Saturday, August 12, of heart disease, GRACE, eldest daughter of Dr. Augustus G. and Lizzie A. Elliot.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah (Mr. Hepworth's), on Tuesday, at three P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FARRELLY.—On Saturday, August 12, SARAH FARRELLY, the beloved wife of Thomas Farrelly, of the parish of Carrigallon, county Leitrim, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Sixty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, this day, at one o'clock P. M.

GEEHR.—On Saturday, August 12, JULIA E., youngest daughter of Samuel P. and Violet Geehr, aged 7 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 56 Middagh street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M.

HADLEY.—On Saturday, August 12, MAUD E. HADLEY, only daughter of Andrew J. and Mary F. Hadley.

Funeral from the residence of her grandparents, 178 Kosciusko street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HYMAN.—On Sunday, August 13, at ten A. M., MORRIS S. HYMAN, son of Lewis and Hannah Mawson, in the 21st year of his life.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his late grandparents, No. 130 East Forty-fifth street, at ten o'clock A. M. to-day (Monday). His relatives and friends and the friends of his parents are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—The members of the Forty-fourth street Synagogue are hereby invited to attend the funeral of the late Morris S. Hyman, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 130 East Forty-fifth street. I. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

JEFFERS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, August 13, PATRICK JEFFERS, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, August 15, at three o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 278 Division avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

JONAS.—On Saturday, August 12, WILLIAM JONAS, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ambrose chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

KEALY.—ELLEN KEALY, aged 26 years, daughter of the late Thomas Kealy, of Kilcnabally, Queens county, Ireland, on August 13, at her mother's residence, No. 110 India street, Greenpoint.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, August 15, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., from St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KETCHAM.—On Sunday, August 13, HANNAH, late widow of Zebulon Ketcham, in the 90th year of her age.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 331 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Monday, August 14, at four o'clock P. M., and Tuesday, August 15, at the Amityville church, Amityville, L. I., at half-past ten o'clock.

LADUE.—On Saturday, August 12, ELLEN L. HALL, wife of Willett M. Ladue, aged 28 years, 10 months and 17 days.

LEAL.—On Saturday, August 12, after a lingering illness, SARAH MARIA LEAL, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Joseph Fettretch, No. 775 Lexington avenue, on Monday, August 14, at five o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Kinderhook for interment.

LEE.—On Saturday, August 12, 1871, ANN LEE, native of Ireland.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 101 West Tenth street, at half-past one o'clock.

MCCRORY.—On Saturday, August 12, THOMAS MCCRORY, of the parish of Arrigle Kearan, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 122 New Church street, on Tuesday, August 15, at one o'clock.

MCGAHAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 12, 1871, MARIA, wife of Patrick McGahay, native of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 50 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, August 14, at two o'clock P. M., from No. 59 Front street.

MCNAMARA.—On Saturday, August 12, PATRICK MCNAMARA, a native of Ruan, county Clare, Ireland, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of deceased, likewise those of his uncle, John McNamara, and the friends of his cousin, Michael P. McNamara, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 245 West Thirty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue, on Monday, August 14, at half-past one o'clock P. M. precisely.

MCNAUL.—On Sunday, August 13, at her mother's residence, 437 West Thirty-third street, MARY JANE, second daughter of the late Mr. McNaul, Giant's Causeway, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take from her late residence, on Tuesday, the 15th, at nine o'clock A. M.

North of Ireland papers please copy.

NUGENT.—On Saturday, August 12, THOMAS NUGENT, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 Stanton street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

OSBORNE.—On Sunday morning, August 13, at twenty-six minutes past four o'clock, MARY ANN TRUMAN, infant daughter of John A. and Mary Ann Osborne, aged 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, from her late residence, 145 Elm street, at two o'clock, P. M.

OWENS.—On Saturday evening, August 12, THOMAS OWENS (born in County Cavan, Ireland), from the effects of an accident on the Second avenue car on July 30, in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at one P. M., from the residence of his cousin, John Murray, 411 East Twelfth street.

PICKEN.—On Sunday morning, August 13, infant son of S. S. and A. C. Picken, aged 2 months and 12 days.

Funeral on Monday, August 14, at half-past two o'clock, from parents' residence, 275 Navy street, Brooklyn.

SHANLY.—On Saturday, August 12, WILLIAM F., youngest son of Timothy and Agnes Shanly.

The funeral will take place on Monday, August 14, from the residence of his parents, 315 East Fourth street, at one o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also his brother Michael and brothers-in-law, Mr. Heffernan P. Larkin and W. Warren, are invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Saturday, August 12, CATHERINE HOLAHAN SMITH, mother of Thomas and the late Franklyn J. Holahan.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 5 Thames street, on Monday, August 14, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., thence to St. Peter's church, Barclay street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; after which will proceed to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend.

STUART.—At No. 1 Leslie place, Aberdeen, Scotland, on Thursday, July 6, ISABELLA MUNRO, wife of William Stuart, late Road Surveyor.

SPICER.—On Saturday, August 12, MARY BURTIS, wife of General Charles B. Spicer, and daughter of the late Thomas Burtis, of Jamaica, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Daniel H., and sons-in-law, F. S. Vanderpoel and A. P. Garcia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 52 West Forty-eighth street, on Tuesday, August 15, at three o'clock.

SUTPHEN.—MABEL, infant daughter of Rev. M. C. and Ella B. Sutphen.

Funeral Monday, at half-past three P. M., at Parsonage, Fordham.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, August 11, at his residence, 343 East Sixteenth street, WM. TAYLOR, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from St. George's church, Rutherford place, corner Sixteenth street, on Monday, August 14, at eleven A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TOOHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 13, 1871, EDWARD, son of Edward and Ann Toohill, aged 15 months.

The funeral will take place from 53 Woodhull street, on Monday, August 14, at half-past two P. M.

VARICK.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, August 10, Dr. RICHARD A. VARICK, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 41 Cannon street, on Monday, August 14, at three o'clock P. M.

WILCOX.—On Sunday, August 13, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Wilcox, eldest daughter of Abner Mellen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, August 13, 1871.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY during the past week was fairly satisfactory, the reduction in railway freights stimulating a buying movement from the West. In dry goods there is considerable business doing among jobbers, and the general tone of the market is firm, with a disposition to higher prices when the smaller purchasers come in. Collections are reported as being much easier, owing to initial receipts from the crops. The breadstuffs markets, assisted by the firmness of the gold premium and more freight room, show a large export demand with medium receipts.

THE PRINCIPAL EVENT OF THE WEEK in financial circles was Secretary Boutwell's new departure in reference to the balance of the five per cent funding loan, whereby its further negotiation was placed in the hands of a syndicate composed of leading bankers in Europe and here, presided over by Jay Cooke & Co. The particulars of the arrangement entered into between the Secretary and the syndicate have been so recently set forth in this column as not to need recapitulation. The plan seems to meet with the general approval of prominent financial men; but, as they are mostly parties in interest, and would not be likely to criticise with severity that plan to which they had given their adhesion, their opinion cannot be regarded as final. It remains to be seen what the result will be with the public, as upon the success of this preliminary effort at popularizing the new funding loan, in the attempt to float the $130,000,000 now subscribed for by the bankers, will depend whether or not Mr. Boutwell will have their co-operation in disposing of the remaining 4½ and 4 per cent bonds. Although differing in details the present plan is a repetition in effect of that which Secretary Chase formerly adopted, and is but another instance of history repeating itself. When Mr. Boutwell's distinguished predecessor had solved the problem of how to obtain money to carry on the war against secession, by determining to issue bonds, he was met at first with one still more difficult—viz., how to get rid of such bonds. This he effected, after a short trial of his own ability, by calling to his counsels and assistance the business men of the country, and through their co-operation and the aid of the press, always ready to give support and encouragement to practical and practicable measures, he achieved the great financial victory which, not second to that of the army, secured the triumph of the Union cause. When Mr. Boutwell, essaying a similar experiment under even more favorable conditions and of less magnitude, with all the prestige of Mr. Chase's success to assist him, introduced the first instalment of his new loan, it was early seen that it could not but result in failure unless some broader conception of the work on hand dawned upon the Secretary's mind. His initial movements—puerile, misdirected, partisan, it might be said—checked whatever of enthusiasm the hope of changing the heavy burden of debt under which the country labored into a cheaper obligation without damage to the national credit might have evoked, and the great funding scheme which had promised such grand results fell flat. In the present new departure of the Secretary there is evidence of a better comprehension on his part of the extent and character of the labor Congress has imposed upon him in its passage of the Funding bill. Happily it has been so early entered upon, and there is every reason thus far to suppose judiciously. In the measure of success which the future may show can this only be determined. The HERALD has never doubted the ability of this country to fund its debt at even a lower rate of interest than any the Secretary is empowered to offer. If failure should result in the present instance it can only be through mismanagement. In this connection comes the consideration of the probable influence of so important an event upon the general markets. And this it is difficult yet to determine. Leading bankers assert that

NO DISTURBANCE NEED BE APPREHENDED, the character of the negotiation in respect to its details being such as to prevent any undue pressure in any one direction. The plan proposed is simple and would seem to meet this requirement—providing for a constant and uninterrupted circulation of the gold and currency employed in the work of funding, while at the same time offering additional inducements to subscriptions. Thus the national banks are under the law, and by the designation of the Secretary, allowed to become depositaries for all moneys belonging to the United States except receipts from customs. The Secretary has agreed that all national banks furnishing subscriptions in coin shall be designated as such depositaries, subject to the conditions provided of depositing bonds in Washington as security for the government deposits. It is understood that all money subscribed for the new loan shall be placed in the banks so designated, subject to the order of the Secretary. This would appear, as was said above, to meet all the requirements of the case, the banks and other designated depositaries having the use of the money for the accommodation of their customers and their own profit until such time as the Secretary may call upon them. And perhaps it may, inasmuch as Secretary Boutwell is pledged to co-operate in the effort to prevent any unusual disturbance. But in order to secure this end it will be necessary that the public should know in advance what the Secretary's purpose is in the matter of calling in these deposits. The depositaries must know, otherwise there would be this derangement of the money market—an abundance of money on call at nominal rates and a great scarcity on time, with extremely high rates. But there is much in this that must wait the teaching of time. It is not improbable that

AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES may obtain largely increased favor abroad in view of this conversion, as they mostly offer very superior attractions to the foreign mind in the way of interest, and are many of them of undoubted security. Of these a number might be mentioned which are already held largely in England, Germany and Holland, and any sudden transfer of capital from the five-twenties into them would very seriously disarrange the plans of the government and the syndicate. That European capital has for some time past been seeking investment here of that kind there is abundant evidence, and with that strange speculative turn which induces Englishmen to invest in such out-of-the-way securities as Turkish debentures, Peruvian loans and Egyptian loans, virgin fields of enterprise in the United States never heard of in the Stock Exchange in Wall street are being worked at the present time by European capital. Whether or not Mr. Boutwell's plans prove a success, one thing is certain—that after the war he has been our great advertising agent; and whether with a view to take up our governments or not foreign capitalists appear to have their eyes turned towards us, scanning with wonderful ken our great undeveloped resources.

THE GOLD MARKET during the past week has been more than usually excited, the report of the negotiation of the balance of the new five per cent loan having started a sharp selling movement, in which gold went off at 111⅞ on Thursday, but which culminated, however, on the following day on the locking up of some three or four millions gold and the advance of the borrowing rate to ¼ of 1 per cent per day, and was succeeded by an entire reverse movement that carried the figure of the premium up to the highest figure of the week at the close. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of gold each day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	112⅜	112⅛
Tuesday	112⅜	112⅛
Wednesday	112⅛	111⅞
Thursday	112	111⅞
Friday	112⅜	112
Saturday	112⅜	112¼

THE STOCK MARKET throughout the week was excited and irregular, the main speculative interest being directed toward Western Union, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The two former reached their highest figures on Wednesday—61⅞ and 33 respectively—the former going off subsequently, but the latter, although a fraction lower, showing continued firmness. Pacific Mail was highest at the close of the week, advancing yesterday to 50⅛. The point made use of for the advance of the latter is said to be some proposed arrangement with the Union Pacific, while Western Union advanced on another story of a contemplated reduction of the capital stock. Adams Express was unusually active and strong during the week, advancing from 82⅜ to 83 and 85, which latter figure it touched on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The highest figure yesterday was 84¼. The rest of the list were without special interest, except Erie, which touched 30⅞ on Wednesday and Thursday, on a better market abroad, but left off lower. The following were last night's

CLOSING PRICES OF STOCKS.

Western Union, 60⅞ a 60⅞; Pacific Mail, 49⅞ a 50; New York Central consolidated, 98⅞ a 98⅞; New York Central scrip, 94⅞ a 94⅞; Erie, 30⅛ a 30⅜; Reading, 114⅞ a 115; Lake Shore, 109⅜ a 109⅜; Northwestern, 69⅛ a 69⅜; Northwestern preferred, 91⅞ a 91⅞; Rock Island, 108⅜ a 108⅜; St. Paul, 61 a 61⅛; St. Paul preferred, 80⅛ a 80⅛; Wabash, 63 a 63⅛; Union Pacific, 32⅛ a 32⅛; Ohio and Mississippi, 46 a 46⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 68⅞ a 69⅛.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The business connected with the placing of the new loan under the new departure has temporarily distracted attention from the regular list, and business is almost stagnant, but few bonds being offered. Prices were steady throughout the latter part of the week and closed strong, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 114⅞ a 115; do., 1881, registered, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., coupon, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114⅛ a 114⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112⅞ a 113; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅛ a 113⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114 a 114⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅛ a 109⅞; do. do., coupon, 113⅛ a 113⅞.

THE MONEY MARKET exhibited the same ease—two and three per cent on call—and at the close balances were freely offered at two per cent on mixed collaterals to secure the two days' interest. A slight flurry was caused on Friday by, it is said, the withdrawal of some funds previously employed on the street, and after banking hours four per cent was in some instances paid by stock houses. The effort, however, if any was intended, to derange the money market, failed, and currency is very abundant. The present outlook favors continued ease.

THE BANK STATEMENT is unfavorable in the sense that it shows a further diminution of reserve, yet the changes are so slight, in view of the present plethora of funds, as to be a matter of indifference. The first item, loans, shows a further expansion, being the result of the low rates of interest, which induce the banks to put out all the money possible, in order to swell their earnings to a proportionate figure, with periods of greater activity in money. The reserve has fallen off over two and a half millions, and liabilities over one million, making a net loss of reserve of about two and one-quarter millions. The banks now hold $14,369,000 above the 25 per cent legal reserve. The following are the items in detail:—

Increase in loans	$1,630,136
Decrease in specie	1,002,704
Decrease in legal tenders	1,502,043
Decrease in deposits	1,147,147
Increase in circulation	48,786

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with last:—

	August 5.	August 12.
Loans	$300,777,261	$302,409,397
Specie	13,364,453	12,361,749
Legal tenders	73,892,443	72,390,400
Deposits	252,392,427	251,245,280
Circulation	30,236,623	30,285,409

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 12—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The movement in Rio coffee was less active, but prices were well sustained. We note further sales of 1,620 bags Rio, per Royal Blue Jacket, and in Baltimore about 4,000 bags Rio, per Warwick, on private terms. Other kinds were sparingly offered, nearly all on the market having been previously bought up for speculative purposes. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 10⅞c. a 11c.; fair do., 11⅛c. a 11⅜c.; good do., 12c. a 12⅛c.; prime do., 12⅞c. a 13c.; extreme range for lots, 10⅞c. a 13⅛c., all gold, in bond, 30 to 60 days' credit; Java, government bags, 18⅞c. a 20⅛c.; do. grass mats, 19⅛c. a 22⅛c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 15⅛c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 14c. a 16⅛c.; Laguayra, 14c. a 15⅛c.; Jamaica, 13c. a 15⅛c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 9⅞c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 13⅛c. a 16⅛c.; Manila, 14c. a 15c.; Mexican, 13c. a 16c.; Savanilla, 13c. a 15⅛c.; Curacoa, 13c. a 15c., all gold, 30 to 60 days' credit, duty paid.

COTTON.—Without decided change the market for this staple was feeble. The demand was light, and, with more sellers than buyers the transactions were, if anything, a shade under quotations. For future delivery the rates were moderate at a decline of ⅛c. per pound, the market closing dull. The first bale of new crop Florida cotton was received here to-day by D. H. Baldwin, and sold by auction to Messrs. Welsh Bros. at 18c. per lb. The cotton was raised upon the plantation of P. O. Craddock, Jefferson county, near Monticelio, Florida, and classed strictly low middling. The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	192	240	432
Consumption	333	91	424
Total	525	331	856

(Included in the above are — bales to arrive.)

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—August, 100 at 17⅛c.; September, 300 at 17 11-16c.; 300 at 17⅛c.; 600 at 17 9-16c.; October, 100 at 17⅛c.; December, 100 at 17 5-16.; January, 100 at 17⅛c., 100 at 17⅛c.; 100 each September and October, at 17⅛c., together; 100 each September, October, November, December and January, at 17⅛c., together—total, 2,400 bales. To-day—August, 100 at 17⅛c., short delivery, 400 at 17⅛c.; September, 100 at 17 9-16c., 1,200 at 17⅛c., 100 at 17 9-16c., 800 at 17⅛c.; October, 300 at 17⅛c., 100 at 17 7-16c., 400 at 17⅛c., 400 at 17 7-16c.; November, 200 at 17⅛c.; December, 100 at 17⅛c.; 100 November, 100 December, at 17⅛c., together; 100 October, 100 November, at 17⅛c., together; 100 October, 100 November, 100 December, at 17⅛c., together. Total, 5,000 bales; grand total, 7,400 bales. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were:—August, 17.32c.; September, 17.52c.; October, 17.55c.; December, 17⅛. Rates for cotton freight to foreign ports closed thus:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅛d.; by sail, 3-16d.; to Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c.; to Hamburg, by steam, 5-16d.; to Bremen, by steam, ⅞c., gold, compressed; to Baltic ports, by sail, ⅛c. a ⅛c., gold. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞	15
Good ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞
Low middling	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞	18⅛
Middling	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Good middling	20⅞	21	21⅛	21⅛

(The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.)

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 11,964 bbls.; wheat 121,532 bushels; corn, 169,311 do.; corn meal, 1,135 bbls. and 250 bags; oats, 49,830 bushels; barley, 6,477 do. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were steady. The demand being mostly for local uses; sales, 6,800 bbls. Rye flour continued dull, but prices were nominally unchanged. Corn meal was quiet and steady for both barrels and city sacked. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 50 a	4 50
Superfine State	4 75 a	5 10
Extra State	5 20 a	5 55
Choice do.	5 75 a	6 00
Superfine Western	4 65 a	5 10
Extra do.	5 00 a	5 40
Extra Minnesota	5 00 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 50 a	5 90
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a	6 25
Family	6 50 a	7 00
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a	6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75 a	7 00
St. Louis choice family	7 00 a	9 00
Rye flour	3 50 a	5 00
Southern No. 2	4 00 a	4 50
Southern superfine	4 75 a	5 50
Southern extra	5 70 a	7 75
Southern family	7 00 a	10 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 25 a	3 40
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 65 a	3 80
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a	3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10 a	4 25
Corn meal, puncheons	2 00 a	—

—The wheat market was active and firmer, especially for winter. The sales were about 140,000 bushels on the spot and to arrive at $1 20 a $1 33 for unsound and soft spring, $1 35 for prime No. 2 do., $1 39 a $1 45 for red Western, $1 40 for do. to arrive, $1 46 a $1 49 for choice amber Michigan on the spot and $1 49 for do. to arrive, $1 50 for white, the market closing quiet. Corn was fairly active for export and higher. The sales were about 200,000 bushels at 66⅛c. a 67c. for Western mixed afloat, and 66⅛c. in store, 67⅛c. a 68c. for high mixed and 71c. nominally for yellow. Oats continued unsettled and irregular. The sales were about 49,000 bushels at 42c. for black Illinois on the track, 45c. for black Ohio afloat, 47c. a 50c. for new white Ohio on the track, 51c. for do. afloat, 47c. for mixed Western afloat, the market closing weak and unsettled. Barley continued dull and nominal. There was noticeable a light inquiry for future delivery, but no business transpired. Rye was in better demand and firmer. Sales 8,000 bushels Western, spot, at 80c., and 30,000 bushels to arrive at 80c. a 81c.

FREIGHTS continue quiet, and rates cannot be quoted as firm, although there is very little doing to establish a market, but the general impression is that they are declining, and in fact the late engagements of to-day confirm it. The chartering business was somewhat neglected, and the vessels closed were at decidedly weaker rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool by steam, 7,500 bushels corn at 9d.; 2,000 boxes cheese, 27s. 6d. a 40s., and by sail, 82,500 bushels of grain, at 8⅛d. for wheat and 8⅛d. for corn; 2,500 bales cotton at 3-16d. by sail and ⅛d. by steam; 350 bbls. rosin, 2s. To London by sail, 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d.; 120 hhds. of tobacco at 37s. 6d. To Glasgow by steam, 4,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d.; 200 tierces lard at 27s. 6d. To Antwerp, 1,800 bbls. rosin, 4s.; 200 hhds. tobacco, 37s. 6d.; 100 hhds. tallow, 35s. The charters comprise:—A British bark, 2,500 quarters grain, direct to Jersey, 7s. 3d. flat; a German bark hence to Bremen, 3,200 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s.; a British bark from Philadelphia to Antwerp, 3,700 bbls. refined petroleum, 5s. 6d.

MOLASSES.—The market was quiet but steady without cargo sales, but a moderate business in lots was consummated at quotations. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 23c. a 30c.; clayed, 33c. a 36c.; muscovado, refining, 34c. a 37c.; do., grocery, 38c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 55c.; English Islands, 33c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 35c. a 60c.

NAVAL STORES.—The rosin market was firmer, but not active. The sales comprised 500 bbls. good strained at $2 80 and 250 bbls. do. do. at $2 81. We quote:—Strained $2 75 a $2 80; No. 2, $3 a $3 50; No. 1, $3 60 a $4 75; pale, $5 a $6 and extra pale, $6 25 a $7 50. Spirits turpentine was firmer, with a fair demand. The sales comprise 25 bbls. at 47⅛c., 100 bbls., to arrive, on private terms, and 50 bbls., to arrive, at 46⅛c. Tar was quiet, but steady at about $3 50 for Washington and $3 62½ a $3 75 for Wilmington.

OILS.—Crude sperm was steady at $1 25. Whale oil, without further business, was quoted 51c. a 52c. for crude. Linseed was steady at 78c. a 80c. for large and small lots. Last evening there was a large movement reported, embracing about 200,000 gallons, at 78c. for prompt delivery.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined, after yesterday's activity, ruled quiet, with prices still on the decline. Buyers generally would not invest, the impression prevailing that it will go still lower. Crude cannot be quoted as weak, although at the close 13⅛c. was the best bid; sales were reported of 450 bbls. crude, part last evening, at 13⅛c. The sales of refined were:—3,000 bbls. refined standard white, last half August, at 23⅛c., and a rumored sale of 2,000 bbls. do. at 23⅛c., but we were unable to trace it. At the Creek the market was reported dull and weak, quoted at $4 10 a $4 15 on upper and $4 60 a $4 65 on lower road. The Philadelphia market was dull and weak; sales were reported of 2,000 bbls. standard white, for last half of August, at 23⅛c., with return; and, later, 1,000 bbls. do. at 23⅛c., with return. Shipping crude dull and lower; quoted at 17⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Receipts—Pork, 55 bbls.; cut meats, 35 packages; lard, 1,190 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was unusually quiet but prices were steady. We have only to notice sales in round lots of 500 bbls. for September at $13 37½. In jobbing lots small sales were made at $12 50 for mess and $11 75 for prime do. Bacon continued dull. Sales were reported of 50 boxes long clear at 8⅛c., quoted at 8c. a 8⅛c. for short clear, 7⅞c. a 8⅛c. for long do. and short rib, 6⅛c. a 6⅜c. for Cumberland cut and 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. for Stratford and Birmingham. Lard continued quiet but firm at 9⅝c. for balance of month and September. Sales were made of 100 tierces Western on private terms. City lard sold in a small way at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. Beef and beef hams were very quiet. There was no inquiry for either, and former quotations were nominally unchanged. Cut meats—Beyond sales in a jobbing way the market was very quiet, quoted at 5⅛c. for dry salted shoulders, 8⅛c. for clear bellies, 7⅛c. for bellies, 11⅛c. a 12c. for short cut hams and 14c. a 15⅛c. for sugar cured and smoked do. Dressed hogs were quiet and quoted within the range of 6⅛c. a 7c. Butter—The hot weather has somewhat dampened trade, but the former quotations still predominate. Cheese was dull at 9c. a 10⅛c. for choice factory.

RICE.—The market for all descriptions was quiet but steady. Sales were confined to 125 bags Rangoon at 6.80c. a 7⅛c. per lb., 75 bags Patna at 7c. a 7⅛c., and 35 casks Carolina at 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.

SUGAR. The market was about steady on the basis of 9⅛c. a 9⅝c. for fair to good refining, but quiet. The sales were 1,000 hhds., including 425 hhds. fully fair refining Porto Rico at 9⅜c.; 250 hhds. fully fair to strictly prime at 9.31c. a 9⅝c., and to the trade 225 hhds. 500 boxes clayed, Nos. 7 to 11, sold at 8⅛c. a 9⅛c., and 11,000 bags Manila at 9c. Refined was steady at 12⅞c. a 13c. for crushed, powdered and granulated, and 12⅜c. for A. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 9c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅝c. a 11⅛c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 7⅛c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 10c. a 10⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; do. 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; do., grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 7⅛c. a 9c.

TALLOW continued quiet but firm; sales 15,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 417 bbls. The market was firmer, but quiet at the advance; sales 250 bbls. at 93⅛c. a 93⅛c. for iron bound.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull and lower; good ordinary, 15⅛c. Net receipts, 125. Stock, 1,800.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull and lower; low middlings, 16⅛c. a 17c. Net receipts, 57. Gross, 308. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,544; coastwise, 1,050. Sales, 1,100. Stock, 37,630.

MOBILE, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull; middlings, 17⅛c. a 17⅛c. Net receipts, 160. Stock, 5,109.

AUGUSTA, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 16⅛c. a 17c.

SAVANNAH, August 12, 1871.

Cotton—Net receipts, 8. Exports—Coastwise, 55. Stock, 4,336.

CHARLESTON, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull. Low middlings, 17⅛c. Net receipts, 94. Stock, 3,347.

BOSTON, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull. Middlings, 19⅛c. Net receipts, 6; gross, 197. Sales, 20. Stock, 8,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 12, 1871.

Tobacco—Sales 89 hhds.; lugs, $6 25 a $7 25; low to medium leaf, $7 25 a $12. Flour quiet; family extra, $5 50, in round lots. Wheat firm; sales of choice red and white, from store, $1 15 a $1 25. Corn weak; held at 55c. for sacked; demand light. Oats steady; 42c. a 45c. for prime sacked. Rye steady; 73c. from store. Provisions opened dull; closed with a firmer feeling; better inquiry; pork at $13; bacon, hams and lard unchanged. Whiskey quiet at 88c.

OSWEGO, August 12, 1871.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 25 for amber winter, $7 75 for white winter, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat steady; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 white Michigan, $1 56; 3,400 bushels old No. 1 red Ohio, $1 32½, and 500 bushels new No. 2 red Toledo at $1 31. Corn quiet; sales 1,100 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 60c. Other grains quiet. Corn meal $1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $20 a $21; shipstuffs, $24 a $25; middlings, $30, per ton. Highwines, 91c. Canal freights lower—Wheat 8c.; corn 7⅛c., to New York; lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 53c., to New York 40c., to Albany 35c. Receipts by lake—51,000 bushels wheat, 19,400 bushels rye, 3,435,000 feet lumber. Shipments by canal—9,209 bushels wheat, 1,758,000 feet lumber.

The first cargo of wheat from Duluth arrived last night.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 12, 1871.

Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls; wheat, 165,000 bushels; corn, 246,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 113,000 bushels; corn, 129,000 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels; rye, 16,000 bushels. Rail shipments—Corn, 40,000 bushels; oats 11,000 bushels. Freights quiet and lower—11c. for wheat, 10c. for corn, 7c. for oats, to New York. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand for prime; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 20; 8,000 bushels red winter, privately. Corn quiet and strong; sales of 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed Western at 56⅛c.; 16,000 do., to arrive, at 56c. a 56⅛. Oats dull and nominal; sales at 41c. for No. 2 Western. Rye neglected. Seeds dull. Pork and lard dull, and nominally unchanged. Highwines inactive; nominally 92c.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, August 12, 1871.

Sugar slow of sale and prices unaltered; sales unimportant, and buyers demand a reduction; quotations nominal. Sales of the week, 8,000 boxes. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 18,000 boxes and 1,400 hhds., of which 9,000 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 302,600 boxes and 4,800 hhds.

Bacon steady. Butter dull. Coal oil active. Flour easier, at $12 75 a $13. Hams buoyant. Lard declining, owing to heavy arrivals; keg, 15⅛c. a 15⅛c.; tins, 18⅛c. a 19⅛c. Potatoes flat and declining, owing to heavy arrivals; quoted at $4 a $4 50. Wax firm; yellow, $9 25 a $9 75; white, $12 50 a $12 75. Freights quiet.

Exchange—On London, 24⅛ a 25 premium; on United States, 60 days, currency, par a ⅛ discount; do., gold, 60 days, 12⅛ premium; short sight, 13⅛ a 14⅛ premium.

STREET CAR EPISODES.

The Second Avenue Car Outrage—Death of Owens.

Information reached the Coroners' office yesterday morning of the death in Bellevue Hospital of Thomas Owens. It will be remembered that late on the night of the 30th ultimo, during a quarrel between some unknown ruffians and Patrick Flood, driver of car No. 49 of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, John Deltour and Owens were pushed from the front platform, and both had their legs crushed by the wheels passing over them. Deltour died some days ago at his residence, No. 55 Hester street, and at last Owens has succumbed to the injuries he then received.

By permission of Mr. Toal, Coroners' Clerk, the remains of Owens were removed to the house of a friend, No. 411 East Twelfth street. Coroner Schirmer has the investigation in charge, and some days ago examined a number of witnesses. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, is in search of the guilty parties and evidence necessary to convict them.

The Fatal Front Platform Again.

William H. Tinckler, a doctor, twenty-three years of age and late of 305 West Thirty-fourth street, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries. About half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Tinckler, while riding on the front platform of car 56 of the Third avenue line, becoming drowsy and losing his balance at Thirty-fourth street, fell off, one of the wheels passing over and crushing his left thigh. Shock to the system caused by the injury caused death. An inquest will be held by Coroner Young.

Another "Run Over" Case.

Jacob Auber, the German who a few days ago was run over in Cannon street, near Delancey, by one of the cars of the Forty-second street and Grand street ferry line, died on Saturday in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

BILLS AND BULLETS.

Grabbing a Contractor's Money Bag and Getting Shot.

Yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, Robert Palmer, of 303 East Thirty-fifth street, was arraigned before Alderman Plunkitt, charged with stealing $50 from a contractor, named John Breen, residing at 234 East Thirty-sixth street. Breen stated that on Saturday night, while paying his men in a lager beer saloon, 645 Second avenue, the prisoner, a brother of his and another man, named James Meallo, grabbed a package of $50 and attempted to run off with it. Breen fired upon them and shot the prisoner in the shoulder and arm, while they cut him badly about the head and face. Robert, who was the only one arrested, stated that some time ago he borrowed of Breen, for whom he worked, $25, which on Saturday night he wanted to keep out of his (Palmer's) wages. This Palmer would not consent to, and on his attempting to take by force the package to be paid to him Breen shot him. He was held in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

CARRYING OFF A JEWELRY STORE.

Attempted Highway Robbery on Eighth Avenue—The Robber Captured.

On Saturday night last Leopold Stein, who keeps a jewelry store in Eighth avenue, while going across the street from his store to his residence with a small tin box containing his jewels—about $900 worth—under his arm, was attacked by three men, who attempted to rob him. He shouted "police!" and "watch," but before aid reached him the thieves were running off with the box. The police, who were on the scene almost immediately, gave chase, and the man who carried the box was captured. He gave his name as Charles Van Biarcom. Yesterday Alderman Plunkitt committed Biarcom for trial, in default of $2,000, from the Yorkville Police Court.

BROUGHT FROM THE RIVERS.

The body of the woman found in the water near the foot of Thirty-seventh street, North River, is supposed to be that of Maggie Scott, a woman about twenty-eight years of age. Coroner Young has charge of the case, and will hold an inquest. The remains were far advanced in decomposition.

The remains of a boy about sixteen years of age, name unknown, was found in the dock foot of Forty-second street, East River, yesterday morning by Lawrence Teneycke, of the sloop Magician. Deceased had light sandy hair and was dressed in brown flannel shirt, black pants, high laced shoes, white stockings and leather apron. He had a white handkerchief with yellow border around his neck. The body, which was much decomposed, was sent to the Morgue, and Coroner Young notified.

A JUSTICE WITHOUT BUSINESS.

A difference of opinion recently arose between Justice Lynch, of New Brooklyn, and the Police Commissioners, owing to some action of the latter reflecting upon His Honor, and the result of the affair is that the police captains have been instructed not to bring their prisoners before Judge Lynch. This course will make business more lively for the other civil courts.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI..............................No. 226

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—THE BLACK BAND.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL—THE BUZZARDS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Perform ances afternoon and evening—DAVID GARRICK.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—UNDER THE WILLOWS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

New York, Monday, August 14, 1871.

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5—Italy: The Italian Government Satisfied with the Conciliatory Conduct of M. Thiers—News from Spain—France—England: Hyde Park Indignation Meeting Against the Dublin Authorities—Still Another Riot in Dublin—News from Turkey and Brazil—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Artistic Paris: Immense Loss of Valuable Works of Art—The Murderer of McNamara Caught—News from Washington—Business Notices.
6—Religious: Sermons in the Metropolis and Elsewhere Yesterday: The Damaging Power and Dastardliness of Detraction; Envy, Idleness and Pride as Sources of the Evil; Religion in the Slums; Saints Among the Publicans and Sinners in the Pulpit—Church Excursion—Sunday Excursions: Rum and Rowdyism; Sights, Scenes and Sayings Among the Sunday Pleasure Seekers.
7—After the Setting Sun: From the Narrows to the Golden Gate: Over the Three Great Mountain Ranges; A Flying Visit to the Mormons; Story of a Transcontinental Excursion—Our Summer Resorts—The Westfield Disaster—The Weehawken Ferry—A Chance for Base Ballers—Sunday Stabbing Scrape—The Midnight Murder—Dougherty's Discovery—The Death of Henry Dobson.
8—South America: Interesting Political News from Peru and Bolivia; Railway Enterprises in the Two Republics—Naval Intelligence—Jake Thompson: Interview with the Mississippi Statesman; Approval of the New Departure—The Justice of an "Apostle of the Rights of Man"—The New Drug Law—Local Matters—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

THE WESTFIELD'S DEATH ROLL.—John D. Clark, one of the victims of the Westfield explosion, died yesterday morning at the German Hospital. The deaths caused by this disaster now number one hundred and three.

CHICAGO MORALS are improving. A glass of ice cream eaten on a fast day by a rabbi of the Garden City caused his congregation to forcibly expel him from his synagogue. It was reserved for Chicago to invent a religion without ice cream; but its success is questionable during hot weather.

THE HYDE PARK INDIGNATION MEETING in London against the conduct of the authorities, with regard to the late riot in Dublin, has, according to our special cable report, proved a complete fizzle. The meeting was mainly composed of juvenile raggamuffins, who in their grotesque fashion combined Fenianism and Communism in their demonstrations. After this we should not be surprised to hear of an alliance between the International and the Fenian Brotherhood. The police treated the demonstration as a joke, and abstained from all interference. We also publish the version of another correspondent, according to which the Hyde Park demonstration was quite a serious affair. We are, however, inclined to think that the account of our special despatch is the correct one.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Internal Revenue Bureau are incomprehensible to ordinary mortals. A decision is rendered by one Commissioner only to be overruled by his successor or set aside by a superior officer, and in this manner business circles are mystified and great confusion caused. The decision of ex-Commissioner Pleasonton, relieving banks from the payment of tax on borrowed capital, was promptly revoked by the present Commissioner, but not before it had been officially communicated to the bankers of the Thirty-second district of this State. Banks in other districts, therefore, are not affected by the decision of the late Commissioner, and will be compelled to pay tax on borrowed capital, as heretofore.

SHALL ROUGHS RULE THE CITY?—The crimes daily perpetrated by the roughs of this city are fearful to contemplate. A few days since an unoffending citizen was beaten and perhaps fatally stabbed by Saunders and Coburn, two of the worst representatives of the dangerous classes. Two weeks since two passengers and a driver of a Second avenue car were thrown from the platform and received injuries from the effects of which both passengers have died. Yesterday morning Dennis O'Connor was fatally stabbed by a drunken ruffian named John Cullom, at the corner of Bayard and Baxter streets, and on Saturday night Patrick McNamara was murdered by an assassin in Eighth avenue. Has the law no terrors for such scoundrels?

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT is satisfied with M. Thiers' conciliatory attitude in the Roman question. Our special despatch says that Minister Visconti Venosta has instructed Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador to France, to inform M. Thiers of this fact, but also to express surprise that the French government does not stop the abusive language of several deputies against Italy. To our mind it is more surprising that Signor Visconti Venosta can be so absurd as to expect M. Thiers to interfere with liberty of speech within or without the National Assembly. The liberal journals in Rome offer alliance to France on condition that she abandon the claims of the Papacy. To this M. Thiers is apt to reply ironically, "How very kind and considerate of the liberal journals in Rome!"

The Labor Reform Party and Its Sweeping Revolutionary Programme—A Tremendous Agitation Coming.

The new Labor Reform or National Labor party has been holding a general Congress at St. Louis, and, considering the widespread and ominous agitation of this labor question on this side as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, the proclamation of the principles and purposes of this new party may well challenge the attention of the statesmen and politicians of all other parties in the country. These labor reformers, in their political platform for the coming Presidential campaign, say that "the land, water, air and all natural elements are common gifts," and that "governments are only trustees to guard against their misapplication;" that all class legislation perverting these common elements from the many to the few is wrong and subversive of good government; that "all able-bodied, intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock, by fruitful industry, a sum or quantity equal to their own support, and that legislation should tend, as far as possible, to the equitable distribution of the surplus products." They say, furthermore, that "pauperism and crime are the prevailing questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal;" and that, although "chattel slavery has been abolished, the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before emancipation in respect to the division of the products of the laboring masses of the country."

This is substantially the bill of grievances of the International and of the Paris Commune, and the remedies suggested from the bare recital of these complaints simply mean the approach of the most radical and sweeping political revolution in the history of mankind. This St. Louis National Labor Reform pronunciamento says that the instrumentalities by which these wrongs upon labor are inflicted are—first, banking and moneyed monopolies, by which, through swindling rates of interest, the productions of labor are concentrated in the hands of a few non-producers; second, extortionate consolidated railway and other transit companies; third, manufacturing monopolies, whereby small operators are crushed and the price of labor is mathematically reduced to the smallest living compensation; fourth, land monopolies; fifth, commercial and grain monopolies. Nor can it be questioned by the most superficial observer that these evils, particularly since our late civil war and from the manifold corruptions growing out of it, have been operating, and now are operating more powerfully than ever, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer" and to widen and deepen the gulf between the two classes. These labor reformers propose to remedy these evils as far as possible—first, by a new monetary system, based on the substantial resources of the nation and embracing a currency that shall, without any exception, be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, this currency to be also interchangeable for national bonds at three per cent interest, and so on; second, by the redemption of the debt on the greenback plan of "Old Thad Stevens;" third, by holding the public lands exclusively for actual settlers; fourth, by a tariff framed exclusively for revenue purposes; fifth, by restraining or, if it must be so, by abolishing corporate monopolies under interdicting class legislation; sixth, by requiring in all future wars that we pay as we go from the substantial wealth of the country; ninth, by prohibiting the importation of coolies or other servile labor; tenth, by encouraging co-operative industry; eleventh, by a general amnesty, and twelfth, by a general board of management of the revenue and the currency.

It will be observed that there is the average proportion of political claptrap and stuff for buncombe in this new party platform, and that in its leading and distinguishing propositions of reform it is somewhat too much a budget of "glittering generalities." But from the complaints of the party we think we may pretty fairly interpret its real designs. They say that the laboring classes, even in the United States, are practically in the same condition in respect to the products of their labor as were the slaves of the South before their emancipation; that labor is under the heel of capital; that non-producers and grinding banks, railroads, land jobbing and other monopolies absorb the profits of labor; that non-producers must be put to work; and that, if there be no other way to reach them, these grinding monopolies must be abolished. Here, in the abolition of these monopolies, we have the main idea of this new party, for all the rest of its proposed reforms are but "leather and prunella." We perceive, too, in this movement the groundwork of a political agitation compared with which even the tremendous and terrible slavery agitation will stand in history as but a small and incomplete affair, including the abolition of slavery, the establishment of equal rights before the law and the elective franchise to citizens of all colors.

We have repeatedly within the last year or two discussed the great political dangers threatened the country from our gigantic railway and other powerful moneyed corporations. This Labor Reform party, therefore, in our estimation, in opening the war upon these overshadowing monopolies, and in its general design of the subordination of capital to labor, is initiating, we repeat, a movement which is destined to be marked by the fiercest political agitation and the most radical and comprehensive revolution ever known in this or any other country. These labor reformers may not be able to make any serious diversion as a third party in the coming Presidential campaign; but they have a large and inviting field before them in which the harvest will soon be ripening. Many of our readers will remember the general contempt and derision with which the original abolition party was met, even in the Puritanical city of Boston, in its agitation of the abolition of African slavery. Yet that "stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner."

No such difficulties as those which confronted the original abolition party stand in the way of this National Labor or Labor Reform party. It appeals from the outset to the interests and the sympathies of the masses of the people. In a milder form it is the outcropping of the labor programme of the International. It represents the leading ideas of the Paris Commune, and it introduces into the arena of party politics the war of labor against capital as represented in our trade unions. We are bound to have immediately after this approaching Presidential contest, whatever the shape which this contest itself may assume—there must come after it, we say—a reorganization of our political parties. In 1854, when the old pro-slavery democratic party had pushed its demands for slavery beyond the last point of Northern forbearance, the republican party, from a little public meeting at Pittsburg, came to the front on the platform of "no further extension of slavery." The country was ripe for it, and behold the mighty revolution which since that day this republican party has achieved! But its appointed mission on the slavery question and the negro question is fulfilled. Its complete success, too, after fighting it step by step, from the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law to the consummation of the fifteenth amendment, is now admitted by the democratic party; and this democratic surrender brought both parties necessarily to the point of a new departure.

On the remnants of the old issues and souvenirs of the war, and on half-way financial expedients and theories of reform on both sides, the republican and the democratic party may each be able to hold their forces together substantially through the coming Presidential campaign through the sheer force of party discipline and party loyalty. But as the old temporizing whig party went to pieces and was dissolved after the election of 1852, and as the old pro-slavery democratic party went to pieces after the election of 1860, so, we dare say, the republican and the democratic party, as now organized, will both begin to go to pieces after the election of 1872, and from these disintegrations on both sides it is quite possible that the party surperseding the republican party in 1876 will be the party representing the combined aggressive elements of the laboring classes of the country against moneyed monopolies and combinations. The workingmen have the votes, and they need only discipline, harmony and union, and a common paramount political purpose among themselves, to get possession in the elections of 1876, if not before, not only of the national government, but of every State government in the Union.

That the elements of a great revolution are fermenting in this country no man can successfully dispute; that this revolution will come from a political struggle between combinations of capital and a general combination of labor is broadly foreshadowed in this labor reform movement, and is apparent on every hand. The fearful demoralizations and corruptions of both our great political parties; the greedy, grasping and extortionate doings and demands of railway combinations, of stock-jobbing and land speculating rings, and of commercial, huckstering and manufacturing monopolies, and the general tendency of things to a gigantic moneyed aristocracy on the one hand, and to a multiplication of paupers, vagrants and criminals on the other hand, have created a state of feeling among the laboring classes, at home as well as abroad, which is full of danger and mischief to "the powers that be" everywhere.

In the closely contested election in New Hampshire last March this Labor Reform party wielded the balance of power; in the coming Massachusetts election, should General Butler be the labor candidate, he may turn the State topsy-turvy. In this event even the Presidential election of next year may become a doubtful problem; but in any event, after November, 1872, we shall have the beginning of a new political agitation in this country which will hardly stop short of the greatest and most radical and sweeping revolution in the history of the world, and we shall be fortunate if we escape another general civil war in passing through this approaching revolution. Such are the signs of the times, and we live in an age of revolutions.

The Code in South America—A Duel Spoiled.

The citizens of Lima, the capital of Peru, are unhappy. They have been defrauded out of a first class sensation—one that would have made their republic famous throughout the world. A venturous newsmonger published some very severe strictures upon the administration, which so incensed President Balta that he caused the unfortunate author to be imprisoned. After a time the courts took the matter in hand, and finding the prisoner had committed no offense against the laws ordered his release. This action of the judiciary added fuel to the ire of the President, who sent for the offending official, and upbraided him for interfering with the course of justice. The interview was spirited if not consoling. President Balta's wrath found its counterpart in that of the Judge's; uncomplimentary expressions were interchanged, and the conference ended by the Judge assuring the President that as soon as he vacated the Executive chair a personal satisfaction would be demanded. Balta is impetuous and plucky, if not discreet and considerate, and within ten hours after the occurrence, in order to give the Judge an opportunity to avenge his wounded honor, signed a decree resigning his office and calling the Vice President to the chair. Here was a lesson in chivalry without parallel in history, and great was the rejoicings of the Limanos thereat. Of course no affair of honor would be complete without a woman being in the case, and President Balta's exciting episode was no exception to this universal rule. The President's counsellors saw the dangers which threatened their republic should he resign and leave the chief magistracy in the hands of so inexperienced a person as the Vice President, and accordingly besought him to reconsider his determination; but Balta was inexorable, and no consideration could induce him to forego the pleasure of meting out satisfaction to his opponent. At length the aged mother of the President appeared upon the scene, and to her tears and entreaties the spunky Balta succumbed, and agreed to defer the combat till further notice.

LOYALTY AT A DISCOUNT.—The ultra loyal papers of New Zealand complain that at Napier on the Queen's birthday the courts continued their sessions, and the members of the Provincial Council stubbornly kept their hats upon their heads while the national anthem was being played. This exhibition of democracy shocks the nerves of the New Zealand press, which sees in it troubles for the home government, and possibly the germs of a revolution.

Hiscox—Taylor—Snow.

The Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D.D., pastor of the Carleton Avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, will be familiar to many New York readers of the HERALD as the pastor for many years of the old and once honored Stanton Street Baptist church in this city. He is a man past the middle age of life, but, according to the old proverb that "the good never grow old," he is yet young and vigorous and active in the service of his Divine Lord and Master. Dr. Hiscox is one of the best and soundest theologians in the Baptist denomination. Three or four years ago a retired merchant—Mr. Mangin—at his own expense, erected the church on its present site in Carleton avenue. The mission from which this church originally sprung was located on Vanderbilt avenue until the present edifice was erected and handed over, a gift to the trustees for their and the people's use in the future. Dr. Hiscox has been laboring in this vineyard ever since, and with marked success. He is an excellent disciplinarian, and by his own personal example encourages his people to be prompt and strict in their attendance upon all the means of grace and active in spreading abroad the knowledge of the Saviour's name. His discourses are mainly doctrinal and practical, and extensive reading and long experience in the ministry have made his tongue like the pen of a ready writer, so that the sophistries and casuistries of the age have very little strength to stand before his arguments, attacks and appeals. He is well liked, not only by his own people, but by the hundreds of strangers who from time to time listen to his words, and by his denominational friends and neighbors and by others outside of his own creed. He is a loving and faithful pastor and a genial and warm friend. The "sensations" of the day find no place in his theology, and the unconverted young who chiefly seek such kind of preaching are not to be found in his church. His preaching is designed more to encourage believers, and to develop the Christian virtues in them, than to gather a multitude of unintelligent converts into the church. The converts enter by slower degrees; but they come to stay and to live and work for Christ and for His cause.

The Rev. George Lansing Taylor, pastor of the South Second Street (Williamsburg) Methodist Episcopal church, is a man in the prime of life, though prematurely gray. He is the poet laureate of Methodism, and is a man of considerable literary attainments. As a preacher or theologian he does not stand remarkably high, though we believe he receives generally as good appointments from his Conference as the average of his brethren in the ministry. Mr. Taylor's sermons are more in the style of literary essays than of theological disquisitions. He preaches usually from very copious notes, and sometimes gives the stranger an idea that his sermons are written and read from manuscripts. Mr. Taylor has some reputation as a writer among the Methodists of the United States who read the Church papers, and the productions of his pen are scholarly and able as a rule. He is an excellent exhorter in prayer and other social meetings, and is attractive to the young people. His success spiritually is fair, but not remarkable.

Bishop S. S. Snow, the "Prophet of Mount Zion," with half a dozen other aliases, is the leading theorist of the Second Adventists in this city, and utters his anathemas against his adversaries every Sunday in the little chapel of the New York University. He has been a quarter of a century or more advocating his theories publicly and privately, and by books and pamphlets, and yet has failed to gather into his fold permanently more than half a hundred persons. The "Bishop," "Prophet" or "Messenger," as the reader may desire to consider him, is a standing proof that impracticable theorists find very little place in this country or in this city. Religious people, too, like to hear something besides the second coming of Christ presented to them occasionally. And the prophets of that event have gone so often and so far astray in regard to the time of its fulfilment that no one now takes much heed of their prognostications. Doctrines, to be accepted by the mass of mankind, must be such as the average intelligence of mankind can comprehend and their faith lay hold of. But the "Bishop's" theories, however he may back them up with citations from the Word of God, are too impracticable, and, as presented by him in an abrupt, insulting manner—can never run round the globe with such apostles as he. Mr. Snow is liberal in blasphemous expressions, and has little, if any, ideas of the proprieties of a Christian temple or a Christian minister. He has a half crazy idea that God designs to overturn the world and its religions through him, and he feels himself especially commissioned to denounce orthodoxy in general and Roman Catholicism in particular. He is exceedingly severe on the "scarlet whore," and consigns her to the deepest depths; but as he has no faith whatever in the place known among orthodox Christians as hell, it is difficult to determine to what other depth he would send the old lady. The immortality of the soul is also denied; but this earth, he believes, is to be renovated by fire and made a fitting abode for the redeemed, who, by some process of creation or legerdemain, which the "Prophet" does not clearly explain, are to be brought into being for the purpose of serving out another probation on this ashheap. Such a heaven must be a great affliction, a punishment indeed, to hundreds who have taken their own lives rather than live a short life of seventy years here. But it is true of Bishop Snow as it is of every individual and class of impracticables, that their theories don't hang well together and do not meet human consciousness with the authority of "Thus saith the Lord," and they fail and fall to the ground, however well spun and good they may appear. Truth is simple and direct, and boldly presents herself to the criticism and acceptance of mankind; but error needs to wrap herself up in theories and sophisms, and then expects the world to receive her. The ignorant may, but the intelligent cannot.

MARSHAL SERRANO has been the victim of a railway accident, but, fortunately, escaped with a slight injury to his foot. According to our special despatch from Madrid a Barcelona train ran into that which contained the Marshal and a number of officers. Several were wounded, but none killed.

The Sermons Yesterday.

Yesterday was a quiet, but, we trust, nevertheless a profitable day, in the churches. There were but one or two discourses that immediately touched on the topics of the day; the rest were good, practical sermons, setting forth fairly and fully the Gospel scheme of salvation and the various aspects of the Christian virtues.

The Rev. Charles Smyth preached an admirable address upon the religious bearings of various recent events. He was justly severe upon the selfishness of millionnaires, and said that he did not know which was the worst scourge God could send us—corrupt and greedy and heartless corporations or cholera and famine. Which was the more terrible death, to be hurled into eternity a disfigured and hideous victim of the Westfield or to linger through the sharp pangs of an epidemic? Was it more horrible to be sacrificed to the cupidity of a great capitalist or to be burned and eaten by a savage tribe of cannibals? It is worth while to reflect now and then, as we mouth about the glorious privilege of living in the nineteenth century, upon the monsters in human form which our modern civilization has brought forth—creatures who gamble the cost of replacing an ancient boiler against a hecatomb of human lives, and infamous wretches who clothe themselves in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day from gains made by letting out houses for purposes of prostitution.

> And put in every honest hand a whip,
> To lash the rascal naked through the world.

Rev. Father Kearney delivered a discourse upon the sin of detraction. This is comparatively a new subject, and yet the vice itself is one whose mischief we have all experienced. Evil tongues and willing ears are indeed the most fruitful source of misery in this little planet of ours. The reverend Father quoted to good purpose Shakspeare's lines—

> Who steals my purse steals trash;
> But he that filches from me my good name
> Robs me of that which not enriches him,
> And makes me poor indeed.

The Father, in scathing words, described most of the phases of this vile habit of talking scandal and saying smart things against our neighbors for the sole purpose of setting up a reputation as a pleasant and witty man. And, as the good Father said, the worst feature of the evil is that the slanderer is withheld by natural instincts of pride from confessing his sin. What man, even when he sees that his careless words have wrought untold wrong, will come squarely out and say, "I have been a liar and a scoundrel; what I have uttered against my neighbor's reputation was false?"

With a great deal of sound and wholesome truth the Rev. John Miles, we are afraid, gave a rather pernicious encouragement to the luxury which some people delight to indulge in of "plain speaking." "I am a plain, blunt man," says a boor, "and I say just what I think." And he does say it and earns the unenviable reputation of being the most offensive person in his social circle. "Faithfulness" in a friend does not require that he should spy out his brother's peccadilloes and sermonize over them with complacent pleasure. And we fear that there is little danger of men failing to keep their friends down to a proper standard of humility by exposing their foibles. A warning, if at all, should be given in the other direction.

We cannot commend too highly Dr. Duryea's noble summer appeal for the sick and the helpless. A couple of weeks ago we made a few remarks which contain substantially the gist of the Doctor's sermon. In winter the poor and the dying are pretty well cared for; but in the heats of midsummer, when the city is deserted, there is even greater need of well-directed charity. The hand of death touches many an unhappy victim, the pangs of starvation kill hope and kindness in many a sorrow-laden heart, in July as in December. We hope the Doctor roused yesterday some few noble souls to a consciousness of the vast field of duty that lays around them.

Bishop Southmayd, on "The Personal Relations of Christ," and Dr. Curry, on "Adam's Sin and Christ's Obedience," are two admirable specimens of doctrinal theology. While they contain much that is profitable and wholesome, however, they are marked by but few original ideas, and we therefore content ourselves by simply recommending them to the perusal of our readers.

The Meeting of the Two Emperors.

Very considerable interest now attaches to the approaching meeting of the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph, which is to take place at the beautiful little village and watering place called Gastein, or Wildbad Gastein, in Austria. The *Cross Gazette* has it that the Emperor of Germany will remain three weeks at Gastein and that Count Beust and Prince Bismarck will assist at the conference of the two monarchs. The *New Free Press*, of Vienna, says that the official relations of the two governments have slowly but steadily improved, and that an *entente cordiale* has been established which cannot but promote the welfare of the two empires. The good understanding as well as the approaching meeting are due, it seems, to the flattering words which Count Beust recently made use of in the Reichsrath with regard to Germany. These meetings of monarchs are proverbially full of danger. It is impossible but that some new complications will grow out of this meeting. We have already seen that Russia likes not the growing feelings of friendliness between her two great neighbors. Has the "urgency" of President Thiers anything to do with this approaching conference? It will not surprise us to learn that it has. This, at least, it is safe to say—the situation of Europe is quite as critical to-day as it was on the eve of the outbreak of the late war between France and Germany.

PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—The debate and the votes in the French Assembly on Saturday last cannot be said to be very encouraging as to the continuance of the present state of things in France. President Thiers has, no doubt, been popular and powerful; but it is quite manifest that his power in the Assembly and his popularity among the people are not growing. The two motions submitted to the Assembly—the one that he should be proclaimed the President of the republic with full Presidential authority, the other that confidence be expressed in him and that he be continued in his present powers—show that the Assembly is divided. The vote of "urgency" on both proposals seems to imply that some new movement is seriously apprehended. From the fact that the President himself asked for the vote of urgency it is evident that it is his opinion that he alone can save France. It is not at all impossible that some of these fine mornings we shall learn that France thinks differently. What is to be the new departure we shall not yet venture to say.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

THE ISLAND NEIGHBORS. A Novel of American Life. By Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1871. 8vo., pp. 140.

A quiet, good-natured, easy narrative of country life on the sea coast of Martha's vineyard; such is Mrs. Blackwell's first attempt in fiction. There is enough of the picturesque in that little island to have drawn yet more upon the author's descriptive powers; but it is difficult to resist being devoured by *ennui* at any resort so quiet and "lonesome" as this little island, lying between Nantucket and the main. There is not enough of incident in the book to hold any of the readers of the modern high pressure novel, but those who like realism and a modest endeavor to mirror nature in a domestic tale will not regret spending a few hours in making the acquaintance of "Our Island Neighbors."

GUIDE BOOK FOR THE EASTERN COAST OF NEW ENGLAND. Concord: E. C. Eastman & Co. New York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham. 1871. 16mo., pp. 220.

Good local guide books are things which our country and seaside resorts stand much in need of. This one gives a succinct account of each resort for summer visitors on the New England coast, from Newport to Mount Desert. It is prepared from fresh materials, and he who seeks health and comfort by the salt sea waves at any point out of the beaten track cannot do better than to consult its pages. Two excellent maps illustrate the work.

HESPERIA. By Cora L. V. Tappan. 1871.

This prettily printed volume of poetry is one that would give the *Saturday Review* an excellent text for at least two pages of sarcastic abuse of American literature. The poems have a certain jingle; the adjectives are of the latest style, lush and sonorous, and to the very young, or very sleepy, or to a foreigner very ignorant of English, they might seem extremely beautiful, but the stern law of criticism demands of us to condemn them. The long lay, Hesperia, might, perhaps, please the enthusiasts in England who hail Walt Whitman as the first poet of America and Joaquin Miller as the second. The patriotism of the poem is undeniable, and it is not easy of comprehension, an especially attractive quality for those *blasé* critics; but whatever may be its fate in that country between the conservative *Saturday* and these patronizing seekers after novelty we cannot recommend it here. Mrs. Tappan has a certain poetical gift; she is sensitive to the charm of words, but she is too much so. Sonorousness is but one charm of poetry, and, of course, only an auxiliary. We might as well have a horse all mane because his mane is handsome. Mystical is a flattering term for most of the poems. The volume is hardly worth preserving, even as a curiosity.

Literary Chit-Chat.

THE SECOND SERIES OF MR. FROUDE'S "Short Studies on Great Subjects" is keenly dissected by the *Saturday Review*, which observes that Mr. Froude cannot tell the simplest story without misrepresenting the meaning of his author. It is not so much that he wilfully despises truth of statement, as that he cannot be made to understand what truth of statement is.

THE ATHENÆUM, IN REVIEWING the "Life and Writings of Alexander James Dallas," says:—"The appearance of this memoir of a gentleman who was nobody particular some sixty years since, and whose strongest claims to consideration have been utterly destroyed by time, indicates that social and literary conditions in the great republic are still favorable to dealers in profitless biographies." After a few well-expressed sneers at our "second-rate politicians and insignificant placemen," the reviewer charges us with having produced "an appalling mass of unreadable literature in the shape of memoirs of men and women who differed from ordinary mankind in being rather richer, or noisier, or more fortunate than the average of common-place people." It then descends to particulars by styling Mr. A. J. Dallas "a very respectable and uninteresting man," and his son, George Mifflin Dallas, as a man who, "achieving success disproportionate to his natural endowments, represented the government of the United States for some years at the Court of St. James."

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 14—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Since Saturday night the barometer has risen and again fallen in the Gulf and Southern States. It has risen in the Middle and Eastern States and fallen slightly on the lakes, and more decidedly so north of Missouri. The temperature had arisen unusually high on Sunday afternoon from Iowa to Tennessee, but had fallen somewhat in New England, where northerly winds are now replaced by south and east winds from Maine to Virginia. Easterly winds have continued north of the Ohio River. Rain has been reported from the Gulf and South Atlantic coast and the extreme Northwest. Clear weather now very generally prevails at all stations east of the Rocky Mountains.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably fall somewhat on Monday on the upper lakes, with cloudy weather and local storms. Clear and warm weather will probably prevail from Michigan to Arkansas and eastward to the Atlantic.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

One Woman Burned to a Crisp—Several Others Badly Wounded—Loss $70,000.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock this morning the people residing in the vicinity of Montgomery and Washington streets, Jersey City, were startled by a terrible explosion, like the report of a cannon shot. A policeman was immediately on hand, but ere he had time to give the alarm another and much louder report took place, followed by showers of timber, broken glass and other missiles, which on all sides for upwards of a hundred yards. The firemen were quickly on hand, and found that it was the building owned and occupied by Messrs. Durancy & Mayce, liquor dealers, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

The force of the explosion blew away the whole side of the house on Montgomery street and set fire to Mr. Wilson's real estate office and Mr. Ellison's stationery store on Montgomery street. From these the fire spread to Ahrens & Haines' fancy dry goods stores, and for the moment the fire seemed to be beyond the control of the firemen. They worked gallantly, and succeeded in saving Haines' and Ahrons' stores, but were unable to save the others. A woman, named Mary Jane Martin, jumped from the top floor of Durancy & Mayce's building and broke her leg. She was also badly burned about the face and neck. Mrs. Smyth was taken out from the ruins soon after, burned, almost to a crisp. Several other families lived on the same floor, but up to two o'clock it was impossible to ascertain the real damage. Loss will foot up $70,000. Insurance unknown.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, August 13, 1871.

The official returns from eighty-four counties give Leslie (dem.), 110,443; Harlan (rep.), 74,124. Leslie's majority in these counties, 36,319. The full returns from the State will probably make Lelie's majority in the neighborhood of 40,000. In the counties given Leslie gains 5,391 on the vote of Stevenson, democrat, in the last gubernatorial election, and Harlan gains 50,317 on the vote of Barker, republican, in the last gubernatorial race. The republican increase is attributed to the enfranchisement of the colored people.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

Shortly after ten o'clock last night an altercation took place between Casmar Schuderick, who resides at No. 235 Division street, and Joseph Jasumskie, of No. 67 James street, at No. 211 Division street, during which Jasumskie received four severe stab wounds on the right hand with a large clasp knife. Schuderick was arrested and locked up.

ITALY.

Herald Special Report from Rome.

The Italian Government Satisfied with the Conciliatory Conduct of M. Thiers.

The Roman Journals in Favor of an Alliance with France.

Convents Appropriated to Public Use.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent at the capital of Italy:—

ROME, August 13, 1871.

It is reported in Rome that Viscount Venosta, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has ordered Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister to France, to express to M. Thiers satisfaction at his (Thiers') pacific and conciliatory words, but also to say that the Italian government is surprised that the President should permit speakers to use language injurious to Italy.

FRANCE SHOULD ABANDON THE POPE.

The liberal journals of Rome express the readiness of Italy to accept an alliance with France if the latter abandons all negotiations relative to the Pope.

APPROPRIATING CONVENTS.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree expropriating for public use two convents and three plots of ground in Rome belonging to religious ladies.

FINANCIAL.

Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, is opposed to a fresh issue of rentes.

FRANCE.

The Paris Press on the Prolongation of M. Thiers' Powers—Two Soldiers Sentenced to Death.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 13, 1871.

The press generally contend that the vote in the Assembly yesterday is a success for the advocates of the prolongation of M. Thiers' power, as the right was desirous of postponing the question indefinitely.

TWO COMMUNISTS DOOMED TO DEATH.

A court martial at Rouen has passed sentence of death on two soldiers who deserted to the ranks of the Commune.

THE POPE.

Another Encyclical Letter Issued by the Holy Father.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, August 13, 1871.

An Evangelical letter has been issued by the Pope, urging the faithful to offer prayers for the freedom of the Holy See and the triumph and tranquillity of the Church.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier Not Dead.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 13, 1871.

A despatch from Constantinople contradicts the rumor of the death of the Grand Vizier which prevailed last week.

BRAZIL.

The Bill for the Emancipation of Slaves Passes a Second Reading in the Chamber.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, August 13, 1871.

The steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived last night.

In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies the bill for the emancipation of slaves had passed its second reading.

A RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT ACQUITTED.

The superintendent of the San Paulo Railway had been acquitted of the charges made against him.

NEW ZEALAND.

Excitement Over the New Gold Fields—Breaking out of the Speculation Mania—Loyalty at a Discount.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13, 1871.

The steamship Ajax, from Honolulu, with mails and passengers from Auckland, New Zealand, per steamship Nevada, July 13, has arrived. She brings no Australian news.

New Zealand advices state that the general interest and excitement over the Thames gold fields continues unabated, greatly injuring other business.

Speculation in mining shares has become a perfect mania.

The journals complain that at Napier on the Queen's birthday the Courts continued their sessions and the Provincial Councillors did not even lift their hats when the national anthem was being played.

Three Fijian chiefs, bound for Europe, and the Episcopal Bishop of Dunedin, bound for England, arrived by the Ajax.

The Nevada left Honolulu for Auckland July 30.

THE STEAMER HORNET.

Captain Willis, of the brig Scotland, from Port au Prince, reports:—

Left the steamship Hornet, Captain Walsman, at Port au Prince, making repairs, and when completed would sail for New York. The commander of the Spanish man-of-war, however, has notified the American Minister, Mr. Bassett, that under no circumstances shall the American flag protect her if she attempts to leave the port, but if possible he will sink her and treat her crew as pirates—the true spirit of Spanish rule, "Kill first and try the case after." Heavy bids have been made to Captain Walsman and others to burn the ship where she lies; the captain is not in the market for such bids, and he will guard against such contingencies from others, and I think when he is ready for sea, if his government will not protect him he will show the Spaniards that a Hornet can sting, and he will go through or die trying.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Vallandigham.

Mrs. Vallandigham, the widow of Clement L. Vallandigham, died at Cumberland, Md., yesterday. Since the tragic death of her distinguished husband her health has been in a very precarious condition, and her reason, if not her life, was despaired of. But her griefs struck her down, and she has gone the way of all mortals overladen with sorrow and care. The band of affliction always touches a responsive chord in every heart, and the announcement of her death will be heard with regret in nearly every household in the land.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

The Captain General of Porto Rico to Remain at His Post.

A CONSPIRATOR RE-ELECTED DEPUTY

Marshal Serrano and Many Others Injured by a Railway Accident.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent at the capital of Spain:—

MADRID, August 13, 1871.

ACCIDENT TO MARSHAL SERRANO.

An express train from Barcelona to Madrid dashed into a standing train, which contained Marshal Serrano and a number of officers. The shock was terrible. Marshal Serrano's foot was slightly hurt, and many others wounded. Nobody was killed by the collision.

It is reported on good authority that Captain General Baldrick will remain at his post in Porto Rico, in spite of the rumors to the contrary.

THE CASE OF GENERAL PURRAD.

The imprisoned General Purrad, who is charged with conspiracy against the government, has been returned, for the second time, as Deputy to the Cortes.

The Missing Steamer Espana Safe.

CADIZ, August 13, 1871.

The missing steamer Espana, of this port, arrived to-day. She broke her shaft and was nine days under sail. She made repairs at Porto Rico.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A California Desperado at Work—The Alleged Cruelties on Board the Ship Mary Brune Denied—Important Railroad Suit in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13, 1871.

William Alford or R. B. Woodward will probably be nominated for Mayor by the Taxpayers' Convention.

George Carlisle, the notorious Barbary coast ranger, stabbed Edward Schultz, a saloon keeper, mortally, and Michael Crowley, of Company G, Second United States artillery, dangerously, in an affray in a saloon last night. Carlisle was arrested.

The Acting United States Consul at Hong Kong, who is now here, denies the report of the cruelties alleged to have been committed on board the ship Mary Brune, published in New York. He says three sailors mutinied and one stabbed the mate; but Captain Arthur had no trouble whatever with the crew and no one was seriously injured. Their case was investigated before him.

The Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Company have commenced suit against the Oregon Steam Navigation Company for the right of way through the pass of the Columbia at the Cascades. This pass is the only one through which the company can build their road.

California fruit is being shipped East freely.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Change of Gauge of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad.

CINCINNATI, August 13, 1871.

The change of gauge of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, commenced at daylight, and was successfully completed at seven o'clock this evening. Regular trains will run to-morrow.

Maine Central Railroad.

BANGOR, August 13, 1871.

A substantial temporary bridge was completed on Saturday morning in place of the one destroyed on Wednesday night on the Maine Central Railroad, in this city, and the regular passage of trains to and from the depot is resumed. A first class bridge will be erected as soon as the proper materials can be obtained. All the bridges on the road are being subjected to a most rigid examination, and will be immediately put into thorough repair where they are not so already. All the wounded by the recent accident are doing well.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, August 13, 1871.

The Pennsylvania Company, which is the bureau representing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company's interests west of Pittsburg, has completed negotiations for the lease of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad; and also secured the controlling interest in the Ohio River bridge at this place. By this arrangement the Pennsylvania Company secures the control of all lines crossing the Ohio River at Cincinnati and Louisville to the south and southwest. It is understood that liberal arrangements have been made with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the use by the latter of the bridge at this point.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1871.

President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell and ex-Secretary Borie came from Long Branch on Saturday afternoon, and dined with ex-Senator Cattell, at his residence, near Camden. Subsequently the party went on board of a private yacht, which had been placed at their disposal, and proceeded up the Delaware to the residence of ex-Secretary Borie, where they passed Sunday. The President returns to Long Branch on Monday morning.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, August 13, 1871.

Nine eastward bound cars (continental fast freight) were precipitated down an embankment by a broken wheel yesterday between here and Chillicothe, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and were badly wrecked.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of a two-story and attic frame dwelling house, 235 Franklin avenue. Before the flames could be extinguished a damage of about $1,000 was effected by the fire. The building is owned by Mr. James Smith, who, together with his family, is sojourning in the country. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN RHINEBECK.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., August 13, 1871.

Rescue engine house and the engine and the barn and carriage house of Homer Gray were burned at one o'clock this morning. Total loss, $12,000; insured, $3,500. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO MORALS.

CHICAGO, August 13, 1871.

Rev. Elkan Herzman, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue, failing to comply with the regulations requiring all Israelites to fast strictly one day during the fast week—he having broken fast by eating ice cream—the congregation are determined to remove him. This morning another rabbi occupied his desk, and an affray ensued, during which one of the leading officers of the church seized Herzman, divesting him of his sacerdotal robes, conducted him to the door with instructions to leave, threatening to kick him out if he returned. Herzman complained at police headquarters, but was informed they could do nothing. He threatens to prosecute for one year's salary and assault.

ENGLAND.

Herald Special Report from London.

The Hyde Park Indignation Meeting Against the Dublin Authorities a Complete Fizzle.

Fenianism and Communism Commixed.

The Assembly Composed of Juvenile Raggamuffins.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent at the English capital:—

LONDON, August 13, 1871.

The meeting in Hyde Park to-day, to protest against the brutality of the police at the late Dublin riots, was insignificant.

Some hundreds of people demonstrated without interruption. At the hour of meeting a band, with twenty men and about a thousand juvenile raggamuffins marched into the park, bearing the flag of the red republic.

FENIANISM AND COMMUNISM.

One carried a red flag, it is said, with a blue and white checker board in the upper corner, and wore a Phrygian cap, with a green ribbon. The party marched to the Reformer's Tree, where several stands had been placed for them.

THE AGITATORS' QUARREL.

Some quarrelling took place among the leaders as to the cause of the meeting. There were also other evidences of division among them. Red and green were the favorite colors. The police would not tread on the tails of the agitators' coats.

Another Version of the Hyde Park Meeting—The Miners' Strike in Staffordshire—Troubles Apprehended.

LONDON, August 13, 1871.

The meeting in Hyde Park to-day, to protest against the suppression of the Phoenix Park meeting in Dublin on Sunday last, was an immense affair. Twenty thousand people attended, and speeches were made from six different stands. Communist and American flags and banners, with the Irish harp and suitable mottoes, were displayed. Among the speakers were Messrs. Bradlaugh, Odgen and other well known radicals. The crowd was of a better class than usually assembles on such occasions. It was very quiet and orderly, and made few demonstrations of sympathy with the speakers.

TROUBLES IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

Miners have arrived from Staffordshire to take the places of the strikers in the coal mines of South Wales. Trouble is apprehended, and as a precautionary measure the volunteers, many of whom are miners, have been ordered to deposit their arms with the authorities.

STILL ANOTHER ORANGE RIOT

Herald Special Report from Dublin.

The Orange Riot in Londonderry Continued Yesterday.

MANY INJURED BUT NONE KILLED.

A Procession of Apprentices Headed by a Member of Parliament.

The Rioters Scattered by the Police and the Cavalry.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent at the Irish capital:—

DUBLIN, August 13, 1871.

The excitement in Londonderry has not abated. To-day a large number of apprentices, consisting for the greater part of boys from twelve to eighteen years of age, arranged an Orange demonstration. They were headed by Mr. Johnstone, Member of Parliament, and a Mr. Rea, of Belfast.

The apprentices attempted to form a procession, in violation of the proclamation issued by the authorities. The police, aided by a detachment of troops, interfered, amid the yells and cheers of the Roman Catholics.

Stones were thrown by the rioters at one another and at the police and the military. The Riot act was read without producing any effect upon the apprentices. The cavalry and the police then charged and scattered the crowd. Several were injured, but none killed. A number of arrests have taken place. Order has been completely restored.

THE INNER LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.

It was reported that he had amassed an immense private fortune, but the statement was utterly unfounded. He did not borrow money of the Prussian staff at Sedan, but his friends were not surprised to hear that he was without means. On one occasion he was urged to do like other sovereigns and accumulate a private fortune. He said that France would always, and without solicitation, supply his wants. "That is, sire, a soldier's pay and cigars at discretion." The Emperor replied:—"Well, we must stipulate for the cigars. *Fumi est gloria mundi*; and you know we love glory." The profusion of Napoleon was the reverse of that which Sallust ascribes to Cataline. He was careful about the fortunes of others and completely indifferent to his own. This lavish generosity was a fault, but a fault that can be readily condoned. It must not, however, be supposed that the generosity of the Emperor was altogether indiscriminate. In matters of business he was exceedingly careful. An American gentleman wanted the French government to buy some ocean steamers and he obtained an interview with the Emperor. He told His Majesty that they were the fastest vessels in existence. "Yes," was the reply; "but the Americans would not sell me their fastest steamers unless they had faster vessels on the stocks." Napoleon was of a mirthful and joyous disposition. At the imperial private parties the formal etiquette of the Court was put off, and those who attended these gatherings testify to the prevailing hilarity. Games were more in request than music, and the Emperor was a prolific author of *jeux d'esprit* and charades, humorous as well as witty. To a foreigner—we do not remember whether an Englishman or an American—who was at one of these "tea parties," who was evidently uneasy, the Emperor said, "Let us be happy. We are not on the stage and there are no social distinctions in the green room."

ARTISTIC PARIS.

Immense Loss of Invaluable Works of Art.

Destruction of the Quartier du Luxembourg—British Snobs Relic Hunting in the Ruins—Desolation in the Studios—Narrow Escape of the Goeblins—Flower Selling Under Fire.

PARIS, July 20, 1871.

A lover of the arts in the habit of reading an account of their progress and development in the HERALD, as of course he is, will remember the names of the best studios, which, being mostly on the bank of the Seine, will lead him to direct his steps toward one of the bridges, probably the Pont de la Concorde, which faces the legislative palace. It must be admitted that things look very bad down the Rue Royale, half of which is burned, and the blackened walls still erect here and there, likely to totter down when least expected. A very ill reward this for poor Paris, who began to make places healthy and tidy round the Madeline from the very day the army had forced its passage through them. No sooner had this quarter of the capital been delivered than, even before the insurgents were attacked at the Bastile, the flower market at the foot of the Madeline held here her usual gathering. Pots of mignonette,

ROSES AND PINKS, THE COMMONEST BUT SWEETEST,

delighted eyes and hearts long weaned from elegancies by the Commune. It will be a marvel if my friends do not here meet some British tourists searching for bits of struck columns or other dilapidated bits to preserve, ticketed, among their artistic relics. At the beginning collections of this kind were plentiful; hats full of mortar and old wall, chassepot ball, mitrailleuse ball, cannon ball, fragments of chimney pots, crooked nails, morsels of shell, &c., shreds of flags, old shoes, old pipes, blood-stained stones, were the precious trophies that offered some compensation for a morning's minute search. Now these treasures are not to be picked up, but purchased; they are also resold by speculators, which commercial enterprise has caused various quarrels over odd bits claimed to have been seen first by several parties at one time. A French woman of the lower classes made a very philosophical remark on contemplating the ruins. Her two bare arms were crossed very placidly meanwhile. She was evidently one of those who take things quietly. "It is only a change, that is all," she said; "we used to go out to see our constructions; now we have got the destructions, which to my mind are much more curious." To proceed. The havoc on the Place de la Concorde was perfectly distressing; but it is wonderful how fast the workmen are repairing damaged Tritons and Nereids in the famed water fountains—how soon their green metal skin, which was peeled off by projectiles, will be smoothed down to an even stagnation shade. For a few days the water pipes hung out of the beheaded trunks of scaly mermaids and looked like inanimate windpipes, not anything hydraulic at all. The statue of Lille is decapitated; in fact, the whole bust of this figure by Pradier is to be renewed, it having been shot off by a colossal cannon ball from one of the barricades in the Rue de Rivoli. This statue has had many vicissitudes; among the number a madman once attempted to saw off its right arm. The street de Lille is also more than half burnt down, and good gossips say that this is a punishment Lille has deserved for having attempted to get up a Commune.

THE HIDEOUS AND ABSURD BLACK VEILS,

which were tied over the faces of all the other statues representing the cities of France, have at length been taken off. They were put on when the Prussians were admitted to view the place and were supposed to hide the shame blushes of these maidens! The statue of Strasbourg, which had become a shrine, has been cleared of all the paltry rags, wreaths and bead work with which the superstition of the populace had covered it. A plain black wreath, a memorial of sad retrospection, now lies at her feet. The pride of the place, the two famous horses known as Les Chevaux de Marly, because they decorated Marly for half a century, are perfectly intact. They are to the right and left of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, opening in front of the Tuileries, and were brought to Paris during the revolution of 1792. They are by Couston.

The obelisk in the centre stands up as firm as it did at Luxor, on the left bank of the Nile, and, with self-complacent majesty, does not appear to think much of the scene of desolation around. "My good people," is evidently meant by its hieroglyphics, "why all this fuss over so small a commotion as

ONE CAPITAL ONLY IN RUINS?"

When you have lived a few centuries more other empires will have passed over; nations and mankind have much more to behold before the end of time is consummated. Consider my past; your present has also to be the past of the future. When you think of my palmy days you call them the age of barbarous antiquity; yours will be called something else—perhaps the age of excessive civilization. * * * Ha, ha, ha!" And there is a smile still on the pyramidal face of the obelisk.

The Palais de l'Industrie, so dear to artists, has undergone trials, but none are irremediable. The colossal group by Diebolt, "France Distributing Wreaths to Art and Industry," has been spared, with the exception of one sitting figure. The fine painted glass in the central nave, by Maréchal, has received a slight injury; all the other glass windows have been reduced to atoms, to siege snow, which sparkles about the neighborhood of the palace on the ground far and near, and has been pulverized by the feet of pedestrians. The pavilions which face the Tuileries have been much damaged by projectiles from the terrace along the Seine, formerly called the "Promenade Réservée de l'Empereur."

We will now hasten on to the Luxembourg and and look about for the studios. What a change! What has become of this street and that, this house, that collection? Has everything been charmed away? No, but things and places have exploded, notwithstanding which a few still remain. It was on Wednesday, the 24th of May, towards midday. The federates had been defending the formidable barricade erected at the corner of the streets Brea and Vavin for more than eighteen hours, when, finding they could hold out no longer in

AN ATMOSPHERE OF POWDER

and shot which had become almost stifling, and now fired their brains with savage fury, they rushed into a baker's shop near by, there seized all the empty wheat bags they could find, dipped them in petroleum, set fire to them, hurled the burning mass on a trench at the foot of the barricade, which was mined with powder and explosive shell, and in less time than it can be read the whole shook, then reeled, then blew up. When the shock was over flames leaped up on all sides. Thus was annihilated the studio of the sculptor Auguste Préault, the studio of A. de Curzon and the house of the architect Reber—Reber, the indefatigable publisher and proprietor of the journal *Art for All*. Here were lost, and forever, private collections of great value—bronzes, Indian, Chinese, Persian and Japanese objects of art; albums, sketches, copies, tracing, notes, and matter enough in this artistic part of Paris for museums to copy from all over the world. But this wilful destruction is not the only disaster the streets round the Luxembourg have to deplore. The explosion of the powder factory added to the general stupefaction. This took place at about one o'clock, and in the space of five minutes the Chestnut avenue, formed by four rows of trees towards the Observatoire, was blackened and burned as if

A PESTILENTIAL TOUCH HAD BLASTED EVERYTHING BY MAGIC.

In this space of time partitions were disjointed, floors fell in, doors were unhinged, furniture rolled from one story through to the foundations of houses, libraries were overturned, glasses cracked, and the dead and the living were crushed under countless burdens, smothering their groans and shrieks, which were rendered maddening by supplication for help. But still, as a stray raft will float on the furious ocean after shipwreck, some things were saved. You and I and all of us have seen flowerets peep up from under the mower's scythe, and their seed, spared by accident, has brought forth sturdy plants in its time. Thus the painter Français, living in the Rue Carnot, discovered, on returning to his studio, after the catastrophe, that, in the midst of all his wrecks, in the centre of all his disfigured works, of all the labor of his manhood, one treasure hung on its old nail, in its old place. It was a first attempt at painting from life; it was his first success, and recalled

THE HAPPIEST HOURS OF HIS ASPIRING YOUTH;

for it was the portrait of his father! The tears, which poured freely down his cheeks, were not of sorrow—for all that had gone—but of joy; the promise of his young days was still held out to him. He is athletic and hopeful. He will begin another artistic career under the well-remembered paternal smile and encouragement of the patient model left him.

The aquafortist Bracquemond is also among the sufferers. He regrets his laboratory, in which several chemicals were kept of which he has also lost the proportions. M. Victor Villain had had his studio bombarded by the Prussian siege, but he calls their shells innocent pills compared to the damage caused by the explosion.

In the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, in which so many Americans had their studios, the absence of glass windows is truly remarkable. No. 70 is a group of small galleries, wall to wall, and divided by several painters of great talent—MM. Toulmouche, Brios, Lambert, Mouchot and Schatzemberger. Fortunately their best works had been cleared when the Prussian advance on Paris made the capital rather a nervous sojourn. The studios of three distinguished artists in the same street have escaped likewise—MM. Jouffroy, of the Institute; the Alsatian Yundt, and M. Bouguereau. In my next on the arts it will be shown that although much has been irretrievably ruined, we look for another revival, which in a few years will be welcomed as

THE AURORA OF A NEW AGE.

Your reader will not like to leave the part of Paris he has rambled to without a glance at the Gobelins. The manufacture of art in tapestry still stands in its place, though I am sorry to say the managers had abandoned it. A few workmen were at their looms when the building was set on fire by the insurgents. So soon as they found out what was going on they opposed a most manly resistance—not to their barbarian brother citizens, but to the flames. They appealed to all the wives and children of the men who gained their livelihood at the factory; all helped, and without these patriotic apostles in the cause of industry the Gobelins would be no more. The insurgents had fled, and now began the toil. Every man was a link in the chain of water carriers. Hatchets, spades, pickets, every instrument or tool that could cut off the fire from walls not yet attained was used by the weak and the strong. They all knew that the bread of their little ones depended on the preservation of the establishment, and the little ones understood that

"FATHER'S WORK WAS BURNING."

Up flew muscular, begrimed arms; down trickled the sweat from hot brows; right and left squirted water; out came yards and yards of the delicate textures, heaps of wool and silk, and looms and fairy-like tissues; but the smoke was mighty, and lurking the burning oil. Smooth and sure, deep and relentless the enemy, therefore much was lost. The fire destroyed the gallery open to the public; three of the factory rooms, full of goods; the school room, a painting room, a part of the drawing school, and the worst loss of all was that fine collection showing the progress of tapestry from the days of Louis XIV. to our own times. Distressing though all this be, still mighty activity reigns everywhere, and as the arts can never prosper where a government is divided, men of thought ardently desire to unite in one common effort for the purpose of securing unity of purpose, unity in the schools and fusion of all parties. May the painful trials with which France has been visited be a lesson, for the worst is far from over. Study of the arts, their culture and encouragement are the only calm joys this unhappy land may hope for through coming years of distress. It must be said private causes of grief, loss of kindred and ruin will be felt long after edifices have been rebuilt.

THE MURDERER CAUGHT.

The "Unknown Man," Who Was Found Dying at the Corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, Turns Out to Have Been Murdered by a Friend—The Villain Caught—What Mr. Berryman Saw and Heard.

In the HERALD of yesterday appeared an account of the finding, on the night of the 11th, the body of an unknown man at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, who had evidently been most foully dealt with. The body was that of a young man, very well dressed, and was apparently about twenty-eight years of age. The back part of the head was most horribly crushed, as though with some heavy blunt instrument.

Of the hundreds who viewed the body at the station house and after it was removed to the Morgue none seemed to know who it was or that they had ever seen him before.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning three or four gentlemen

APPEARED AT THE MORGUE

and stated to Warden Brennan that a friend of theirs, named Patrick McNamara, aged twenty-nine years, and who had been boarding with a Mrs. Ford, at No. 245 West Thirty-fifth street, had been missing since Friday night, and, as they could get no trace of him, they were fearful lest he had been murdered. Mr. Brennan conducted them inside the building and showed them the body of the unknown man, when they at once recognized it as that of their missing friend—McNamara. Fully convinced that the unfortunate man had been murdered, and determined to probe the matter to the very bottom, they started off to hunt up the perpetrator of the foul deed. They first went to the Twentieth precinct station house, where they found Captain Caffery, to whom they imparted what information they had just obtained

AT THE DEADHOUSE,

and by whom they were most heartily joined in their investigation and search. All the remaining portion of the night they worked as only men instigated by such motives as were theirs can work, but to no avail. Yesterday morning they ascertained that their friend had been seen in company with a man named John Keefe, at the saloon at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Third avenue, where they were both drinking. Being informed that Keefe lived at No. 311 East Forty-eighth street they bent their steps in that direction; but on reaching the house they were informed that their man was not there, nor had he been during the previous night. The people about the place told the party that Keefe had come in about half-past two or three o'clock Saturday morning and gone to bed, where he remained until near eleven o'clock the same morning, when he got up and left, since which time he had not been seen in that neighborhood.

Believing now more than ever that Keefe was the murderer, Captain Caffey and the friends of the deceased determined to redouble their efforts in the prosecution of the search. The friends took one direction and the Captain and detective McConnell, of his precinct, took another. All the most

NOTED HAUNTS OF VICE

and retreats for outlaws of every description were visited, but without success, until about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when one of the party of friends went into 308 Pearl street and were rewarded by finding the object of their search. Without making any disturbance, or even intimating the cause of their visit, they returned to the street to get an officer of the Fourth precinct to go in and arrest Keefe, who was taken to the station house and locked up. Information of the arrest was at once sent to Captain Caffery, in whose precinct the murder had been committed, and without delay Sergeant Heape was sent down with instructions to convey the prisoner to the Twentieth precinct station house. This was soon accomplished, and shortly after the arrival John Berryman, of 358 West Thirty-sixth street, came in and volunteered some information which proved to be of the most important character. He stated that he got off a street car at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue about one o'clock on Saturday morning, and shortly after reaching the sidewalk he saw two men standing a short distance down Thirty-sixth street, and heard them quarrelling. They talked in a boisterous manner, and as though they were

BOTH PRETTY DRUNK.

They called each other "Patsy" and "Jack," respectively, and after talking some time Jack said something to the effect that if he had known the other (Patsy) meant money he would not have stood it so long. As he said this he (Jack) struck Patsy with his fist. They continued their quarrel for some minutes when Mr. Berryman saw one of them go in the middle of the street and stoop down as though he was picking up something. Whether he actually did pick anything up or not Berryman was unable to say, as it was rather dark where the parties were.

Still quarrelling the two walked up towards the corner of the avenue, and Mr. Berryman, supposing it was only a quarrel between two friends and that nothing would come of it, started down the street. When he had gone a short distance he heard one of the parties say, "Stay where you are, Patsy. I am a bad man and am too much for any one about here to handle!" Berryman went on home, and thought nothing more of the occurrence until

HE SAW IN THE HERALD

the account of the finding of an unknown man at the exact locality where he had heard the disturbance.

Patrick McNamara has always been known among his friends by the familiar name of "Patsy," while John Keefe is addressed as "Jack" by those who are well acquainted with him. Keefe himself, of course, denied all knowledge of how McNamara came to his death, but he did acknowledge that they left the saloon at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Third avenue in company on the night of the murder.

ST. JAMES' PARK.

SUMMARY.

ST. JAMES' PARK, SMITHTOWN, L. I., August 9.—Purse $150; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

S. S. Jones entered b. m. Lady Jones	2	2	1	2	3	1	1
B. B. Newton entered g. m. Minnie Warren	3	3	3	1	1	2	2
H. Huise entered b. g. Shrimp	1	1	2	3	2	3	3
J. Brown entered blk. g. Ajax	5	4	5	4	4	dis.	
Wm. Gates entered b. g. Dandy Jim	4	5	4	5	dr.		

Time—2:41, 2:44¼, 2:42½, 2:45, 2:46½, 2:45, 2:45.

HARTFORD ITEMS.

HARTFORD, August 13, 1871.

Peter Murphy, one of a party of Sunday excursionists down the river to-day, while crazed by liquor, jumped overboard from the steamer and was drowned. He was about fifty years of age and leaves a family.

Mrs. Catharine Toucey, widow of Hon. Isaac Toucey, formerly Secretary of the Navy, died suddenly this evening, aged sixty-nine years. She was taken ill in church and died in her carriage on the way home.

FAST DRIVING.

At Jefferson Market yesterday Justice Shandley fined the following parties in $10 each for fast driving:—William Melia, 517 East Fifteenth street; John Seripluer, 408 West Twentieth street; Peter Nicholas, No. 2 Hart's alley, Brooklyn; Jervis Pelt, 137 Stanton street; Abraham A. Mirman, 37 Seventh avenue, and Andrew Bean, Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue.

WASHINGTON.

Annual Receipts and Expenditures of Government.

Tax on the Borrowed Capital of Banks To Be Collected.

The Postal Money Order Convention with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1871.

Annual Receipts and Expenditures of Government.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $383,324,000, and the expenditures $292,177,000.

Tax on Borrowed Capital of National Banks.

The recent decision of ex-Commissioner Pleasonton, relieving bankers from the payment of tax on borrowed capital, reached officially only one district—namely, the Thirty-second of New York. As soon as Mr. Douglass, the present Commissioner, shall be officially advised by the proper officer of the receipt of the communication it will be recalled. As the case now stands there is no change in the old decision, and the tax on borrowed capital will be collected as heretofore.

The Postal Money Order Convention with Great Britain.

In addition to the details already given in these despatches in relation to the convention for the interchange of postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States, on the 2d of October next, it may be further stated that in the conversion of the currencies of the two countries the pound sterling of Great Britain is to be considered as equivalent to $4 86 of gold coin of the United States. The value in United States paper currency of money orders drawn in Great Britain and accepted by the exchange office of New York is to be determined at New York in accordance with the current premium on gold on the day of their receipt, in the same manner that the gold value of currency deposits for money orders on Great Britain is to be determined in the same city. Although, as previously stated, the convention places no restriction upon the number of the international money orders that may be purchased by one person, it is quite certain that the Post Office will, in case undue advantage is taken of the system, issue instructions to postmasters limiting the amount of money thus transferable by one person daily, the purpose of the convention being to afford facilities for the transmission of small amounts and not to supplant the ordinary commercial methods of remittance and exchange by means of bankers' drafts.

Postal Negotiations with Denmark.

The postal negotiations that have been progressing for some time with Sweden, Norway and Denmark now give promise of the early conclusion of a satisfactory convention with those countries, which will insure a large reduction in the present rates of postage between them and the United States.

The New Colombian Minister to Great Britain.

Dr. Justo Arosemena, of Panama, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Colombia to reside near the Court of St. James. The new appointee is a good English scholar, has resided many years in the United States and his wife is a New York lady well known in Knickerbocker circles.

Decision by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has held, in the case of the British schooner John Bull, Lingua, Cape Breton for Portland, Me., under erroneous destination, as per manifest, and allowed to proceed to Boston by the Collector at Portland, Boston being her true destination, that a vessel must in general be held to her destination as expressed in her manifest, and that the destination of her cargo should correspond with the destination of the goods as specified in the triplicate invoices, as required by the act of March 3, 1863, though the law does not seem absolutely to prohibit the change of destination where the manifest is incorrect through an unintentional error.

A Question for Quidnuncs.

The question has been raised at the Treasury Department, under the Tenure of Office act, whether the designation of J. W. Douglass, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to perform the duties of Commissioner Pleasonton creates a vacancy in the subordinate office. There are quite a number of applicants for the position of First Deputy; but the opinion prevails among the law officers of the Treasury Department that no vacancy exists in that office.

The Annapolis Naval Academy.

The midshipmen's quarters of the Naval Academy at Annapolis are being refitted preparatory to the opening, on October 1 next. There are now twenty-nine midshipmen, admitted at the examination in June last, who are being instructed in the routine of ship duties. Among them are Washington J. Chambers, Charles C. Drake, L. T. Halpine (son of the late General Halpine), Frederick A. Lathrop, J. A. Sherman and Thomas N. Wood, of New York. A Japanese student, Korokee Katz, is also included in the list. The twenty-four midshipmen who were turned back last year are now on the practice squadron, and they will be admitted in the September examination.

Favorable Condition of the Crops.

The next crop report of the Department of Agriculture will not be published until September. The returns recently received show that the crops are in better condition than was reported in July, including corn and cotton. A letter from Arkansas says that, although the acreage of cotton is not so large as last year, the crop will be equally as large, and so of the other States.

Death Warrant Signed.

Governor Bowie, of Maryland, has signed the death warrant of Leah Scarborough, colored, convicted of murdering her infant, and the death warrant of William Pritchard, colored, convicted of rape of a white girl. Both are sentenced to be hung on the 29th of September, and the executions are to take place in Baltimore county, where the crimes were committed.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

AUGUST 14.

1870—Battle of Courcelles; the Prussians attacked the French under Bazaine, who were endeavoring to form a junction with General MacMahon's army; the fighting was arrested by darkness under the walls of Metz, and both parties claimed a victory.

1870—Admiral D. G. Farragut died in Portsmouth, N. H.

1869—The steamer Cumberland blown to pieces on the Ohio River by the explosion of her boilers; twenty of her passengers killed.

1821—Riot in London during the funeral of Queen Caroline; it had been intended that the procession should not pass through the city, but the mob barricaded the proposed route and compelled the cortége to abandon it.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Thuringia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

All New York Match Company's Matches have green labels, full count and of superior quality.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world; it is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere.

Missisquoi.—The Waters of this Spring have cured thousands afflicted with diseases of the kidneys.
JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

RELIGIOUS.

Sermons in the Metropolis and Elsewhere Yesterday.

The Damaging Power and Dastardliness of Detraction.

Envy, Idleness and Pride as Sources of the Evil.

Religion in the Slums—Saints Among the Publicans and Sinners in the Pulpit.

The Prophet of Zion on Immortality.

The Church Troubles at Hudson Ended.

The churches in this city were but slimly attended yesterday, owing to the absence of such large numbers of our citizens in rustic and rural retreats and at our fashionable watering places. Besides, the exquisite weather outdoors drew off thousands to the suburban places of resort, where materialists, with their wives and children, enjoyed themselves in a manner which, if it was not devout, they, at least, who passed the fleeting hours deemed their enjoyment most natural.

AMERICAN FREE CHURCH.

Charges Against Public Men—The Evils of the City—Picnics, Rowdyism and Free Love—The Herald as a Censor—Sermon by the Rev. C. B. Smyth.

A fair congregation assembled in this little church yesterday to listen to the address of the pastor, the Rev. C. B. Smyth, who took for his text the admonitions of Christ to the women of Jerusalem. The reverend gentleman said:—The text for the day is taken from the Gospel of St. Luke, xxiii., 28—"Weep not for Me, but weep for yourselves and your children." These words were uttered by our Lord Jesus Christ when He was being led away to be crucified. And the lesson which they teach us is that we should not sorrow for the departure of the just, and that our sorrow should rather be given to those who remain exposed to the temptations and

TRIALS OF THE WORLD.

In the punishment which befell the Jews for their hard-heartedness we have only a type of what awaits all nations that turn away from the paths of righteousness. On the wicked God shall rain fire and brimstone. It is not necessary for our punishment that our city shall be besieged. God can send to scourge us for our sins cholera and famine and pestilence, or he may afflict us with corrupt corporations, who shall think only of their selfish interests, and plunder and oppress the people, and shall sacrifice even their lives to their selfish cupidity. What matters it to us whether we lived in the time of Titus or in the days of railway accidents and steamboat explosions? The horrors of which the newspapers daily informs us, the railway accidents, steamboat explosions, the murders and

DARING OUTRAGES IN THE PUBLIC STREETS,

the rowdyism at picnics, violations and free love developments, almost force us to believe that he who said that it was "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven" had come among us and set up his throne. I do not wish to say that human nature is worse in this city than in the other large cities of this world, but the people who congregate here, whether coming from the interior of our own country or from abroad, seem to cast off all restraint and hypocrisy and to deliver themselves up recklessly to their evil inclinations. Nor do I wish to join in the cry that has been

RAISED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

against the authorities of the city.

A good deal of public comment has been made upon the action of three ministers (of whom I was one) on last Sunday, and a commentary appeared in an editorial article in the HERALD. When such an important journal as the HERALD, with its immense circulation and influence, takes exceptions to the conduct of a minister of religion or public man it becomes desirable to offer whatever explanation may be deemed necessary, especially so when the remarks of such a journal are known to be directed in a friendly and considerate spirit. We have pondered over the views put forward in that article and feel bound to say that the complaints put forward against the unprincipled conduct of certain journals were

NOT INTENDED TO APPLY TO THE HERALD,

but were directed against certain sheets that have been engaged in making reckless charges against public men whom we have no reason to believe unfit for public confidence. We cannot but commend the noble candor exhibited by the HERALD in the article on Monday, though we differ from the views put forth. A Christian sermon does not become sensational when seeking to lead men in the path of truth, because some accident or crime which agitates the public mind is seized on for a text or an illustration. But an editor or a minister who indulges in wholesale misrepresentation cannot escape condemnation. Nor can any excuse justify departure from truth. The apostles put the liars and those

GUILTY OF WILFUL MISREPRESENTATION

in the same category with fornicators and murderers, and told their disciples that they should not escape from condemnation. When we denounce the crimes which we see perpetrated with impunity we preach as truly the Gospel of Christ as St. Paul when writing to the Romans. And in dealing with great crimes it makes no difference to what party the criminals belong. It is sufficient that as individuals they are accountable for their actions to God as well as to the community. We hold it, therefore, a duty to call attention to the facts at a time when their mind is occupied with the considerations of the event, and is open to conviction. It is a very general complaint from the pulpit that the greatest difficulty is experienced in awakening

INTEREST IN MATTERS OF RELIGION,

and it is almost impossible to impress the minds of the people with the necessity of strict attention to religious duties. Most people nowadays are so well indoctrinated in their religion that they know nearly as much as the ministers, and therefore don't pay very much attention to their exhortations. We therefore take the opportunity created by some event that amply agitates the people and awakens their attention to cast in the seed while the soil is prepared for its reception, that it may take effect and result in general advantage.

We shall now return to the consideration of our text—that the departure of the just is not a cause for sorrow. Death has lately entered into our community

WITH AWFUL STRIDES,

and has touched even our small congregation, sweeping away a faithful wife, who no doubt has now her home in heaven. The present condition of those who were suddenly hurled into eternity can only be guessed by those who know their lives, and may be judged by the fact that they met their deaths in the act of breaking the Sabbath; but there is no knowing what change may have been wrought in their hearts at the last moment by the mercy of God. In a moment, like the penitent thief on the cross, they may have been called to repentance. We are too liable to seize on what we consider the true cause in explanation of human events, forgetting that

GOD, THE FIRST CAUSE, ALWAYS STANDS BY.

We say often the physician might have made a better diagnosis, but it is not the fault of the physicians if our friend die; for there is a higher Physician above, and where the physician does his best he cannot be blamed for the result. God has a right to do what He pleases with his own, and in the case of the explosion of the Westfield there is no knowing what wise ends He may have subserved. No doubt he will punish the capitalists who caused the death of the people by their cold-hearted selfishness. Yet we must remember that we are as safe in a battle field as at our fireside under the protection of Divine Providence, and though

THE BULLETS MAY WHISTLE

round us, without the will of the great Creator they are powerless to injure us. Weep not, therefore, for those who departed in Jesus, for they have received the triumph they desired.

There are little amusements here which we all enjoy, but they are momentary, and if pleasure be enjoyed in that which meets not with the approval of our conscience there comes afterward the feeling of repentance, and the desire for the great happiness which Christians feel to be the only true happiness, and, like St. Paul, they desire to be delivered from this

PRISON OF DEATH.

Weep not, then, for those who have gone to Jesus; they are immeasurably more happy than they could ever be here. The mother thinks that if she could have back her child she would try to make that child happy. Suppose it were back, could you make it as happy here as it is in heaven? Could you guard it against the pain and suffering that at all times reach some men. Weep not for them; the time of separation between you is short. The greater part of the human race dies before the age of thirty years, and if you have reached that age you may soon expect to follow, and be restored to the loved one with greater happiness than could ever be experienced by meeting the dearest friend on earth.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The Prevalence and Enormity of the Sin of Detraction—"Who Steals My Purse Steals Trash"—The Difficulty of Restitution—Who Could Say, "I Have Been a Liar and a Scoundrel?"—Sermon by the Rev. Father Kearney.

At St. Patrick's cathedral yesterday morning the congregation was rather thin, owing, of course, to the heat, which caused the majority of the worshippers in the neighborhood to attend the earlier and shorter masses. A great many, therefore, missed hearing

A SERMON SADLY NEEDED

by a much larger number of professing Christians than would fill all the pews in the Mulberry street house of Catholic worship. The preacher there yesterday was the Rev. Father Kearney, and the sin of detraction formed the subject of his discourse. He read the gospel of the day from Mark, vii., 31 to 37. Our divine Lord, said he, touched the tongue of a man who was dumb, and he spoke right. There was a lesson in these few words which all Christians should take care to profit by. We are not to suppose that the afflicted person alluded to in the Scriptures was really and perfectly dumb. He had simply some

IMPEDIMENT IN HIS SPEECH

which rendered his conversation unpleasant; but when our Lord relieved him, he "spoke right" in more senses than one—his speech was perfect, and his first words were words of thanks and praise to his Divine Benefactor. The lesson to be derived from this is that we, whose tongues have been loosed, should always speak right, should always speak with charity towards our neighbor, because we are bound not only to love God, but to love every one else for His sake. The mean sin of detraction is a very common failing among us. There is no place and no company we can enter into where we do not find persons who are constantly speaking disparagingly of their acquaintances. Detraction is a sin against charity, because we are bound to love, and, if not to serve, at least not to injure our neighbors. If we really love God we must prove that love by showing ourselves well disposed towards all His creatures, especially toward our fellow men. Detraction is also

A SIN AGAINST JUSTICE,

because we take from our neighbor that which is of value to him and of which we have not the right to deprive him. No one will doubt that if I rob a man of his worldly goods I commit a grievous sin, but if I filch his good name from him I commit a greater crime than if I picked the money out of his pocket. Society is so constituted that no man is allowed to interfere with another's rights, and what more outrageous interference can there be with a man's rights than an attempt to destroy his reputation? There would be something like reason in the slanderer's conduct if his slanders did him any good; but, instead of that, he often does more injury to himself than to the persons he would calumniate. Those to whom he speaks are sure to look upon him with contempt. If the person slandered be the slanderer's enemy the hearer, mentally if not aloud, says, "Behold, this man has a grudge against his neighbor, and, instead of having it out in a manly way, he meanly tries to destroy his enemy's reputation behind his back." If, on the other hand, the slandered person be the slanderer's friend, the latter will most naturally be regarded as

A TREACHEROUS WRETCH,

whose very presence poisons the air which honest men must breathe, and all trust and confidence, without which this life is really worthless after all, will be promptly withdrawn from him. Mutual esteem and confidence, which are required for the peace and the very existence of society, are undermined and destroyed by the detractor. Those who make it a practice to talk ill of their neighbors are generally

IDLE AND WORTHLESS FELLOWS,

who have much time on their hands and do not know how to make a proper use of it. The only satisfaction such persons derive from their vile habit is the temporary gratification of being thought pleasant persons in company, for even the stupidest man need never be at a loss for a subject of conversation as long as he can fall back on calumny; and, for the sake of being considered interesting talkers, many such persons will tear asunder the character of their nearest friends. Envy also promotes detraction, for it makes people injure the reputation of those who are better liked than themselves. There are three sources of detraction—envy, (supported by vanity), idleness and pride. In every case where a crime is committed by depriving another person of that which belongs to him there can be no true repentance, and certainly no forgiveness, unless restitution is made. We may restore a man's property easily enough, but how are we to give him back his good name? What man can so bitterly repent of a slanderous wrong as to bring himself to say to the world,

"I HAVE BEEN A LIAR AND A SCOUNDREL,

and what I uttered against my neighbor's reputation was false, and I knew it?" But if what I said against my friend was true then restitution becomes impossible; for, though I have ruined him in the eyes of his fellow men, I cannot come forward, even though willing to humiliate myself, and deny that he was guilty, and cannot restore him to his lost place in the esteem of his friends. All those sins of detraction cry to heaven constantly for vengeance on the detractor. They are not only the most difficult to make restitution for, but the most difficult to be even sorry for. Let us, therefore, endeavor to be like the dumb man, so that when we find our tongue loosened we shall begin by praising and glorifying God, and continue only by trying to "speak right" of our neighbors, whom Christ loved, whom Christ died for.

RELIGION IN THE FOURTH WARD.

True Friendship—The Publicans of To-Day—The Devil a Sectarian—Sermon by the Rev. John Miles.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the little mission room of the New York Port Society, at the corner of Dover and Water streets, was completely filled by a homely congregation, the greater portion of which was composed of seamen, with their wives and children. Many, however, looked as if they might be reformed "land sharks." The men were bronzed and sturdy fellows, who followed intently the simple services, and whose unaccustomed voices joined lustily in the singing of the hymns. When the other benches were full three bare-footed urchins coming in were beckoned to the platform, where they sat down much absorbed. They were attired in clothes that were much tattered, but scrupulously clean, and had bright, pleasing faces, which never lost their aspect of attention.

A sermon was preached by the Rev. John Miles, of Albany, on

"TRUE FRIENDSHIP,"

taking as texts the last verse of Proverbs xviii. and St. Luke vii., 34. The first passage declared that the friendship of God is the true friendship. The last was spoken by the lips of the enemies of Christ, in irony, jest and malice, accusing Him of associating with publicans and sinners. This accusation was true, for sinners never had a better friend than Jesus Christ. His is the real friendship, about which there is no sham. Now, if we would render good for evil how much rather should we render good for good and repay well the friendship of the Friend who sticketh closer than a brother. Bread comes by the sweat of the brow; salvation by prayer and faith. These are the conditions: He, our best friend, has put salvation in our reach, and we must reach it. "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." If this assurance were only believed the world would not be one-half nor the Church one quarter so bad. Friendship comes by friendliness. The publicans, who were the taxgatherers, were hated by the Jews, and so when Christ noticed them He, too, was hated.

THE PUBLICANS OF TO-DAY

are not only the taxgatherers, but the folks who sell liquid fire, who sell it to their neighbors for their dirty pennies, willing to barter their own souls and those of their neighbors, and who will at last go to hell. The taxgatherers and the rumsellers are all sinners. It is true as then—Jesus is and always has been the friend of sinners. To them all He holds out His right hand and His friendship to save them; but, in spite of what has been done, there are still publicans and sinners. The policemen watch them in the streets; they are tried and condemned, imprisoned and hung; but their number is not lessened, and there are thousands of hypocrites who go on wronging God and their neighbors.

THERE ARE SINNERS IN THE PULPITS

and in the pews. There are sinners because of their bigotry; sinners because of their covetousness; sinners because of their blinding passions. The speaker then referred to the sinners—so plentiful in that locality—who were such because drunkenness, and said in a stentorian voice of warning, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven!"

People get so far gone as to think that they have no friends in heaven or earth. To such it is cheering to prove that they have one after all—Jesus Christ, who has all the charteristics of a true friend. He would not tell you a lie or do you an injury; he would try to keep you from danger. He would never be a Universalist. He never preached

A UNIVERSALIST C SERMON.

In all the Bible there is only one of that character, and that was

PREACHED BY THE DEVIL,

in the Garden of Eden. Jesus Christ never preached such horrid rubbish; but He tells the truth and preaches faithfulness. Our souls are covered with wounds and bruises and putrifying sores; by nature we are sinners, and cannot go to heaven unless we undergo a change, and it must be a great one. The Lord said to Nicodemus that he must be regenerated and born again; and He told His disciples that "except ye repent ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." But faithfulness is not the only characteristic of a true friend as exampled by Him. He is kind, and he says to us, "Come, now, and let us reason together." This to His enemies, to

HARLOTS AND PUBLICANS,

to those whose sins are as crimson. He makes his yoke easy and his burden light, and is kind in acts as well as in words. The reverend preacher then proceeded to dwell upon the other qualities of true friendship—self-sacrifice, forbearance, love. The first he illustrated by relating how a Quaker, seeing others indulging in wordy pity for an unfortunate man, forthwith pulled off his hat and placed in it a five dollar bill, saying, "I pity him $5; how much does thee pity him," and proceeded to collect a large sum for his relief. That was the true pity of Christ, who went around with His hat—no; but took all the help from His own pocket. He came from angels, who obeyed Him, to a world of darkness and misery and

CUT-THROAT ENEMIES.

Our Lord sacrificed body, blood, life and all, and died an ignominious death. Here was friendship in reality, which no one can doubt or question. He gave all to show Himself the friend of the sinner.

Lastly, it is for you to become the true friends of Jesus, that you may have at last a good home. He says, "Where I am my friends are." Remember that He sticks closer than a brother. A brother may change; but He never. He makes no distinction between rich and poor, white and black, but is able to save to the uttermost all those who come to Him.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Results of Adam's Sin and of Christ's Obedience—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Curry.

The Rev. J. Elder, pastor of this church, is spending his vacation in the country, and yesterday his pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Curry, formerly member of Congress from Alabama before the war, and now the pastor of a Baptist church in Richmond, Va., who preached to a goodly-sized congregation from the words contained in Genesis ii., 16, 17—"And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." When the world first came forth from the creative hand of omnipotence and love it must, he said, have been exceeding glorious and beautiful. The Father looked upon it and pronounced it good, very good. There was an adaptation in all its parts to the purposes of its creation. There was brightness in the sky,

BEAUTY IN THE LANDSCAPE,

fragrance in the flowers and joy in everything. Man was made upright, blessed and happy also. His eye was calm and his conscience easy; he knew no guilt, he felt no shame; his heart was pure and his prospects good as his soul went out toward God. Man was a stranger to fear. His body was free from pain and disease; he conversed with God and communed with the Father. He was as happy as a being could be. Yet this bright picture was soon to be marred by sin. Man was the highest illustration of God's great goodness, power and love, capable of the greatest degree of happiness. He was created a living soul in the image and likeness of God and made a little lower than the angels. He was not made like the material universe, governed by fixed and unalterable laws, like the stones and the flowers and the stars even, until the end of time. Had he been so created he could have made no progress and been subject to moral and legal accountability. He could neither learn, remember, hate or love. But far otherwise is it with man. He is endowed with faculties and susceptibilities capable of the highest development. But with this progressive accountability a special command was given against the indulgence of the appetites. There was

NO MORAL INTERNAL EVIL,

nothing wrong *per se*, he contended, in Adam eating the forbidden fruit. The prohibition was obligatory, because God had commanded to abstain from it and this abstention was to be the test of man's obedience. What God commands is His creature's good; what He forbids is His creature's evil. Unquestionably man's highest perfection is attained by obeying the divine will and command and to recognize those things pertaining to human progress in obedience and love. The test was therefore necessary to man's progress, accountability and happiness. Man was made a living soul, a spiritual intelligence, with a perfect freedom of will to choose and to act. Mind and matter are controlled by very different laws. Man is governed by moral and intellectual laws. You are here, the preacher remarked to the congregation, voluntarily and with freedom to choose between the good and the evil, to come or stay away.

This accountability in man is honored by God. We cannot predicate good or evil of the stones and the flowers or the sun or moon, but we can of man, and this provision of our nature secures appropriate results. Love cannot be constrained; coercion is not its parent. We love God because He first loved us. The bee constructs its cell on mathematical principles, but it has made no progress and is no farther advanced to-day than when the original bee was made. To our first parents the free choice was given whether or no their will should be subordinate to God's. Scepticism often asks

WHY SHOULD GOD IMPOSE A TEST?

The trial was indispensable according to man's moral instincts and laws and government. It was indispensable to his progress. It was not fate or misfortune or destiny, but the free election of Adam and Eve that brought upon them and their posterity the evil. All criminal law is founded on this freedom of moral action, and yet many say they are under the necessity to sin. Not to be capable of falling is to take away from man the possibility of virtue. But in mercy God gave him this privilege of falling. It was designed and executed in love. Man is not the victim of circumstances. They may surround us, but they are not insurmountable. They may be overcome, or, if we allow them, they may overcome us. Men are not to become the bond slaves of unholy influences and passions, and if we put our trust in God He will make a way for our escape from them. And the young man can say, "How shall I do this great wickedness and sin against God?"

CRIME IS VOLUNTARY.

God said to the people in the garden, "Choose you between my will and yours, between my wisdom and yours." Do you say, he asked, I will not choose God's will or way? I will follow my own devices and will not have God or Christ to reign over me. There are men to-day who say that sin is light and trivial, when the whole head is sick and the whole heart is corrupt. No sooner had our first parents come out of nothing than they aspired to be, not merely in the image and likeness of God, but to be as God, knowing good and evil, and possessed of power as He. The enemy flattered their ambition, just as he does ours now. They denied God's wisdom, veracity and love, and we know the result. Our only safety is in trust in God. Adam and Eve acknowledged their guilt, but sought to cover it up or to shift the responsibility, but there are atheists in our day who deny its existence.

The Doctor then spoke briefly on the necessity for the infliction of a penalty and of the

RECONCILIATION PROVIDED

by and through Jesus Christ and the consequent obedience of mankind to the Divine will through faith in Jesus, and closed with a fervent appeal to the impenitent to choose this day whom they would serve, God or the world, and which they would accept, life or death, as set before them in the Gospel and to be attained through obedience and faith. A missionary collection was then taken up, after which the congregation was dismissed.

ZION CHURCH.

The Personal Relations of Christ—Sermon by Bishop Southmayd.

The morning services at Zion church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, were but slimly attended yesterday—the result, of course, of the hegira into the country at this season of our wealthy and fashionable churchgoers. Though there was a seemingly beggarly array of empty pews, the services were particularly interesting and the music, as it always is here, was unusually fine. Occupying the pulpit was Bishop Southmayd, the well known missionary Bishop, for many years in Asia Minor. Few pulpit divines have a more pleasing and effective delivery—and it is a rare thing in ministers, the lack of which is a serious drawback to their power of oratory. He has a magnificent voice, whose deep, clear and richly resonant notes filled every part of the church. His subject was

CHRIST IN HIS PERSONAL RELATIONS

and the text upon which it was based—St. John, xi., 5—"Now Jesus, Martha and her sister, Mary, and Lazarus." The family of which the persons named in the text were members was one of good repute, living in the suburbs of Jerusalem. It was evident that Christ was very intimate with them—was in fact almost one of them. At one time Martha was busily employed in attending to the domestic duties of the household, while Mary sat at Jesus' feet, and she asked him to tell Mary to help her. One week before his death he spent the most of his time there. They were not poor people, as shown by the fact of Mary anointing his feet with costly ointment. They were unquestionably cultivated people, and under their roof was

PLEASING SOCIETY FOR JESUS.

When Lazarus fell sick, instead of sending beseeching messages, as other people were in the habit of doing, for Him to come and cure him, they only informed Him of his illness. Jesus did not come, however, at the instant, the other labors of His mission occupying His time. Lazarus died. Jesus met the sisters at the tomb, and then Jesus wept, showing His deep affection for the deceased. This affection He showed more truly by raising Lazarus from the dead. All the relations of Jesus with this family reveal the beautiful characteristics of His human qualities. He was alike

GOD AND HUMAN,

a divinity, a God and man united. After enlarging at length on this point he proceeded to unfold the personal relations of

CHRIST AND HIS DISCIPLES.

As a man He was without flaw. He loved them and they loved Him; He sympathized with them in the toils and troubles of their laborious lives; He gave them words of good cheer. The human phases of this human nature shone out with resplendent beauty. From this he enforced, in conclusion, that we might all hold personal relations with Christ. Jesus will be joyous with us when we are joyous, and sad when we are sad. We may go Him with perfect trust, without fear of disappointment.

CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT.

"Bishop" Snow on the Rampage—No Immortality for the Soul Until After the Resurrection—"Christian Theologians Are Stupid Asses."

There is a little room in the second story of the New York University which will hold about seventy-five persons when the apartment is crowded. In this room, every Sunday afternoon, a number of strange-looking people meet to hold communion, under the auspices of a man who calls himself "Bishop Snow," whose full name is Samuel Sheffield Snow. This man at one time used to hold out in the Bowery, up a dingy garret, like one of the primitive Christians who frequented the Catacombs, and it is said that when times were hard His Grace Bishop Snow was cut down to a meal a day. Then the "Bishop" migrated to a dark apartment in the Cooper Institute, and on Sunday afternoons came a score or so of

GAUNT AND DECREPIT DISCIPLES

of the "Universal Church" (which numbers, all told, about sixty persons) to listen to the "Messenger of Jehovah," the "Spirit of Elias," the "Angel of the Covenant" and the "Prophet of Mount Zion," for by all these titles has Bishop Snow dubbed himself.

Since then the "Bishop" has had many episodes, vicissitudes, ups and downs. He is a man of a good deal of miscellaneous reading, with the *cacoëthes loquendi* largely developed, and when services are over it is usual for the "Bishop" to call upon the faithful to subscribe or buy a pamphlet from a stock of cheap literature which is piled up on a table below the Prophet's reading desk. The "Prophet of Zion" is a tall, gaunt-looking person, with grayish hair, a suit of black broadcloth and a pair of patent leather shoes. He has a rolling eye and a wild look, which takes in everything in the room, including the stamps which have been deposited on a collection plate by the voluptuous-looking sexton. Imbedded in the other stamps is a quiet ten cent note contributed by the HERALD reporter to the cause of the Second Advent. The "Bishop," as he proceeds in his rather denunciatory sermon, which has for its title

"ARE THE DEAD CONSCIOUS?"

pitches into the Christian religion and into all the orthodox theologians who have asserted that the soul is distinct and separate from the body. He also asserted that the soul is life, and that the soul is but a breath, and finally asserted that the soul is not immortal until after the resurrection of Christ. Until that period, which the "Prophet of Zion" expects to come soon, it will be necessary that all souls which leave the body shall suffer annihilation. The "Bishop" related an anecdote of a friend of his who had narrowly escaped drowning. The man stated that he was unconcious totally while in the water. "Now," said the worthy "Bishop," "where was that man's soul? Can any stupid Christian theologian tell me? Of course not. As well might they endeavor to make me believe that there is a hell such as is depicted by the believers in orthodoxy and that men and women shall go on burning for all eternity without a drop of water to wet their lips. Why this theory involves the most awful blasphemy, said the "Bishop." Do these stupid Christian theologians want us to believe that God is an Almighty fiend? Snow now quoted Scripture freely and at random to support his theories, and when he got tired the poor old lady disciples of the Prophet, who had worked themselves into a frenzy of pious admiration, sang some hymns of the Bishop's own make and selection. Then the Bishop, after quoting Greek and Hebrew with the reckless freedom of a Fourteenth ward boy, subsided into a benediction, which he gave with his arms outstretched and his eyes closed. Two or three men and women who left during the oratorical efforts of the Bishop were roughly reprimanded for their want of knowledge of the proprieties, and the Bishop lost his temper in such a way that some of his disciples were astonished. Altogether it was a sorry sight and gave food for reflection.

CLAREMONT AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Dr. Duyrea's Church—What It Does in the Vacation Season—Help for the Suffering, the Sick and the Dying—Sermon on the Life that Now Is, and a Rebuke to the French Infidel and the German Pantheist.

Dr. Duyrea's church in Classon avenue does not adopt the fashionable practice of closing its church during the "heated term," neither does the pastor take the regulation vacation. It is neither a desire for the reputation of singularity or an austere, unhuman piety that prompts this practice. Anybody who may have thought so had that notion dispelled pretty considerably yesterday morning. There was a house well filled, in the best sense, with a highly respectable congregation. Just before the hymn was sung, before the sermon, the Doctor said that the congregation might remember that about this time last year he asked them to contribute to a collection for the poor, the suffering and the dying. The response was so hearty that much good had been enabled to be done by their beneficence. At this season of the year there was more than usual demands upon the benevolence of the church, and it was to meet this demand that he would ask them to make a similar collection that morning. Now that the churches were closed for the summer months the ordinary organizations for the sustenance of

THE SICK AND THE SUFFERING

were not available. Their church was in its ordinary activity, and they had consequently the honored position of sustaining the sick and needy of the whole district who required Christian help and guidance. They had been able to succor many a needy one, to smooth many a weary head on the pillow of sickness, to bury in lots where the sorrowers could visit the graves those whom death had claimed for its own, and in some instances to forward the survivors to other parts of the country where their relatives lived, and they had the pleasure of receiving letters from those who had been so removed acknowledging their gratitude and notifying their union in those places with some Christian church. Now it was for a continuance of these purposes he wished for a collection that morning. It need not be a very large collection, but sufficient to tide their available funds over the summer months. The baskets were passed round, and from the rustling pile of "stamps" that were up-heaped in all of them the congregation seemed to have given of their abundance.

Dr. Duryea's subject was "The hope of Immortality we Have in This Life," and the text selected was the nineteenth verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Corinthians:—"If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men the most miserable." There were two ordinary views of looking at this text. One was, "If in this life only we have hope, then we are of all men the most miserable;" the other was, "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, then we are of all men the most miserable." Hope had been defined to be expectancy marked with desire. We might expect without desiring; but if we desired and expected then we had hope. Let us, then, see

WHAT OUR LIFE HERE IS,

as viewed from our expectancies and desires, and see whether it is of itself satisfying or approaches the ideal of what we ourselves would wish it to be. Childhood had its hopes, its sorrows, its griefs and its joys, and childhood felt as poignantly as the man or woman; but at that era in our life's history we forget the epochs of our intense feelings with a deeper obliviousness than in after life. In youth we grow up with strong desires; life is to be very joyous to us; our hopes are set to concert pitch; we vow eternal friendship as schoolboys and schoolgirls, promise to write to each other every month and seek to cultivate a friendship that shall be like to David and Jonathan. Manhood comes, and our ideal is still before us; but do we attain unto it? Looking at it from our matured life how much there is of sorrow and suffering traced thereon; how little we remember of the joy; but how indelibly impressed are the mistakes of the days of our history! Then if we reflect upon our being, upon what we have been, and turn our gaze away from what we have done, how miserably apparent is failure and

HOW BROAD THE GULF

between the promise and the performance! If we would try to gather material for "appendices," as it were, for the history of our life, how slender is the material for that which we would desire to preserve! It was once my opportunity, said the Doctor, to listen to a group of college men at a college reunion. One said to the other, "Have you heard anything of A.?" and so they went on through the list of the men of their own term. How few in that list had succeeded; how many had fallen short even of the expectations of their friends; how very, very few had achieved an abiding fame! Now I contend that as a class there was a class of men who, by the circumstance of their training, by their preparations for the professions they were about to enter upon, were as likely to achieve success as any class of men which any other combination of circumstances could gather together. Look around at your own experience, and how many men have achieved such a wholeness, such a roundness, such a finish in their life's history as to leave no regrets, no incompleteness, no memories that had better be forgotten? These are the hints of this perfectness that we get in our strivings after it, these joys that we only get a passing glimpse of, this unfathomable love that a man feels for his wife, the chastened affection of friend for friend, to go down to the grave with us, and are buried with our mortality there. Is our love and friendship here to culminate with the exclamation, "Let me bury my dead out of my sight?" The French infidel and the German Pantheist say so. I do not wonder that, so believing, they commit suicide. Science to-day is trying to teach us this; it is endeavoring to destroy our faith in the Immortal. Bewhiskered literary exquisites, with their canes in their hands and standing on the tips of their toes, affect brilliant witticisms on your faith and mine, by pun or joke, smile and laugh, try to fritter it away in newspaper and magazine articles. These men are either very ignorant, very insincere or

UNMITIGATEDLY DEVILISH.

If our life here is the goal, then their ignorance of that which makes up life is amazingly vast. If they believe that there is some way hereafter of completing this life's incompleteness, of patching over the blemishes of to-day, they are insincere, and if they only wish to laugh away a "fanaticism" that brings comfort real and lasting to all mankind then they are unmitigatedly devilish. Anyway, if our faith is a faith, they are impertinent and rude in trying to defraud us of it, and if it be only a dream they are incomprehensibly wicked in taking from us that which gives endurance to the sad days of our life's history.

ST. PIUS' CHURCH, EAST NEWARK.

Laying a Corner Stone—Interesting Services—Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey.

The corner stone of the new chapel now in the course of erection by the Catholics of East Newark was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon, a large audience (over two thousand having congregated to witness the event, among whom were many from Newark and the adjacent parishes.

The building now used being too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing membership, the church a short time since commenced the erection of the new edifice, which is seventy feet in length and twenty-five feet wide. It is adjacent to the building now used, and when finished will add greatly to the architectural adornments of the village.

The pastor of the parish, Rev. Father J. J. McGahan, in the little time he has labored in this community, has accomplished a great work. The church has already purchased a valuable tract of land on the main street, where they will build, as soon as the growth of the church demands it, a large and handsome structure. Prior to the commencement of the exercises yesterday the Bishop and several clergymen of Newark met at Father McGahan's house, from which place they marched in a body through the street to the new chapel, followed by a large number of people.

At four o'clock the services began with the usual invocation, imploring the blessing of the saints on the good work. The corner stone was then laid by the Right Rev. Bishop J. Roosevelt Bayley, assisted by Father Gervais, pastor of St. James' parish, Newark, and several others. A chant followed by the choir, under the direction of Mr. W. A. Schmidt, organist and chorister of St. Patrick's church, Newark.

Bishop Bayley followed with a sermon, which drew the deepest attention from the audience for forty minutes. He congratulated the Catholics, not only of East Newark, but all of the inhabitants, on having a resident priest among them. The old writers, said he, speak of the judgment of God, and one of the evidences that God exercises His judgment on a people is when He sends a negligent pastor to preside over them, and one of the signs of His mercy and love for them was to send a good and faithful pastor, one who was after His own heart, and who would look after their temporal and eternal interests.

The speaker then paid a glowing eulogy to the young father of the parish; after which he referred to the impressions which had often entered his mind while passing through East Newark. He thought he saw too many drinking places, and in his mind the godliness of a town would be found exactly in reverse to the number of drinking places which it contained. In reference to East Newark he must be mistaken, as there were evidently many good people there. He then alluded to the scriptural passage wherein it was promised that God would avert His judgment should ten good people be found in the town, and humorously ejaculated that he was sure there were twenty good ones in East Newark. There is, continued the Bishop, a great work to be accomplished in this place. The schoolhouse and the chapel which they at present used were too small for the population; and it has become necessary to have a proper parish church, a church of good appearance, which would, when their eyes rested upon it, turn their thoughts to spiritual things and strengthen their faith. He then spoke of what was being done in other parishes, so they could understand what they ought to do. Some happy allusions were then made to the proper way for the people to contribute to God's cause. The mode pursued by many of erecting marble monuments to perpetuate memory was of no real benefit. He advised the erection of churches, asylums, hospitals, &c., instead. In conclusion the Bishop counselled temperance, charity and faith. He denounced the various isms of the day and also "female suffrage," which theory, he said, no true woman who loved her home could endorse. These fallacies had never existed in the church during her existence of over nineteen hundred years, and they never should. The assemblage then dispersed.

IN THE GROVES OF MERRICK.

"To Thy Tents, O Israel"—Methodist Worship in the Open Air—Preaching, Praying and Singing—Sinners Converted Unto Christ.

MERRICK, L. I., August 13, 1871.

The Methodist camp meeting of the Eastern Long Island District, as already noted in the HERALD, has been in session here now seven days. At five o'clock this morning the exercises of the day commenced by family worship in every tent. The prayers offered to the Throne on High were many, and as all prayed in tones more or less loud the chorus of "O Lords" that went up were very affecting. At eight o'clock there was a prayer meeting at the grand stand. At half-past ten o'clock the regular Sunday service commenced. The seats around the grand stand were all occupied, and people stood packed together as far back as it was possible to hear anything. There must have been

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE

present. The prayers were very devout. The Presiding Elders and many ministers occupied seats in the pulpit. From the number of ministers present it is possible that those who remained at home had to content themselves with prayer meetings. Revs. Reynolds, Hill, Oldin, Tower, Johnson, McAllister, Hadley and Dr. Mitchell participated in the exercises. The singing was done by the whole congregation. The melody of the

THOUSANDS OF VOICES

that sent forth words of praise to God might have been distinctly heard nearly two miles away.

At one o'clock a profound silence was observed on the ground. Prayer meetings were held in the society tents, and also in the private ones. After this the encampment dined. The smell of eatables pervaded the whole ground.

THE CLAM CHOWDER SMELLED VERY LOUD!

In the great pavilion there was grumbling and growling. Some fared well, while others left in disgust. It required great patience to eke out a meal.

After dinner the people strolled forth to meet one another and hold a pleasant chat. A general handshaking was observable on all sides. Some who had not met since last year's exercises were very warm in their congratulations. At half-past two the bell on the grand stand summoned the faithful to assemble for worship. The attendance had greatly increased. Every hitching post on the twenty acres devoted to carriages was in use, and besides the great number tied to trees great large wagons were standing far up the sandy road. There were here some of the handsomest women imaginable, and the handsomest seemed to be mated to the most

HOMELY SPECIMENS OF MASCULINITY.

The meetings for the past four days have been entirely successful. The receipts are very large, and a few years more of such success as the present will see the association out of debt and with a handsome surplus.

A great many converts have been made. The praying bands from the many churches have been doing noble work and the ministers have been zealous and persevering in their labors. The meeting will close on Wednesday. Most of those occupying private tents will go from here to the Sing Sing meeting and thence to Martha's Vineyard.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TROUBLE IN HUDSON.

Father O'Sullivan Suspended by Bishop Conroy—Mass Celebrated for the First Time in Eight Weeks.

HUDSON, N. Y., August 13, 1871.

The Catholic rebellion in this city was ended and the siege of the church raised this morning by the appearance of the Rev. Daniel J. Brown, of Albany, secretary to Bishop Conroy, who came duly accredited by the Bishop to take temporary charge of the church until a permanent appointment could be made for the office. Last evening, in company with the Vigilance Committee, he proceeded to the residence of Father O'Sullivan and obtained the vestments and chalice, although the priest was absent from home, and this morning he was admitted to the church, where mass was celebrated for the first time in eight weeks. The attendance was very large, including both parties, and every countenance betokened happiness and gratitude at the termination of the late unpleasantness. All manifested the most devout demeanor, and the services passed off as harmoniously as though there had never been any dissension in the church. The new priest made no allusions to the recent difficulties, and created a most favorable impression upon all present.

Father O'Sullivan is virtually suspended from the church, and it is expected by next Sunday his permanent successor will be appointed, and enter upon his charge. The Protestants of the town, as well as the Catholics, feel relief at this peaceful termination of the recent imbroglio.

CHURCH EXCURSION.

The annual excursion of St. Bridget's church, Jersey City, takes place to-morrow, under the auspices of the pastor, Rev. Father Connolly, who is rapidly building up an extensive parish. The steamer Sleepy Hollow and barge will leave the dock foot of Spring street at eight o'clock, the Long Dock, Jersey City, at half-past eight, and the Morris street dock an hour later, for a trip to Sandy Hook and around Staten Island, landing at Meyers' Grove.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

RUM AND ROWDYISM.

Beer and Business—Sights, Scenes and Sayings Among the Sunday Pleasure Seekers.

ON THE RIVER.

How the Substrata of New York Enjoy Fresh Air and Frivolity and Endure Ruffianism—Scenes on the Opposition Boats to Fort Lee and Pleasant Valley.

No city in the world possesses greater advantages for workingmen in the matter of Sunday relaxation than New York. Cars almost innumerable in title and most general in direction screech from fifty depots, while warning bells of impatient steamboats hurry passengers bent on recreation to get on board and secure their places for

COSEY NOOKS ON THE SOUND,

the river and the adjacent islands. Not the fear of sudden and murderous stoppage of family glee nor the possible consequence of putting themselves in the way of merciless ruffians, who in a great measure control these affairs, with dual objects of robbery and lust, will deter them. They crowd on board the boats eagerly and clamor for seats over uncertain and suspicious boilers. And the worst of it is that the noble army of martyrs to monopoly—the working girls of New York—are generally the majority on such excursions. These are comparatively

DEFENCELESS AGAINST RUFFIANISM,

and take their chance for the sake of health.

But while cities of the European seaboard lack our advantages they are wiser in management. Under monarchical government people whose only desire is enjoyment of their present means of happiness have full protection from violence.

Walking down to the foot of Spring street yesterday, where the Pleasant Valley lay in waiting and blowing impatiently for passengers, a HERALD reporter thus reflected and marked with a watchful eye the doings of his neighbors, bent, like him, on gaining the boat before she started on her trip for Pleasant Valley.

Neither the features nor the characteristics of the multitude were strange to him; but there is something in

A NEW YORK SUNDAY MOB—

whether decent or otherwise—exceedingly entertaining.

The scene on summer Sundays, just previous to the departure of the Pleasant Valley, is to the student of human nature at once interesting and amusing. The old boys who appreciate that New York is, far and away, the best watering place in America, have long ago taken possession of their camp stools and established themselves in the most comfortable and airy positions which the boat affords, and are in eager anticipation of the moment when the flash of *eau de vie* may with propriety be brought forth from some hidden recess.

THE FAMILY PARTY

have also seated themselves, *materfamilias*, with the inevitable baby, *paterfamilias* anxious that Johnny may not fall over the railing, and Julia and Anastasia, young slips, furtively admiring their new dresses, new boots, new hats or what not. But where is the flower of the flock, the angelic Angelica? Close to the companion (why companion?) ladder she stands like Diana, "in gorgeous array," eagerly awaiting the arrival of Augustus. The moments are fleeing swiftly, and still he does not come. The gentle bosom begins to palpitate with unaccustomed violence, and a feeling of despair takes possession of the fair one, when, just as the bell sounds the signal of departure, Augustus, with a splendid bouquet—Augustus invariably has a bouquet—makes his appearance, and Angelica is happy. All the Angelicas and Augustuses having been, with more or less politeness, bundled on board, the steamer started. Fortunately there was

LITTLE TO RUN FOUL OF

between Spring street and Thirty-fourth street, so no accident occurred. At the latter landing, however, there was considerable uproar confusion and delay. The couple of hundred low-browed, swaggering, undersized ruffians, of whom one can see types any day in our courts, either as officers or criminals, were impatient and expressed their dissatisfaction in a manner that brought the blush of modesty to many an innocent girl's cheek. Policemen are good at clubbing, but they did not club those brevet murderers and scoundrels. Why? They were not on board.

There was a great deal of

EXCITEMENT AT THE GATE OF THE FERRY,

and rival agents vociferated and abused each other with much gusto.

"Here you are!" cried one, while a policeman lazily gazed at both, "Thomas E. Hulse, now goin' fur Fort Lee!"

"Don't ye mind 'im!" exclaimed the other man, clutching an anxious passenger by the nape of the neck. "Don't ye mind 'im! He's a beat, he is. The Hulse 'ill go to Rockaway. Here ye are—the only re-liable boat! Show yer tickets or pay yer money!"

"None of yer jaw! I'd like to put a head on ye, I would, ye son of a b——! Hold on there—where the hell are ye going to? (this to a young girl with a child). D'ye want to get busted and blowed up? Wait for our boat. She's just here, and runs twice as fast as the Hulse."

"Don't be impatient, young man," exclaimed the Hulse agent, as a gentleman rushed towards the pier; "this infernal boat will sink, it will; wait for the Hulse."

This gentleman, it is worthy of remark, bore the marks of a recent difficulty.

THE COURSE OF A KNIFE

was indelibly marked on his square and repulsive jaw. His opponent in the wordy controversy looked a likely candidate for similar honors, while the policeman, who watched both, had an equally amiable expression.

The wordy war was maintained with spirit (and spirits) until the Pleasant Valley had to leave and give place to the Hulse, when it ceased. There was nothing worthy of note on the passage to Fort Lee. Peaches being cheap the embryo politicians did not feel inclined to eat the ears off any of the passengers. Had their appetites taken that direction they could, however, have enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. No ruffian could possibly desire a better field for

THE EXERCISE OF ASSASSINATION

than can be found on board these boats. And perhaps no policeman who knows his duty and cares to do it could better employ his time than by studying the faces of the Fort Lee excursionists.

The boats arrived back from Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee at sundown without accident; at least no accident was reported. Of course an abundance of beer was disposed of, and whiskey stimulated the b'hoys to frisky humor.

The powder magazine did not explode, because nobody threw a match into it. And this is the reason why there was no accident or difficulty on board the Thomas E. Hulse and Pleasant Valley.

HIEING TO HOBOKEN.

Fun and Fancy—Cosmopolitan Crowds.

As was noticeable at all the resorts of excursionists yesterday, the number of those who visited Hoboken was far smaller than usual, the Westfield explosion being undoubtedly fresh in the memories of the thousands that remained at home. A horror still exists even in the breasts of the individuals who venture to intrust their lives to illiterate engineers while a mere quarter of an inch of iron separates them from a violent death. Whether with a view to banish those terrors from their minds, or to gratify the cravings of the inner man, those very gents and ladies thronged

THE LAGER BEER HOUSES

and the dens where odoriferous rotgut was vended at the moderate rate of two cents a finger. The pothouse politicians of Hoboken are fully aware of the enormous benefits to be derived from the Sabbath visits of New Yorkers, and have taken care that no prohibition of their free sale of drinkables should be tolerated. It is impossible to set foot on Hoboken territory without being within a stone's throw of some temple dedicated to Bacchus. Of course there are exceptions to this kind of institutions, but they only prove the rule. It is useless, for instance, to seek admission to Busch's or the Park Hotel, unless your appearance can show your respectability. But in most places the proprietors receive all visitors with

GRACIOUS SMILES

and bows. Hence it is that very few of the long train of pleasure seekers succeed in reaching the Elysian Fields without imbibing one or more millimetres of *aqua vita*. A more cosmopolitan region it would be difficult to find. Natives of all ages, Milesians armed with shillelahs that "never miss fire," Frenchmen discussing the prospects of their country, bloated sons and diminutive daughters of Fatherland, robed in the flaring costumes of their transatlantic brethren; Spaniards, sallow and swearing, and occasionally a "gemmen ob color," with snow-white pantaloons and cuffs—all dazzle the eye, while a confused clatter of tongues falls upon the ear and fumes of tobacco roll carelessly through the throng. On arriving at the Fields some stretch themselves flat on the grass, while others stroll along the beach or crouch beneath the trees. Numerous baskets, pockets and handkerchiefs are then opened, and those who toiled all the week refresh themselves again.

PICKPOCKETS ARE DIFFUSED

here and there, but they would have a better field of work in the ferryhouse. As evening approaches the stream of passengers stops and soon begins to flow back again to Gotham. The ferryboats are eyed with suspicion, the engineer is scrutinized and the steam gauge viewed. There is evidently not so much intoxication as usual. The Barclay street boats leave about every half hour, and convey an enormous number of excursionists to New York every trip. The gauge of the Hackensack while she lies idle in the slip shows exactly twenty-seven pounds of steam, and the coincidence with that of the Westfield before her destruction is observable. Not till after midnight is the city of Hoboken cleared of the strangers, and then the keepers of rum houses count their hundreds, while their customers prepare for another week of toil.

AFTER THE SETTING SUN.

FROM THE NARROWS TO THE GOLDEN GATE

Over the Three Great Mountain Ranges.

A Midnight Ride Through the Wasatch Canyons.

"ALKALI, ROCK AND SAGE."

A FLYING VISIT TO THE MORMONS.

Through the Sierras on a Cowcatcher.

Story of a Transcontinental Excursion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21, 1871.

A certain philosopher of the East is in the habit of giving advice to young men of slender means that the best thing they can do is to "go out West and grow." For a man who has not the price of a horse car ride to Harlem handy this sounds so excessively like irony that the beggar in wisdom leaves the philosopher with a poor opinion of the latter's sanity, and a wonder at his heart as to what the West may be like, where it is, and how people and things grow there. Yet to those of the East who have no fortune to make there is something in the way of life experience hidden from them unless they have traversed their mighty country, in all its width, from the Empire to the Golden State. A man or a woman having sufficient means may, with the exercise of their sweet will, accomplish this without an effort, and learn a living chapter of the country to whose children they have the honor to belong. This is

THE DAY OF GREAT EXCURSIONS,

and but a few years is necessary to make this trail of the sun a trip as necessary to a young lady's education as the visit to Newport, Saratoga or Long Branch is now supposed to be. It needs but just a few precautions to be as pleasant as either of the above. The HERALD, in the persons of its goose-quill angels, has traversed this route many times that the world might be enlightened, and it need, therefore, be no surprise to observe that one of its reporters, with a stout heart and a small valise, the first crammed with noble sentiments, the second moderately full of clothes, took a berth in the sleeping coach attached to the train, which shrieked

ITS WHISTLING "WESTWARD, HO!"

in the Jersey City depot, at a quarter past seven o'clock P. M. on the 10th inst. His feelings on this occasion need not be dwelt upon, but as he grew tired of gazing on the expanse of the rescued Jersey swamps his eye fell upon the form of a lady, with a pretty little girl by her side. Down the mother's face large tears were coursing, while the child, conscious only of the new signs of life opening before her, prattled and gamboled about as if there were no sorrow in the universe that could reach her little soul. The reporter felt, what all the world knows, that over every foot of the toiling earth the passions and sorrows tread their sombre way, heedless of the sunshine or the scene that may be a paradise of joy to all but them. In one corner a quartet have already commenced playing everlasting euchre; in another an old, bespectacled gentleman, with a look of owlish wisdom, is devouring an evening paper; and so on until the human car load is summed up in the expression "killing time," translated mostly with American vigor. "Tickets," is the next sound heard above the throbbing of the engine and the rattle of the wheels, and every one discovers that all are going West. But it is the vaguest of vague directions, for with each it has a different signification; and if any one tries to puzzle his brain over it, the sooner he gets the dusky porter to

MAKE UP HIS BED FOR THE NIGHT

the better for his health. It is little over three hours' ride before Philadelphia is reached, and the lights of the city show brilliantly through the night, and the train again shapes its iron way toward the Alleghany Mountains. The reporter is neither a wizard nor a guide book, and so he does not pretend to describe what scenes he passes while wrapped in the folds of sleep in an upper berth, which is a particularly warm and uninteresting location on a midsummer night. It is a pity the sleeping coach company do not advertise the Turkish bath, which is thrown in free to all who slumber two stories high in the dog days.

The morning of Tuesday, the 11th, dawned auspiciously, and about seven o'clock the terrific sound of a Chinese gong sent the travellers toward their breakfast. They were at Altoona, Pa., and twenty minutes were at their dejeunistic disposal. The time was generally well employed. And now the engine begins

CLIMBING THE ALLEGHANIES.

This is the first grand experience of the route, and under a lovely setting of morning fleece-clouded sky is it presented. Magnificent sweeps of distance run down from beneath you, and, after dipping into the bosoms of lovely valleys, are carried up in bold lines to the crests of the wooded hills, whose verdant crests are clad in the mist white glory of the morning. The sun's rays are glistening in the foaming mountain streams, silver rivers below and the gentle breeze waving the long plumes of the pines to the tune of a gentle melody, if the panting of the engine would but let one hear. It is near the Horseshoe now, and as the train creeps fearfully upward, still higher on the mountain side may be seen its curved road, marked by telegraph poles until a bend in the mountain cuts it off. At length the summit is reached, and, as if angry at the pleasure it has afforded you, the iron horse, with an angry neigh, plunges into the rock-hearted darkness of the Alleghany tunnel. When next you emerge to light, it is a sharp down grade, and although the scenery is pleasant, it has lost its mountain splendor. But the signs of life are plenty around you. The

SHAFTS OF THE COAL MINES,

the miners' cottages, the rusted look of the smelting furnaces are the incidents of every rod traversed, seeming gradually to concentrate to a focus as Pittsburg is reached, with the unutterable smoke of its industry vomiting from its myriad chimnies and hanging in a big dingy canopy over its grimy generator, whose smutted face the Alleghany, the Monongahela and the Ohio rivers cannot wash clean. Thus far, in this morning's drive, the majesty of nature and the power of man have been witnessed. Leaving Pittsburg on the Pan Handle route a bridge over the far-famed Whiskey River is an unfounded cause of terror to the nervous, and henceforth on the stretch of 193 miles to Columbus the beauties of

DIFFICULT RAILROAD ENGINEERING

are exhibited in numberless tunnels, bridges and deep cuttings until at length the iron and coal districts are left behind and the smiling fields of the Buckeye State come into view. A thunderstorm meanwhile has rolled up its massive banks of cloud, shot forth its fiery portent, and deluged the fields with rain till every fissure in the railroad cutting becomes the shed of a small cascade of water, muddy as the Missouri from the yellow earth of the adjacent slopes. As Columbus is reached the storm god furls his wings and hangs in purple clouds above the verge of the western sky beneath which the sun goes down in a sea of virgin gold. Fat and rich are the cornfields now, and night again closes in upon the Westward bound with the yellow wheat and broom corn reflecting the last rays of its fiery god. Some of the *voyageurs*, believing themselves "Out West," have already dropped off the train, and if it is of any importance to the public they may learn that the reporter enjoyed

THE LUXURY OF A LOWER BERTH.

"Ten minutes of Indianapolis" was the conductor's first good morning, and at half-past four the train and the reporter "parted company" at Indianapolis, where the latter was to start West in dead earnest. It is not a pleasant thing to be dropped in a railway depot, no matter how large, shortly after daybreak, with the prospect of loafing round until nearly noontide. It gives great play to a man's patience, and, if necessary, his philosophy.

"All I can say is, you must see Jones; he's runnin' this here 'scursion, what ain't gwine to start at no nine o'clock."

This was the only consolation vouchsafed by the stalwart policeman on duty at the depot, whose office seemed to be that of marching at the head of incoming trains with one hand resting on the cowcatcher, like a pompous parish beadle bringing a bull to the pound. This done, he joked solemnly with the fireman while the latter oiled the engine. Gradually the city began to open its eyes, and by six o'clock

A HERO WITH A CARPET-BAG

made his appearance, bragging to every one he met:—

"Bin railroadin' since I was knee high and never got left; no, sir." His first query was:—

"Say, Jones round yet?"

To which the stalwart policeman made his reply:—

"This 'scursion won't start at no nine o'clock; don't fret, stranger." Whereupon the hero announced himself sold and proceeded to mutter subdued curses for the following five hours. One by one prudent Westward-hoers dropped in to secure sleeping berths for the next night, having utterly destroyed one night's rest for that purpose. These sagacious people proceeded to grumble also. At seven o'clock parties of three and four began alighting from the local trains accompanied by innumerable trunks, valises, satchels and huge baskets of food, on which they cast delighted eyes. Each individual asked for Jones, and after hearing the policeman's reply only found cheerfulness in contemplating the hecatombs of provender which which they had laid in for their journey West.

"Guess we'll have to feed the crowd before we get far," was a remark which tickled these jolly junketers when the waiting process became any way tedious. Time wore slowly on, and no Jones was visible, until his existence became a matter of doubt. At a quarter to nine o'clock a smart-looking young man made his appearance, and a thrill of joy shot through some seventy five persons, who had assembled, as it became known that this was

THE VERITABLE JONES,

and no myth. Sleeping berths were now disposed of at the rate of five dollars for the night between Indianapolis and Omaha by the Pullman palace car people, which was considered tolerably steep, but which, under the circumstances, everybody had to pay. At last the bell commenced ringing, and with the cheery cry of "all aboard!" three of the extortionate palace cars moved out toward the setting sun, via the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It may be well to explain that this was but one portion of the "grand transcontinental excursion," a train from Chicago and one from St. Louis, leaving for Omaha at the same time, where all would unite. Through the rich corn and grazing lands of Indiana and Southern Illinois the course of the Indianapolis party lay, and in the sight of the fertile country all the first vexations of the morning were forgotten. The railroad, running as it does through

A PRAIRIE COUNTRY,

is level as a becalmed lake, and, aided by the cheerful officials, of the line all were soon in the best of spirits. At various stations along the route parties of two and three came on the train, the whole village turning out to see its great men off. At Crawfordsville, Ind., a hale, elderly gentleman, in a blue dress coat, with gilt buttons of the pattern 1845, accompanied by a lovely daughter and a prankish son, was particularly sent off. This was Colonel Wilson, President of the Indianapolis, Covington and Western road.

"Quite a send-off, Colonel."

"Bless my soul!" was the Colonel's response, "if the train had been on time you'd have seen a sight. They had a brass band of three pieces playing there for over an hour."

Better, pondered the reporter, to be

FIRST IN A HOOSIER VILLAGE

than ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-ninth in the Empire City. At Urbanna twenty minutes was given for dinner, but mine host's provisions were almost raw, the chickens having to all appearance been put to the fire only when the train came in sight. Several ineffectual attempts were made by the hungry upon them, when

THE STURDY GRUMBLER OF THE CROWD

laid down his knife and interviewed the chicken scorcher as follows:—

"Pretty wild chickens in this country, I reckon? Takes three men and a boy to run one critter down, don't it? Game birds, I guess?—die game, too? Clinch their feathers on the inside afore they kick out, so as you can't half pluck 'em, eh? Then won't cook under three bushels o' coal and a half a day? Yes, thought so. Just the thing for a twenty minute dinner at seventy-five cents. The chicken heads are level. Give me a glass of iced tea and don't stand looking at me with your mouth open. I'm not goin' to hurt your feelings by asking you to eat any of the bird; think I'll keep it as a souvenir; would if I were to eat it, anyhow, &c."

The unfortunate host explained that he had only an hour's notice and he had to go half a mile to pick up his chickens, which were of a self-supporting but vagabond race.

"Then it's Jones' fault," said the grumbler; "I knew it."

The company were in such good humor that neither the chickens nor the chastener could mar it, and the train bowled along amid the thousands and thousands of acres of corn, over the Wabash River and over the Illinois, until Peoria was reached, at a quarter past six o'clock P. M., with its

DISTILLERIES AND PORK HOUSES

looking very prominent indeed—a fountain verily of unclean spirits and a last home to that unclean but cherished animal, the pig. Here a long delay occurs, which wears out patience sorely. No engine to take us on. Some say it is through the surliness of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; others that it is the fault of Jones. Jones, being an entity and on hand, finally receives all the blame. The more charitable confine themselves to the remark:—

"A SCREW LOOSE SOMEWHERE,"

which, however, frightens an old maid who has taken a policy in the Accidental Insurance Company. A snorting monster is procured after much telegraphing, and over the rolling prairies of Illinois the train goes on, and another night darkens about the Westward-hoists. The company seek their berths, whose high-priced softness a quarter past eleven supper at Galesburg cannot induce them to quit. At three A. M.

THE MISSISSIPPI IS CROSSED

at Burlington, Iowa, the rumbling over the iron bridge being the principal evidence thereof to the sleepy tourists. Towards daybreak there was a copious fall of rain, which had the very pleasant effect of laying the dust and cooling the atmosphere through the greater part of the day's ride. The country was already

BEGINNING TO LOOK WILDER,

but the immense spread of cultivated prairie, with mammoth fields of corn, wheat and oats, which seem limitless in extent, call forth hearty admiration. Few trees are seen, save here and there patches of scrub oak and cottonwood. At Chariton a splendid breakfast is served in a sort of shanty hostel, which would have shamed many a pretentious city hotel in quality and variety of food and cleanliness in serving. By and by Creston is reached, said to be the highest point in Iowa, but which stands with its score or two of houses in the centre of a plain level as a billiard table far as the eye can reach on every side. This is 1,300 miles west of New York, and here are boys playing base ball as if it was Central Park. On now through the same stretch of country sometimes breaking into long, billowy rolls until at three in the afternoon the abrupt rise of Council Bluffs is seen in the distance, with the quiet town nestled on the plain at their base, and next the brave Missouri broad, with its 2,000 miles of flow, meets the gaze, and in a few moments all are on the depot platform gazing across "old muddy" at

OMAHA SITTING WIDE AWAKE

on the rising ground upon the opposite bank. As the new bridge is at least twelve months from completion the ferryboat is signalled, and the ungainly creature paddles painfully over to the Iowa bank, and then back again to the shore of hardy young Nebraska. That Omaha stands in the track of manifest destiny its inhabitants continually aver, and with implicit faith in its future they are preparing to building a huge city, and are eternally busying their brains and bothering their visitors about the high and increasing value of building lots. Here will be found several traces of the irrepressible George Francis, who owns some real estate which one of these centuries will be worth millions. Its streets are uphill and downhill and roundhill and very much like other shantyish cities of the far West. The principal objects of interest are the public schoolhouse and a classic advertisement in letters fifteen feet high anent the qualities of

BUNKUM'S BEDBUG BUSTER,

which encloses the site of the new courthouse. From the crest of the hill on which Omaha is built a magnificent view of the Missouri River is obtainable. But what of the excursion? The Chicago and St. Louis parties to the number of some one hundred and thirty had arrived at ten A. M., and had occupied their time in gazing across the river like Sister Anne, the female Micawber of the Arabian Nights, to see if anybody was coming. They were in a painful state of heat and excitement when the Indianapolis party arrived. Either through want of foresight on the part of the excursion manager or ungraciousness on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad—most probably the latter—the last arriving party had to scramble for

TWO HOURS AND A HALF UNDER A BROILING SUN

to get their excursion tickets changed for Union Pacific paper—a process which, if absolutely necessary, could have been done without any difficulty on the cars before they arrived at Council Bluffs. It is but just to Mr. Jones to say that he telegraphed ahead to have this done, but met with no response. Fresh sleeping berths had also to be bought and baggage to be rechecked, a series of vexations which spoiled everybody's humor and kept most of the excursionists without their dinner or a chance to see the town, as the stupid authorities announced that the train would start momentarily. The reporter, taking in the situation at a glance, drove with some of the party to Cozzens' Hotel and dined, and afterwards drove over the city, putting

THE ASTONISHED HACKMAN

inside and taking the reins themselves. This ingenious contrivance caused intense amusement to the unsophisticated population. At half-past eight P. M., just as an indignation meeting was about to be held, the train, now numbering eight sleeping coaches, a baggage wagon and a smoking car—of which more anon—started for the setting sun, which, however, got ahead of them and left them in the darkness on the unenclosed prairie still on its trail. Now as to the smoking car. Some of the passengers believed that under the contract they were entitled to a first class passage over the line, and that taking a sleeping car was entirely optional. They were told, as a compromise, to take up their quarters

IN THE SMOKING CAR.

Among the protesters was a stout-hearted, good-looking Indiana schoolmarm of interesting years, who declared that she had paid for a first class seat, and that one in a smoking car did not come up to that description. Through the means of a busybody train detective, who by dint of excessive talking worked up matters to fever heat, matters became very unpleasant for the lady, since he supported some high-toned gentlemen (?) of the party in their smoking while loudly protesting his desire to serve Miss Indiana. The news spread over the train, and many ladies and gentlemen offered to secure her a berth; but Indiana's blood was up, and she would make no compromise; the result to be upon the company's head, she said. At length, after passing one night's martyrdom, the manager endorsed her ticket for a sleeping berth both ways; so, with her bright, brown eyes flashing,

INDIANA DECLARED HERSELF SATISFIED,

and "quiet reigned in Warsaw." The party, numbering 217 in all, including professional men and their families, from twenty-two States in the Union and from the Canadas, with one from France, it may be said was of a generally good average of respectability, all, except a few who purposed selling their return tickets at San Francisco, being bent solely upon a pleasure trip.

The morning of July 14 disclosed a view of the Platte River to the south of the line, and at nine o'clock the bridge over the wide but shallow North Platte was crossed and the train halted for breakfast at the station of that name. For the greater part of the day the train was running through the uncultivated but beautifully verdant prairie which forms the

RICH RIVER BOTTOM OF THE PLATTE,

with its bluffs bounding the horizon to the south and long ranges of low sandhills on the north. Now along the route were met further instances of unsettled and unsafe country in the shape of cavalry camps, with their white tents, picketed horses and Uncle Sam's boys themselves lounging around in every variety of prairie undress, which means anything, and recognizable as soldiers only by their regulation pants. The prairies open gradually, and towards evening Pine Bluffs lifted themselves into view, and soon afterwards a halt was made at the squatterish looking town of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The sturdy mongrel mining population were out to see the train arrive, and an Indiana Quaker took advantage of that fact to distribute

THREE HUNDRED TEMPERANCE TRACTS,

being the time table of the Black Valley Railroad, starting from Drunkard's Curve and going hellwards. They were soon all taken up, but whether they wrought any miracles among the hard mining crowd they reached is problematical. The honest Quaker was delighted nevertheless. The train had now gradually reached an altitude of 6,000 feet above the sea level, and there were yet 2,200 feet to be surmounted in the next thirty-three miles, when the summit of the Rocky Mountains would be reached, at Sherman, although even on arriving there nothing mountainous is to be seen. But the air is dry, pure and rarefied and

INFLATES THE LUNGS

to the full extent in a novel way, which, with the skeleton snow sheds, is the only sign of one's being on the backbone of the Continent. After leaving Sherman the descent on the western slope is more gradual, and a cool night's rest is the best luxury to be enjoyed. But in the morning how the scene is changed! The excursion is

IN THE ALKALI DESERT,

that blisters and swelters in the sun, glistening painfully on the retina, with the scattered tufts of the silver sage brush and the prickly cactus the only vegetation visible. The sullen sandy mountains on either side, desolate and bare in their total sterility, stretching in endless width, grow into the soul with the sense of their mighty desolation, while the alkali dust on the furnace air makes one almost choke with unslakable thirst. It recalls the graphic description of Bret Harte involuntarily:—

> Poetry! jest look around you, alkali, rock and sage,
> Sage brush, rock and alkali, ain't it a pretty page?
> Sun in the east at morning, sun in the west at night,
> And the shadow of this yer station th' on'y thing moves in sight.

It is a long, long day for the excursionists, who fill it up as best they can. The Chinese railroad laborers are the only new features, at work or in their huts. At Bitter Creek the engine stops for water and the weary passengers dismount for an instant. As you look into the room where the telegraph operator works a loaded navy revolver and a sheath knife are seen lying by his instrument, while a loaded rifle stands in the corner, all strongly suggestive of hostile Indians round about, although none had yet been seen by the party. At Bryan, where dinner is served with antelope steaks for a garnish,

A BAND OF MEXICAN HUNTERS

are seen lounging around the door of the liquor saloon of the place. Their small, tough, Texan horses stand tied up to a post. A regular filibustering band they look, with their wide sombreros, moccasons and Indian shoes, and with huge revolvers and sheath knives hanging from their broad belts. A tall Frenchman of the party, with long, flat feet, whom every one believes to be an Englishman, because he wears a blue rowing cap and an eyeglass, comes out to look at them. After he is satisfied with his scrutiny he departs for the train. As soon as he turns his back, they begin to chatter in Spanish and point to his footprints in the sand. One of them, showing the white teeth through his dusky skin, measures the footmark and cries out in English:—

"Wal, he don't want no snow shoes the hardest winter ever come."

On again through the terrible desert, with the old emigrant road close to the track, and ever and anon beside the fast-effacing traces of this path of the pioneers,

A GRAVE WITH A RUDE CROSS ABOVE IT

tells what a *via dolorosa* those plains smitten with the alkali curse were in days happily gone by. Supper is reached at Wahsatch and the reporter obtains leave to ride on the engine through the canyons of the Wahsatch range. It was deep night (quarter-past ten P. M.) when the train started. There was no moon, but the stars filled the whole expanse of the sky, and the fireman said:—

"You won't see much of the canyons to-night; its too dark."

With its deep throb the engine begins moving, and the course at first runs over country much like that of the day. There are many sharp curves, round which she runs smoothly as on the prairie. Nine miles have perhaps been covered in this way when the engineer says,

"Come this side and look out."

In an instant almost the distance between the hills on either side narrows, and then from under the deep shadow of Castle Rock she plunges with a hoarse whistle

INTO ECHO CANYON.

Heavens! what a scene. At first all is vagueness, for the furnace glare, as the fireman heaps on coal to feed the thunderer, blinds the eyes. Looking out then on the right into the darkness, the eye runs up a dark, overhanging mass and sees that it is the sheer rock wall of the canyon that rises 600 feet above. Far up on its edge the stars may be seen twinkling and disappearing as the engine throbs and pants and roars along. Out in front the glaring headlight shifts and dances on the silver-shining track ahead and glimmers on the tumbled rocks at the mountain's foot.

AN UNCONQUERABLE AWE

creeps over the soul as this goes on. By and by the rocks assume their jagged outlines, for the eye becomes accustomed to the dark, and then the rent and hurled rocks that lie piled up to the stars stand out in all their horrid sublimity. Again the furnace door is opened and the bright reflection leaps from crag to gulch on either side like a demon; the hoarse whistle sounds again, rousing a kindred shriek from every embattled stone as if the deep, rock-hearted spirits of the hills were uttering, in discordant chorus,

A QUAINT WARWHOOP,

angry that man should wake them from their sleep of untold thousand years. All separate features are lost in the awfulness of the entire scene, beggaring detail, but leaving a profound impression that nothing can remove. Out in the open space again and again into the rocky fastnesses of Weber canyon, with the same surroundings, but with the hills drawing so close together and the path winding so that it seems as if it but wanted a touch to send some overhanging cliff across the path or an extra oscillation of the engine to dash at and grind it to powder against

THE EARTHQUAKE-SUNDERED HILLS.

"A thousand miles from Omaha. Look at that tree."

And a fir tree alone in that terrible valley tells a story of days gone by. The engine is now rushing through the night with the valves shut, for the grade down is 100 feet to the mile, and the driver has only to mind the brakes.

"Aint you scared?"

"What at?"

"The time we're makin'. I'd a liked to run you boys down in an hour and a half, but they wouldn't let me."

A few minutes afterwards the train stops at Ogden for the night, and the reporter finds that he has been on the engine for nearly three hours and a half, though it hardly seemed a seventh of that time.

Next morning the baggage and passengers were changed to the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad, and it is the merest justice to the company to say that under the management of Mr. J. W. Maitland, Assistant Passenger Agent, the rest of the trip was

IN EVERY WAY MADE MORE ENJOYABLE

than it had hitherto been. After an early breakfast the cars took the side track for Salt Lake City, thirty-six miles, where the party spent the entire day and until the following afternoon, examining the wonders of that valley, which from a sterile wilderness has been made to bud and bloom through the patient industry of the Latter Day Saints. President Brigham Young was from home, but the Mormon authorities paid every attention to the guests and answered all questions asked with marked courtesy, not even excluding the

DELICATE GROUND OF POLIGAMY.

Mr. Jennings, Vice President of the Utah Central Railroad, and Mayor Wells, being particularly explicit and painstaking. A sermon by Orson Pratt was listened to at the great Tabernacle by all, and much amused the ladies of the party, who seemed on the lookout for something terrible. They were destined not to be shocked. On Monday the city was viewed from the roof of the Tabernacle, after the Rev. Mr. Tevis, of Indiana, had

SUNG "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

in the building itself. At half-past four the whistle shrieked "to Ogden," and, once away from there, the journey was over the same alkali desert as before for over 600 miles, passing in the afternoon through the Palisades. The sight of some "noble red men" in rags, who begged for money at the cars, was an amusement to the children and the ladies; one of the latter would not let her daughter give but three cents—"he'd get drunk." On the morning of Tuesday, the 18th, the reporter rose at three A. M., for the desert was now behind, and

A RIDE ON THE COWCATCHER

through the Sierra Nevada had been promised him and a few others. Putting on a warm overcoat—for the air was chilly, though fresh and delicious, after the hot alkali-laden atmosphere of the desert—he took the position under the headlight, and there enjoyed the blessed change which had come over the scene. It was Verdi California now. Tall, stately fir trees were visible on all the eminences, and although not yet in the sierra the heart rejoiced when it was known that henceforth the way would be glorious with verdure. An up grade now, with two stout engines pulling up the heavy train 108 feet to the mile, through long tunnels and miles of snow sheds, until Summit is reached, and thenceforward, where the snow sheds and the tunnels do not shut out the view, it is one succession of magnificent vistas of

WOODED TAPERING MOUNTAINS

and lovely valley, of crag, precipice and boulder, that live in the mind forever. From Summit for seventy miles the down grade is in some places 120 feet to the mile, and the brakes are the only power used. At Emigrant Gap the old Emigrant road again is passed. But the most beautiful sight on this run through the Golden State is that at Cape Horn, a sharp curve where the railway rounds the mountain on the sheer edge of a precipice 1,000 feet above the verdant valley which lies below, and through which the wide America River runs' looking

LIKE A NARROW BELT OF SILVER

in the morning sun. On reaching Colfax breakfast is partaken of with cheer, and the inside of the cars satisfies the reporter for the rest of the journey. An incident of that ride is worth telling. As the train was leaving Alta three innocent young porkers were on the line in front of the engine. Two of them had sense enough to get off the track, and so save their bacon; the third, hearing the monster behind him, ran ahead for at least twenty yards, when the cowcatcher tossed him up and caught him, but not satisfied with this foothold he made a jump, and one of the engine wheels

EFFECTUALLY GUILLOTINED HIM

and left him a sanguinary warning to the piggies of Alta for many a day to come. The road was now through the gold region of former days, with its deserted workings, and here and there the gold hunters might still be seen washing the red soil for its glittering metal. At Sacramento a meeting was held and speeches delivered, which ended by passing a series of resolutions, with acclamation, to Messrs. W. M. Jones, the excursion manager, and J. W. Maitland, of the Central Pacific Railroad; and then from the heat of Sacramento, in the course of a six hours run, the temperature cooled down until the cool breeze of the Pacific came like a welcome wind from heaven, telling the passengers that

THEIR JOURNEY WAS AT AN END.

At Oakland the ferryboat was entered, and as she steamed across the Bay of San Francisco the golden lights of the city of golden dreams rose up from the sea, terraced above each other until they were lost in the night, while through the Golden Gate the last gilded glimmer of the departed day showed that the sun in all his glory was still beyond.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Death of Another Victim—103 Now on the Roll.

Mr. John D. Clark, one of the men who were scalded by the explosion on board the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield, died yesterday morning at the German Hospital, Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue. Coroner Young was notified. Deceased lived at 161 West Twenty-sixth street, to which place the remains were removed for interment.

Mr. E. W. Smith Before the Board of Inspectors—A Correction as to the Thickness of the Boiler.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your report of my evidence for the United States, on Friday last, in the investigation of the cause of the Westfield boiler explosion, your type makes me say, "I am satisfied that if the shell had been the eighth of an inch thick and of a higher worked and finer quality of iron, such as is used in various parts of the interior fire surface, the accident would not have taken place." I said, "I am satisfied that if the shell had been one-eighth of an inch thicker and of a higher worked and finer quality of iron, such as is used in various parts of the interior fire surface, the accident would not have taken place." This would make the iron plates in the shell three-eighths instead of two-eighths of an inch, or one-half thicker—a matter of vital importance in the shell of a steamboat boiler. Years of commercial custom has allowed the employment of what is known in the iron market as "C No. 1" iron in the construction of the shells of steamboat and steamship boilers, which iron is of a third quality when compared with "C H No. 1 flange iron," and of a second quality when compared with "C H No. 1."

Please to make the necessary correction and place me right, not only before the engineering profession, but the public, in a matter of so much importance.

Respectfully, ERASTUS W. SMITH.

THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your article on the Weehawken Ferry Company was read with great interest by the few passengers who were on the Lydia on her nine o'clock trip this morning, and they offer you their heartielt thanks for exposing this most abominable of all ferry companies. TEN PASSENGERS.

AUGUST 11, 1871.

A CHANCE FOR BASE BALLERS.

An Appeal to the Lovers of the National Game.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your columns being always open for the advocacy of any case of real distress, I take the liberty of submitting the following to the favorable consideration of your host of readers generally and the lovers of our national game in particular:—

A few weeks ago Mr. John Goldie died, leaving a wife and a young family almost totally unprovided for. There are few persons who take an interest in athletic sports of all kinds who were not acquainted with Mr. Goldie as one of the cleverest athletes in the United States, but he was best known to the base ball fraternity as first baseman for the Mutuals, and the Unions, of Morrisania. He had been at different times a member of various other clubs and his record in them all is a clean one. There are few persons, if any, who had a more thorough knowledge of the game than he possessed, and there is no player in this country upon whose good faith, strict integrity and attention to his work, greater reliance could be placed. For the last few years his health was falling rapidly, which compelled him to give up his regular business—a stereotypher—and take to something else in which the strain upon his physical strength would be less severe. It is in the interest, therefore, of those who were so dear to him who for so many years contributed to our amusement, that I would appeal to the sympathy of your numerous readers. What I would suggest is that

A BASE BALL MATCH SHOULD BE PLAYED

for the benefit of the widow and children. From what I have seen of the men who play base ball I have no doubt they will come forward instantly, ready and willing to do all in their power to assist in making it a grand success. A most attractive match might be arranged between the old Mutual and Atlantic nines, at least as they existed in 1870. Such a contest invariably drew a good crowd to the ground on which it was to be played, and I feel assured there are thousands who would again flock to see these old competitors once more ranged against each other, irrespective of the laudable object in view at present. The Mutual men would, I feel satisfied, be glad to have an opportunity of assisting the widow and children of an "old time" friend and companion, and I am equally satisfied the old Atlantic boys would be glad to take a hand in to assist in such a scheme. Should they have any improvement upon the above idea to suggest, I shall be glad to hear from them.

Apologizing for trespassing so largely upon your valuable space. JOHN W. BRODIE.

SUNDAY STABBING SCRAPE.

A Rum Shop Row in the Sixth Ward—Escape of the Criminal.

Coroner Young was yesterday morning called to the Centre Street Hospital to take the ante-mortem statement of Dennis O'Connor, who had been stabbed by one John Collum during a drunken brawl near a corner groggery in the Sixth ward. O'Connor did not know the name of his assailant, but the police learned it soon afterward. Below are the principal facts embraced in the victim's statement:—

Dennis O'Connor, of No. 9 Mulberry street, deposed that at six o'clock yesterday morning he was standing on the corner of Bayard and Baxter streets with two other men; they had been quarrelling in a liquor store in which he (O'Connor) entered to get a drink, and they commenced a quarrel with him; one of the men called O'Connor a savage, to which the latter replied that his assailant was a liar; one of the men then went out, but soon returning, plunged some sharp instrument into his (O'Connor's) right breast, without provocation other than stated above. O'Connor, after being stabbed, was taken to Centre Street Hospital, but could not tell the name of the man who stabbed him nor the name of the other man; recognize the prisoner as brother to the man who stabbed me and who was quarrelling with the one who stabbed me.

The jury found a verdict against John Collum as the man who stabbed O'Connor, and Coroner Young issued a warrant for his arrest. Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, and his officers are in pursuit of Collum.

The brother of the fugitive is in custody, as he was present at the time of the stabbing.

THE MIDNIGHT MURDER.

Identification of the Body—No Explanation of the Mystery.

At a late hour on Saturday night the body of the unknown man who was so mysteriously and fatally injured, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, as heretofore published in the HERALD, was identified at the Morgue as that of Patrick McNamara, laborer, who lived at 245 West Thirty-fifth street. The person who identified the remains could offer nothing whatever towards solving the mystery, and no explanation of it has yet been reached.

Coroner Young was applied to for the body, which the friends propose burying from the Morgue, after Dr. Marsh shall have made a post-mortem examination and a jury empanelled.

Captain Caffrey, of the Twentieth precinct, and his officers are in search of the man last seen standing near deceased and other information tending to explain the mystery; and from all that has yet been learned the police seem more firmly convinced that McNamara was

FOULLY DEALT WITH.

The wound on the head was an incised cut, possibly inflicted with some sharp instrument, or may have been received by a fall. Dr. Marsh, however, is of the opinion that McNamara had a fracture of the skull or compression of the brain, but a post-mortem examination will be necessary to positively determine the nature of the injuries.

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.

The Sensation of the Season—Masculine Duplicity and Feminine Revenge—Almost a Tragedy—A Pair of Fools—The Devil's Lieutenant—Fancy Dress Ball.

LONG BRANCH, August 10, 1871.

Something less than a week ago a Philadelphia gentleman, with his wife, son and daughter, stood in the depot awaiting the train to Long Branch. The gentleman, a fine looking, black whiskered fellow just in the forties, was called a prince of good fellows among his cronies. He smoked and drank, gave fine suppers and spent money lavishly. Women liked him, too, for he was polite, flattered them and abounded in small talk. But to his wife he was a tyrant—just the sort of a man the women suffragists like to tear into pieces, and by this time he probably wishes they had. Anything was good enough for his wife; no amount of pinching or economizing was considered hurtful to her, and if she wanted a carriage or a hundred dollars he was always too poor to grant it. But now, all suddenly, he seemed to repent himself of his

PAST UNKINDNESS,

for he was about sending her, with the children, to Long Branch for a fortnight. He, himself, regretted that he could not accompany them, as business called him to New York. But he would come for her, and she, meek, obedient and accustomed to all wifely and unwifely submission, was silent; so the trio came to Long Branch and stopped where good Philadelphians go—at Howland's. They had been quietly domiciled for only a day, when the son, who with a party of lads had been on an exploring expedition, rushed into his mother's room with "Say, mother! father is over at the West End."

"But your father is in New York, Johnny. You must have been mistaken," said the meek, trusting wife.

"But don't you suppose I know my own father? I tell you, mother, father is at the West End. He was a sitting in one of them rooms off the hall talking with a lady with a lot of hair on her head. I tell you I'm going over there to see him."

The wife's suspicions were aroused, and going with her son, who acted as guide, the distance between the two hotels was soon made, and with her own eyes she beheld what her son had related and escaped unseen. Taking her son with her she returned to her own apartments to muse, to think. If I were as astute as some people I might relate just what she thought about. But I think most women can conjecture. She undoubtedly cried first and "took on"—felt crushed, disgraced and dishonored. Then reaction took place and the tinder in her soul took fire. It lacked half an hour to dinner. Dressing herself in her best gown and removing the traces of her suffering as much as she could, she betook herself alone to the West End—to dine. She sent for one of the waiters, described her husband, and if he was in the dining room she desired to be seated in front of him. She waited until such a gentleman was given a seat, when the waiter came for her, and in a moment the husband, who was gayly chatting over a bill of fare to the

Fair one with golden hair,

saw something in the shape of another woman sitting *vis-à-vis* that made him feel queer. The wife looked at him but said not a word. He looked at the end of his nose and into vacancy, which latter place was the face of his fair-haired partner. She said he looked pale. He said he was not feeling well. The dinner dragged through, silence being preserved by the wife, while conversation between the "twain" opposite her was not so brilliant as it might have been under other circumstances, as the man seemed to grow sick and "sicker." At length the wife arose, and, stepping between the chairs of the sitters, said in a low tone to the blonde, "Excuse me, madam, but I observe that my husband looks ill, and you will please excuse him." Then, turning to her husband, she whispered, "If you hope for mercy come at once." The blonde snickered a forced giggle as the husband, excusing himself, accompanied his wife to her hotel. What happened after I cannot say, only that there was a "new departure" that evening for another watering place.

"Man, thy name is villany," but brazen, open-faced villany is not a match for a "meek" woman's indignation when it rises to the height of cool strategy. Of course prudent sinners will wonder that this fellow did not choose some other resort for his field of action, notwithstanding the fact of his having a timid wife, who would never think of trespassing beyond the limits of her own hotel.

THE BROTHERLY ADVICE

given a young woman here a few mornings ago caused considerable merriment among those who heard. The two were standing in a conspicuous place on the piazza, when the brother says, in a loud tone,

"See here, you better not flirt with that fellow any more."

"Oh!" she replies, with a simpering toss of her head, "Jack introduced him, and there's nothing serious in tit."

"But I tell you you'd better cut him. He hasn't an income of over a hundred thousand a year, and what is that to you?"

"That's no object, of course, in comparison to ours, and I tell you the flirtation don't mean anything;" and after advertising themselves as a pair of fools they walked off. Visitors at

CHAMBERLAIN'S CLUB HOUSE

cannot fail to notice the numbers of young men from seventeen to twenty years of age who get a big push on the way to perdition in the splendid saloons of that gilded trap. They are handsome, well dressed lads, the hope and pride of many a home, who, after losing all they have to lose, sit down to wines and delicacies to patch up their feelings. The devil has numerous agents at work at Long Branch, but the Mephistopheles of the clan abides in Chamberlain's club house.

THE CHILDREN'S FANCY BALL

at the West End Hotel last night was largely attended, nearly a hundred children being in costume. The little ones had been in a fever of anticipation for days over the event, while mothers had been eagerly discussing the costume questions. It was a gay sight as the miniature lords, ladies, princes, duchesses and other antiquities marched in the long parlor in their fitting costumes. A bright little Spanish boy in crimson velvet, with gold lace, a white wig tied back in a cue and a fancy whip in his hand, personated a Spanish postilion. A little curly fellow was dressed as Cupid, with wings, bow and arrow. Mrs. Shook displayed her little daughter as a young lady of the period, in a court train, with trimmings of rich lace and a blond wig. The little creatures who wore trains managed them well in dancing, and seemed quite at home in their odd "fixings." The only blemish upon the performance was the appearance of a pair of fully developed girls, who had been sent into the room by their mothers only half dressed. People accustomed to the loudest and nakedest of ballet dancers were shocked at the indecent display. When children in refined and cultivated (?) society are brought into such associations, what can one expect of the vulgar? Hardly anything worse than what people saw at the West End fancy ball. Nobody is so verdant as to suppose that newspaper criticism has any effect upon the

SOUNDING BRASS

and tinkling cymbal of this watering place. A large majority of the fathers and mothers, and especially the latter, are too far gone in fashionable demoralization to be reached by any human influence. Nurses take care of the children, and the mothers flirt with any or everybody—yesterday strangers, to-night promenading on the beach or piazzas, confidential "friends." And the

GOSSIP,

oh! the gossip! that borders this length of the sea. Women pick each other into pieces, not even sparing their back hair; that never fails to furnish a topic when everything else languishes; religion is discussed, social position is weighed, jewels are catalogued, dresses are numbered, while jealousy and envy ride rampant over all.

THE "REVOLUTION,"

with Susan-like ardor, thinks "a little common sense would be a novelty" here. True, and it is; but the demand for it is so very limited that it is not at all in the market. But the action of one good-faced German woman here should be chronicled. She stops at one of the best hotels, with her family of children, and when seated in the dining room forms a picture of domestic comfort that is good to see. She does not change her dress three times a day, and it is doubtful if she has had on more than three dresses since being here. She wears neither overskirt, "stick out" nor store hair. She leans her elbows on the table when she eats, and seems perfectly at home. Her children are well mannered and are dressed like children instead of puppets.

There is one thing usually reputed to women at watering places that I don't believe. I allude to

HUSBAND CATCHING.

The women here are brainless, soulless and senseless enough, Heaven knows; but it seems to me they must be lower down in the Darwinian scale than they now are to be induced to put forth any effort to "catch" any of the Long Branch "catchable." Conceit, impudence, tobacco, drink, coxcombry, with mind and heart turbid as a politician's honesty, catalogues the principal points of the typical Long Branch beau.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

Beautiful Scenery—The Hotels, Villas and Coming Improvements at the Lake—The Guests and Their Amusements—The Water Supply of New York.

LAKE MAHOPAC, August 10, 1871.

One of the Harts has a large oil painting on which he has worked for years and regards as his masterpiece, a composition of natural and domestic scenery, which, I believe, he calls "Pleasant Homes." That represents very well on a limited scale the scenery round and about Lake Mahopac, though the artist had not, probably, Lake Mahopac in his mind, and though he chose one of the many charming landscape views of the Hudson River as the groundwork of his picture. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful combination of varied natural scenery than that of Lake Mahopac and the surrounding country—of lake, islands, bays, jutting capes and headlands, gentle slopes and bold shore, towering rounded hills, with extensive views over highly cultivated valleys and patches of noble forest trees, all harmonizing and indicating plenty, peace and happiness. Add to this what art has done, the numerous elegant villas, with their gardens and shrubberies, the fine hotels, the excellent roads, with numbers of carriages rolling along them, and the surface of the lake dotted everywhere with sail and row boats, and the whole scene is picturesque and animated in the highest degree.

But Lake Mahopac has another charm and an advantage which those who seek health and pleasure in summer should know. While people are sweltering in the heat of cities, or even on the seaboard, the temperature is pleasantly cool there. The lake, which is in Putnam county, is 800 feet above the level of the sea, in the chain of the Highlands passing from New England to and through a part of New York, and through which the Hudson breaks at West Point. It is a well known peculiarity of this mountain chain that there are a number of lakes on the summit. Lake Mahopac is the largest. There is about a mile square of water, though on account of the irregular form of the lake its perimeter is about nine miles. The basin formed by the lake and surrounding hills is a vast amphitheatre. The rock formation is of granite and gneiss, with a good deal of quartz. The water of the lake, consequently, is pure and soft. There is no limestone or impurity in it. The Croton dam, from which the city of New York has been supplied with water for years, is eight miles below Lake Mahopac. But the increasing demand of the city made it evident that there must be additional storage of water, and, therefore, a basin on the Croton River six miles above Lake Mahopac was selected for this purpose. This will furnish a supply for the largest population. Lake Mahopac is, then, a part of that beautiful water system which supplies our city so bountifully, and of which the Croton River is the conduit. While the great work for furnishing this additional supply of water was in progress the severe drought of 1870 came, and then Lake Mahopac, Lake Gleneida and Lake Gilead were turned into the Croton River and relieved the city. The islands in the lake, as well as the surrounding country, where not cleared and cultivated, are covered with hickory, chestnut, elm, hemlock, a variety of oaks and other beautiful forest trees.

The region of Lake Mahopac used to be a spot where the Indians delighted to dwell, and even now some are seen there in tents, making fancy basket work for sale. The lake has been for years the favorite summer resort for the old substantial families of New York and Boston. Some have their own residences, while a great many go to the hotels. Among the handsome residences there may be mentioned the fine stone château of Mrs. Tilden, the residence of Anthony Hognut, those of Mr. Kaufmann, the banker, of the Peruvian Minister, of G. W. Lane, of Mr. Bergh, the friend of the animal creation, and others. The two large hotels, the Gregory House and Thompson House, accommodate about fifteen hundred people, the former the most. They are full, and chiefly with good and refined families. There are no gamblers, jockeys or ridiculous shoddy people. There is, consequently, a great deal of sociability among the guests. In the day the ladies go rowing and sailing on the lake, with or without gentlemen, and sometimes they have rowing matches among themselves. At other times they play croquet or take a carriage ride. It is charming to see numbers of well dressed and handsome children and ladies playing at croquet on the beautiful lawns in front of the hotels, by the side of the lake and under the shade of forest trees. Among the guests at the hotels are Mrs. Gross and daughters, Mr. Jeremiah Devlin and family, Mr. Thomas Fay and family, Mr. J. H. Howes and family, Mr. J. H. Morrow and family, Mr. Dennison and family, Mr. J. Ferro, of Spain; Mr. C. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McGrath, Mr. Charles Lord, Mr. A. A. Marsh and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gilman, Messrs. W. H. Earle, E. M. Earle and W. P. Earle and their families, and a number of others. Mr. Andrew McKinney and his charming family occupy a cottage. General Egbert L. Viele has a cosy rural villa on the border of the lake, which he intends to make a home for his family, and to which he has removed his fine and choice library. This residence his accomplished daughter, who has just arrived from Europe, presides over.

Although Lake Mahopac has so many attractions, and has been the resort of a number of families for years, few improvements had been made till the present year. The old hotel keepers made money without any effort, and were satisfied. The lines of communication were not the best. Now, however, all is being changed. A new line of railroad between Boston and New York, passing right by the lake and immediately in rear of the hotels, brought this locality prominently to the notice of the capitalists engaged in that enterprise. The work was commenced three years ago, and will be completed, it is said, in November. The principal man in this undertaking is Mr. Andrew McKinney, a wealthy Boston banker and a gentleman of taste, liberal views and energy. Seeing the advantages of Lake Mahopac, Mr. McKinney resolved to form an association for the purpose of purchasing property and making improvements there. In this he secured the co-operation of the famous banking house of Seligmans, Demas Barnes, M. C., of Brooklyn; Henry Knickerbocker, John B. Ford, Abel Denulson, and other prominent capitalists. They obtained a charter and organized under the name of the Lake Mahopac Improvement Company. This association owns about a thousand acres of land, the hotels, and a number of villages and cottages. In fact it owns all the available property round the lake not previously occupied by country seats. It owns besides the small lakes, Wixom, Kirke and Cranberry, near Lake Mahopac. This is not a stock jobbing enterprise, like so many in our country. Of course those composing the company expect to make money by their investments, but that is to be done by making Lake Mahopac more attractive for families of New York, Boston and other cities, by disposing of building sites, erecting handsome cottages, enlarging and increasing the hotels so as to accommodate 5,000 persons, by ornamenting the grounds and by surrounding the place with all those æsthetic influences which can gratify refined people.

General Egbert L. Viele, who, as is known, designed the plan for our magnificent Central Park, has charge of all the improvements. Besides those to which I have adverted there is another great improvement under way. This is a boulevard sixty feet wide entirely round the border of the lake, which is already in good condition for driving part of the way, and is graded all round. I drove over the whole of it. No description could do justice to the varied and beautiful scenery that opens to the view at every point. There are to be sidewalks as well as the fine, solid carriage road, and the road is to be bordered with double rows of elms. The nine miles of boulevard will be lighted also by gas, and will be sprinkled with water during summer. Imagine this boulevard thronged by elegant equipages and promenaders, under the shade of elms in the day and by gaslight in the evening. The formal opening of this work is announced for August 22d, when it is expected one military organization of New York, besides the engineer corps of the Seventh regiment, will be present. There will be quite a *fête* on the occasion, a dinner at the principal hotel, a flotilla display on the lake and a ball in the evening. All those owning property independent of the company in the vicinity of the lake have expressed their intention to conform to General Viele's plan. In the end, therefore, there will be a great rural park of about three thousand acres. Hitherto it has taken three hours to reach Lake Mahopac from New York, by the Harlem Railroad to Croton Falls, and then five miles by carriage over the common road. A branch road has been made from the Harlem at Golden's bridge, which will make the time about two hours. But as soon as the New York and Boston Railroad shall be finished the time from New York will not exceed one hour and a half. Looking at what has been done and the plans for improvements now being carried out, this favorite resort of the old Knickerbocker families is likely to become soon one of the most fashionable as well as most delightful places in the country.

DOUGHERTY'S DISCOVERY.

Dead Drunk Beside a Dead Body.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock the body of an unknown man, fifty years of age, was found in an excavation dug out for a cellar corner of First avenue and 109th street, by Andrew Smith, and beside deceased lay one John Dougherty, who was sound asleep. Dougherty is ignorant as to how he reached the excavation, as he was very drunk the night previous, neither has he any knowledge whatever of deceased. Dougherty was detained as a witness.

Deceased was slightly bald, had thin, light brown hair, long gray beard, light complexion, was about five feet eight inches in height and evidently a laboring man. He was dressed in black cloth coat and vest, black cassimere pants, white muslin shirt, flannel undershirt, heavy cowhide boots and white felt hat. The body was removed to the Morgue. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

THE DEATH OF HENRY DOBSON.

Christian Riedel was arrested on Saturday night by Coroner Whitehill to answer for the death of Mr. Henry Dobson, who died on Friday last from the effects of injuries sustained the same day by the falling of a piece of timber from the roof of a shed through Riedel's alleged carelessness, as previously published in the HERALD. Riedel was admitted to bail yesterday. Mr. Dobson was a carpenter, about forty-five years of age, and resided with his family at 327 South Third street. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by the United Carpenters and a large number of the friends of the family.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting Political News from Peru and Bolivia.

Railway Enterprises in the Two Republics.

PERU.

A Tempest in the Political Teapot—The Knot Cut—The "Heathen Chinee" Reappears—Progress of the Peruvian Interoceanic Railway.

LIMA, July 14, 1871.

The life, officially speaking, of high dignitaries in Peru is not without a spice of that interest, and even excitement, so common in other more favored nations. Here, within the past fortnight, the palace, as the government house is still called in accordance with the old colonial fashion, has been the scene of such dismay, uproar, confusion and subsequent peace and tranquillity, as would not demean the residence of M. Thiers during his struggle with the amiable disciples of the Commune. On the evening before the departure of the last steamer for Panama we were startled by the rumor of the resignation of the President, a rumor which, gaining ground every moment, was traced to a reliable source and proved correct for a time, until at one o'clock in the morning the pleasing news was made known that peace again was supreme in Warsaw, and that his Excellency had withdrawn a resolution calculated to sadly disarrange the happy prospects of this now flourishing republic.

The facts of the case are singular, and are well worth the chronicling. Some time since President Balta, irritated beyond measure at a very violent document, abounding in criminal accusations against his government, and published in the public press, ordered the imprisonment of its adventurous author. For several long, dreary weeks this literary individual inhabited a cell in the cavalry barracks of San Francisco, clothed in the garb usually worn by Christians, but with the less customary ornaments of handcuffs and manacles. After a time the courts took the matter in hand, and the Associate Justices of the Superior Court declared their conviction that the libeller had committed no offence worthy of the punishment; that the government had acted hastily in thus inflicting indignity upon him, and ordered his liberation forthwith. That this resolution of the tribunal was in a manner based on justice is held by the most eminent lawyers in Peru, disallowing to the Executive the exclusive administration of justice; but the President, far more accustomed to his sword and works on army tactics than to the pen and the abstruse commentaries of Coke and Littleton, determined that his view of the matter should be made known. Summoning with all speed to his presence one of the sentencing Justices, Colonel Balta indignantly demanded why one branch of the administration should thus openly and unnecessarily protect a person who had deliberately accused the Executive of peculation and nepotism, adding, it is said, some very uncomplimentary remarks upon the patriotism and the wisdom of the Court concerned. But the Justice happened not only to be a grave counsellor of the law, but also a man after the President's own spirit—brave, rash and impetuous—and in so many words informed the Chief Magistrate that to Congress alone were the superior tribunals responsible for their acts, and that, far from tolerating the insinuations of the President, he (the Justice) would demand personal satisfaction for his words as soon as Colonel Balta had concluded the period of his high official duties. The President, enraged and outraged, as he imagined, retorted that that opportunity should not long be delayed, and actually within ten hours of the occurrence the decree was signed calling the Vice President to the chair, and alleging as a cause for resignation the extreme ill-health of the President. Has an instance ever been known before of the Chief Magistrate of a republic resigning his office in order to fight a duel? Plucky as was the action the counsellors of Colonel Balta saw at once the dangers to be feared from such a proceeding; to leave the Presidency in the hands of an inexperienced man, at the very time when the country was passing through the excitement and perils of an electoral campaign, would indeed have been opening the door to all imaginable evils. Protest after protest, supplication after supplication, were made to the President, but all in vain, until by some happy thought the Minister of War brought a new personage on the scene in the form of the aged mother of Colonel Balta. This venerable lady, possessed of great firmness and strong intellect, brought these in conjunction with her maternal authority to bear upon the question. The decree was destroyed, and the combat postponed till further notice.

But the anger of the President, allayed temporarily in this particular instance, awaited only some other opportunity to rise to the surface. That opportunity was not long in making its appearance. The readers of the HERALD have already been informed that Peru has recently been honored with the presence of the first Papal diplomatic functionary who has visited these regions in the person of Monseñor Vennutelli, the Archbishop of Nicea. This reverend gentleman, of confessedly great ability and most winning manners, was made, *nolens volens*, the recipient of an extraordinary ovation on his arrival in Lima, and the reception accorded to him by the government was of that character only employed towards plenipotentiaries and diplomatic agents of the highest rank. It appears, however, that Monseñor Vennutelli is what is technically called a delegate, a species of hybrid between a minister resident and the more humble chargé d'affaires. Some ill-natured people undertook to cavil at the error which, they asserted, had been committed by the government in the ceremonial observed, and this reaching the ears of the President he seized upon the occasion as a good one to vent his slumbering wrath. Calling his Ministers together he reproached them with having allowed him to fall into this involuntary fault, and, proceeding from one topic to another, made it so hot for the estimable gentlemen who held portfolios under him that they concluded a more modest sphere of action would be more consonant to their tastes. Hence, acting upon this resolve, the Cabinet resigned, with the exception of the Secretaries of War and Finance, who happily had weathered the storm. Another serious conflict appeared inevitable. At the approach of the elections it seemed difficult to obtain new political advisers for so short a period of time. The bull was again taken by the horns; the indefatigable brother of the President, the Secretary for War, conferred with his retiring colleagues, with the President, with everybody, and finally, after much smoke, the matter was arranged.

This is the story of our excitement—pleasant and amusing, since the curtain falls upon a satisfied auditory and contented performers, that the country is prospering, and, more than all, that the good old cry of "nobody hurt" is on the bulletin.

THE COOLIE QUESTION,

always of the highest interest and importance to the residents of Peru, meets also with attentive observation from abroad. The action of England and the United States in stigmatizing this traffic as unworthy of civilization, and prohibiting vessels carrying the flags of those nations from engaging in it, checked the business for a time; but since some of the Central American republics, together with Peru, lent their countenance to the trade it has greatly increased, especially with regard to this country. From the official data your correspondent has been able to secure from the custom house authorities of Callao it appears that during the year 1870 7,550 coolies arrived at that port from China. But the impetus given to commercial and agricultural interests in Peru by the prosecution of so many public works, destined to be of immense advantage to the country, caused merchants to lend more attention to the traffic, and from the commencement of the present year the movement has been greater than ever before noted. This is proven by the fact that from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1871, twenty vessels arrived at Callao, landing 8,112 emigrants—1,000 more than during the twelve months preceding. These vessels, however, have not, as a general thing, made what are called fortunate voyages, the loss of coolies during the transit from sickness, mutiny and accident amounting to over six per cent on the number embarked in the Chinese ports. Merchants usually count upon a loss of three per cent. One of these vessels, the Clotilde, was particularly unlucky, having been driven out of her course into the northern seas, and losing from the effects of the extreme cold more than ten per cent of her passengers. The trade, however, is on the increase still, and the Peruvian Minister in Paris has been instructed to proceed to Lisbon in order to make some arrangement with the Portuguese government towards offering guarantees for the kind treatment of coolies here, and thus removing the impediments which recently have been placed in the way of the traffic by the Governor of Macao. It is to be feared, nevertheless, that such promises, although made in good faith, may prove to be illusory. Despite all of the efforts of the authorities here we receive constant accounts of extreme cruelty on the part of the planters towards the Chinese. It, indeed, seems to be impossible to extend the power of the government to the remote sections of the country and to prevent the enormities that are of daily occurrence. Whenever some Chinese, more fortunate than his fellows, arrives at the time fixed for the expiration of his contract and finds himself at liberty, his first steps are directed towards Lima, where, nine cases out of ten, he throws himself upon the charity of the public. The reason of this is simply an incapacity for work, arising from brutal treatment or from a natural disinclination to renew the torments of four years. The Chinese are naturally a most industrious and money-acquiring race, and it is not to be supposed that idleness is accepted as a matter of choice. The probable occupant of the Presidential chair, Don Manuel Pardo, has openly expressed his determination, if elected, to thoroughly reform the system, and secure the rights of the coolies on a basis heretofore unknown.

The works on the line of railway known as the Oroya, extending from Callao to near the Peruvian headwaters of the Amazon, are being pushed forward with much more rapidity than is generally supposed. On the first of the present month Mr. Malinowski, the chief engineer, and Mr. Henry M. Keith, the intelligent and active superintendent of the road, organized a most delightful excursion for their friends, passing over the whole extension of the line to a point distant fifty miles from Callao. At this place, called Cocachacra, the real difficulties of the railway commence, lying, as it does, at the very foot of the Cordillera, and marking the initial point of the struggle of art to surmount the obstacles interposed by nature. At an elevation of 6,800 feet an immense mountain of granite has to be crossed by the rails, and to gain this height the most ingenious and skilful engineering has been called into requisition.

The Political Horizon Brightening—The Presidential Contest—Disarmament of the Navy—Railway Progress.

LIMA, July 22, 1871.

It must be pleasing for those foreign capitalists, both in the United States and in Europe, who are so largely interested in Peruvian securities, to know that this country is adding a page to her history that will go far toward balancing the long account of bloodshed and anarchy recorded against her. The struggle for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the republic is being carried on in a manner that reflects honor on the country, presenting an aspect wholly different from those of former contests of the same character. In the place of muskets, gunpowder and intimidation, we have the positive orders issued by the government to the chiefs of the departments, strictly prohibiting any interference whatsoever in the elections, and directing that every citizen shall have the most perfect liberty in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

The order given by this government to disarm and place out of commission the national vessels-of-war stationed in Callao, which was cursorily alluded to in my last despatch, has given rise to much unfavorable comment. In the first place the object for such a step appears to be wholly undefined, it being supposed when the order was made public that some design upon the stability of the government was to be thwarted by the measure; but since that time it has been clearly proven that no such danger exists, and that, strange enough for Peru, no conspiracy of a formidable character is now being perfected in the country. Hence it is difficult to fathom the motives that induced the publication of the decree in question. It is, indeed, urged by the friends of the administration that the President was influenced by a desire to reduce the expenses of the nation, and had determined thus to begin a systematical diminution of expenditure. But it would seem that, instead of proving advantageous to the interests of the Treasury, this decree will considerably augment, in the end, the disbursements consequent upon a war establishment. The damage suffered by the fine guns of the iron-clad and wooden frigates in the transportation to shore, the inadequate provision made for storage and the neglect certain to ensue to the ships themselves, from the ridiculously small number of men left on board, will all form a large item on the wrong side of the account. But the two most serious phases of the question are that, by disbanding the crews of the vessels, the government loses the services of a large body of trained sailors almost impossible to replace, and many officers, unable to subsist on their half pay, will find themselves obliged to seek other occupation. Moreover, the administration does away with what was considered the chief bulwark of the country from foreign aggression, rendering useless the finest fleet in the Pacific, and, in case of war, would find it difficult to restore it to a war footing without many months of preparation.

On the 23d of this month the important railway connecting the town of Ica with the port of Pisco will be solemnly opened by the Minister of Public Works, Colonel Santa Maria. The city of Ica, about forty miles from the sea, is the centre of an extensive wine producing district, from whence nearly all the Pacific coast is supplied with that most necessary article of consumption, *aguardiente*. The line in question has been built by private enterprise, the government only guaranteeing to the English shareholders seven per cent annually on the capital invested, and as the traffic on the road will certainly prove considerable it is more than probable that the national exchequer will not be a loser by the engagement. Crossing a sandy and level desert no difficulties of consideration have been met with, and the whole line, with equipment, has cost but a million and a half of dollars. The effect upon agriculture and industry in that section is already apparent, and large capitals are being invested in the vicinity.

The fame of Mr. Meiggs has evidently taken root in Costa Rica. A few days since Mr. Alvarado, one of the Ministers of that republic, arrived here with a proposition to Mr. Meiggs from the government of his country for the construction of the interoceanic railway projected by Costa Rica. It is understood that Mr. Meiggs has received the proposal favorably, and that the negotiations have nearly arrived at a conclusion. In case the matter is arranged Mr. Keith, at present superintending the works on the Oroya line, will be sent to Costa Rica to build the new road. Two years will be required for its construction.

Another railway has been decreed by this government to connect the city of Piura with the port of Payta, and also for the construction of a commodious wharf at the latter place. From the contiguity of the northern guano islands to Payta this undertaking is most important, and Piaur, one of the largest cities in the north, will derive great benefit from the enterprise.

BOLIVIA.

Political Affairs—The New Ministry—Deplorable Financial Condition of the Country.

LIMA, Peru, July 14, 1871.

The news we receive from Bolivia by this opportunity is of more than ordinary importance. The long looked-for National Assembly, convoked by Colonel Morales after the defeat of Melgarejo, assembled on the 18th ultimo at the city of Sucre. After the regular installation had been effected a most unexpected message was received from Morales, announcing his intention to immediately resign the power confided to him, and delegating it to the President of the Convention. This would have produced the most lamentable effects, since the President of the legislative body was absolutely destitute of influence with the military, and without such influence anarchy was more than certain. A heated debate, lasting two days, took place on the subject, when Morales, persuaded of the impolitic consequence of his resolution, withdrew his resignation, and the labors of the Convention were peacefully proceeded with. It was immediately proclaimed that Morales was Provisional President of the republic, according to the constitution of 1861, until the Assembly should have agreed upon another Constitution. When this important matter is disposed of the people will proceed to the election of a President in due form. The new Ministry is composed of Frias, Mendoza de la Tapia, Cordova, Campero and Corrall, as Ministers of Finance, Justice, Public Works, War and Foreign Affairs respectively.

Although peace prevails throughout the length and breadth of Bolivia and the future appears to be promising, still the financial condition of the country is most deplorable. The foreign debt amounts to four millions of hard dollars, the home debt to two millions; the public revenue has been expended on credit for one year in advance, and heavy contracts entered into by the former administration add to the great difficulties of the Treasury. Nevertheless Colonel Morales in his message to Congress assures the nation that with a few years of economy and tranquillity a most favorable state of affairs will be arrived at. As immediate attention is to be paid to the means of opening the wonderful natural riches of Bolivia to commerce, there is no reason, if peace continues, why this promise should not be fully realized.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cruise of the Narragansett—Her Voyage from New York to Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, June 30, 1871.

The United States steamer Narragansett, Commander Meade, seven guns, 152 men, sailed from Sandy Hook March 21, 1871, at noon. April 15, crossed the line in longitude 29 30 west, twenty-four and a half days from the Hook, under canvas alone. April 30, eight A. M., anchored in harbor of Rio Janeiro, thirty-nine and a half days from New York, under sail; good weather all the way. May 6, left Rio Janeiro in company with Her Britannic Majesty's corvette Scout, seventeen guns, 400 horse power; separated next day in a gale. The Narragansett had southwest gales and light, adverse winds all the way to the parallel of the River La Plata. On the 26th of May, off Cape Corrientes; from thence light, fair winds and smooth sea; forty miles off coast of Patagonia, with good weather all the way to Straits of Magellan; anchored in Straits, off Dungeness Spit, at ten P. M., June 3; anchored in Gregory Bay June 4, two P. M.; Sandy Point, June 5; Fortescue Bay, June 7; Borja Bay, June 8; Port Cherruca, June 9. Passed Cape Pillar at two P. M., June 10, and same evening encountered a very heavy westerly gale, with thick weather and driving squalls of snow, hail and sleet. This lasted eight days and drove the ship down to latitude 54 20 south, longitude 80 west, nearly on parallel of Cape Horn; the ship under canvas and behaving well throughout. On the 18th of June a gale arose, and got southwest, south, southeast and east. At half-past ten P. M. of June 28 anchored in Bay of Valparaiso; officers and crew all well.

On the 28th of June the Scout anchored in Valparaiso, having passed through the Smyth Channel, under steam, from Straits of Magellan, and emerged at the Gulf of Peñas.

The Narragansett only steamed in the Straits. The Narragansett, after taking in provisions (bread) and some fuel, sails direct for San Francisco. Will probably be there in forty days.

JAKE THOMPSON.

Interview with the Mississippi Statesman.

Non-Disapproval of the New Departure.

ACCEPTING THE SITUATION DEFINED.

Condition of Affairs in Mississippi—Political Prospects—No Such Organization as the Ku Klux Klan—Course of the Southern Democracy in the Next Presidential Election—They Will Stand Aloof from the Management.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENBRIER, W. Va., August 11, 1871.

Among the recent distinguished arrivals here is Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, a representative Southern politician, who, it will be remembered, filled the position of Secretary of the Interior during the administration of President Buchanan, from which he withdrew upon the secession of his State. Soon after the organization of the Confederate government at Richmond Mr. Thompson was selected as its financial agent in Europe, whither he was sent to negotiate the cotton bonds, with what success is already known to the readers of the HERALD. Upon the close of hostilities (after the amnesty proclamation) Mr. Thompson, like most of the Southern representatives in Europe, returned to his home, renounced public life and settled down to the quietude and retirement of a planter, which he has steadily pursued to the present. In appearance he is not strikingly impressive, but in conversation there is an earnestness about him that carries force and conviction with what he says. He is about sixty years of age, above the medium stature, portly in build, and has a jovial and pleasing presence. Coming, as he does, fresh from the cotton States, I called upon Mr. Thompson a few days since and found him at his cottage on Virginia row, where he was amusing himself in a quiet game of cards with his wife and daughter, while the children of the latter were playfully gambolling on the porch, making a very happy domestic scene. Upon explaining to him the nature of my visit Mr. Thompson seemed disposed to suspend his amusement and politely requested me to be seated; but this I declined and made an appointment with him an hour later, at which time I found him at leisure. After some preliminary chat the subject of my visit was again broached, upon which he smiled and expressed a willingness to give all the information I required as to the condition, feeling and political sentiment of the Southern people; but, he added, "I have a strong aversion to being mentioned in the public prints, and I never wish to be mixed up with public affairs again."

"What is the present political condition of affairs in Mississippi?" I asked.

"Well, it is just as favorable as could be expected under the circumstances. There is very little, or I should say no political excitement there at present. Everything works quietly and peaceably, and I think that in a very short time good feeling and harmony will triumph over the animosity created between the races by adventurers and scoundrels from the North."

THE KU KLUX.

"In your judgment is there any such organization in Mississippi as the Ku Klux Klan?"

"No, sir," laughing, "there is not. Just after the war, as is well known, and as, in fact, after every similar revolution, our country was swarmed with horse thieves, vagabonds and robbers of every description. In many instances the robberies and outrages were flagrant, and the disorganized condition of our civil system was so incomplete as to render it almost impossible to detect them. Again, at one time, under a resolution of Congress, we were entirely without civil officials. In this state of affairs the citizens, having no protection for either life or property, organized themselves into quasi vigilance committees, and in numerous instances summarily punished notorious offenders. Then when we did get civil officers they were such a graceless set that instead of mending matters they but made them worse. The worst characters were allowed to go unwhipped of justice; thieves under indictment were turned scot free and criminals who were convicted in the courts were pardoned out by the wholesale, until the good citizens were at the mercy of roving desperadoes. It was necessary under these circumstances to adopt some means of protection, and in no instance was punishment administered where it was not deserved. This gave rise to the cry, 'Ku Klux,' but in my experience I have never known of any persons who were molested on account of their political opinions. Indeed, I will say that during the period when the State was without any officials at all there was less crime and less punishment than at any other time since the close of the war until very recently."

"Were these punishments inflicted by men masked?"

"No. They were often openly done in the broad daylight, but more often in the night, for the reason that the capture of the offenders could be more easily effected at that time. I have yet to hear of any military, or even semi-military, organization in my State such as the Ku Klux Klan is said to be."

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

"Do you approve of the new democratic departure, and do you think that Southerners generally will acquiesce in it?"

"I do not disapprove of it, because the leading features of the new departure have become settled facts, and it is useless to hang on to the dead issues on which we were defeated last time. The Southern people will and do now acquiesce in this new departure; but they will be averse to taking any prominent part in either the formation of a platform or the nomination of a candidate. They have learned by sad experience that they committed a serious blunder in the last Presidential campaign by the active part they took in it. This time they will not trammel their Northern friends, but will rather follow exactly in the course laid down by the Northern democracy. I even doubt the policy of sending delegates from the South to attend the National Democratic Convention, as their presence might in some way embarrass the Northern wing of the party. But we are resolved in all things to be guided entirely by whatever is determined upon by the Northern democracy, keeping entirely aloof from the management or direction of the canvass, or the construction of the platform, or nomination of the candidate. So far as the amendments are concerned they were put in the constitution by fraud and by force, but they are there, in form and

UNDENIABLE IN FACT.

It would be foolish, injudicious and impolitic to stir up agitation over these amendments; and we do not choose to get rid of them by revolution. Therefore, while we of the South do not disapprove of the new departure, it is simply on the ground that we cannot make issue on the constitution."

ACCEPT THE SITUATION.

"You think, however, that the mass of the Southern people do accept the situation?"

"That term 'accept the situation' is perhaps less understood than any other hackneyed political phrase of the day. It implies hostility to the government, which does not exist. The constitution and the laws we are all, as good citizens, bound to obey until the one is amended or the others repealed. While we propose positively to accept all that has been done, theoretically we are opposed to these infringements upon our rights."

"Who do you think of those now named would be the choice of the Southern people as a candidate for the Presidency?"

"That I am unable to say; nor am I sufficiently informed as to the names put forward. There are a number of prominent gentlemen in the democratic party any of whom would make a good President. What we want is a President who will enforce the constitution and laws without usurping them—a man who will faithfully discharge the high trust reposed in him, and not ask that higher power than the constitution authorizes be conferred upon him; who will be a check upon the excesses of the legislative branch of the government; who will endeavor to lessen the present oppressive taxation and administer the government generally for the welfare of the people. Mr. Hendricks, Senator Thurman or Governor Hoffman, either of them would make a good President, and would, from their known patriotism and statesmanship, unite the party and draw out its full vote."

THE KU KLUX LAW.

"What will be the effect of the Ku Klux law in the next Presidential election?"

"While I do not believe that there will be any cause on the part of the democratic party to require its enforcement, still I am satisfied that a pretext will everywhere be made to use it. Without that infamous law the radicals may possibly lose the election; with it Grant cannot be defeated. It places the control of his own election in his own hands and virtually makes him Dictator, which he will be, in effect, if elected with the aid of or under that law."

"Then you anticipate intimidation at the polls?"

"Yes; certainly in the Southern States and perhaps in the Northern States. Every artifice known to political trickery will be resorted to by the radicals with a view to employ force and use federal bayonets in the elections. I should not be surprised if riots were gotten up in all the principal cities of the South where the democrats are in the majority. United States troops would then be called into action, bloodshed will ensue, and on these grounds the radicals in Congress will throw out the vote of such States in the Electoral College. This Ku Klux law, which goes entirely beyond the constitution, gives the President the most arbitrary powers, and, judging from his past course, he will not be slow to use them for his own aggrandizement and perpetuation in power."

NORTHERN SETTLERS VS. CARPET-BAGGERS.

"Are the people of the South opposed to the emigration of Northerners among them?"

"No. On the contrary, they are everywhere delighted to see genuine Northern settlers coming among them, and to such people who come honestly disposed to engage in the pursuits of industry a cordial and hearty welcome will always be extended, regardless of their political proclivities. No one supposes that the odium in which Mr. Greeley's 'thieving carpet-baggers' are held at the South is any indication of the sentiment or feeling of the people here towards the people of the North. I am satisfied no one does except for a purpose of a political nature. The cormorants and adventurers who left the North for the infinite good of that section, and came South in hordes after the war, not only engaged in every species of plunder, but they also stirred up enmity and bad feeling between the races, which even now is the only disturbing element among us. For these we have no sort of friendly feeling. We wish to have no more of them among us, and we would joyfully part with every one of them here now."

THE NEGROES.

"How are the negroes now disposed towards the whites?"

"They are disposed to cultivate the kindest feelings towards their former masters, and have more confidence in them now that they have in many of their own people. If it were not for the carpet-baggers there never would have been any feeling between the races other than friendly. No honest negro fears the mythical Ku Klux. That organization, if it can be called one, was started more by the intolerance of the negroes than anything else. Negroes have come to me and said, 'I dare not vote the conservative ticket.' In many instances where they attempted to exercise their political opinions independently they were mobbed and often driven from their homes by negroes, who are driven to this course by the carpet-baggers. This state of affairs is, however, fast wearing away, and the negroes are rapidly beginning to find out their best friends. It is coming about slowly, but surely, and in a few years the negroes of the South will be as much divided in politics as the white population of any of the Northern States now is."

This ended my conversation with Mr. Thompson, who again remarked that he had been interviewed under protest, and said he, "I have been so long on the political gridiron that I do hate anything like publicity in connection with politics." I thanked him for his kindness and bade him a very good morning.

THE POLITICIANS ARE GATHERING,

but for what purpose is not developed; but wiseacres say there is "something in the wind." Governor Walker arrived last night, Governor Randolph is still here—perhaps the two handsomest Executives in the country—Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania is here; so is Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana; Judge Robert Ould, of exchange notoriety; Colonel William T. Sutherlin, of Virginia; General Wistar, of Pennsylvania; General Butler and Colonel Souber, of South Carolina; W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, and a host of others, while a few more distinguished lights are expected in the next few days. General Beauregard will be here next week.

THE JUSTICE OF AN APOSTLE OF "THE RIGHTS OF MAN."

Sharp Letter from Madame Henri Delescluze.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—It appears that there are two ways of conducting a newspaper. The editor of the HERALD may, from various causes, be led into false and damaging statements concerning individuals connected with matters public, but, as far as I have observed, he is always ready to open his columns to the injured person or his friends and allow them to correct, if possible, an error. If an editor inadvertently injures another and offers all the reparation in his power he is said to possess a trait strongly characteristic of a gentleman. If a man thus offends one may generally count on speedy justice. But if a knave slanders a man or a woman, wilfully or malignantly, he is certain not only to refuse all reparation but keenly enjoys the suffering which his malice inflicts, and redoubles insult in small, tricky ways, satisfied while he thinks he stings.

The following letter is refused publication in the paper where it ought to appear. I appeal, therefore, to the HERALD, asking the favor of being permitted through its columns to defend the slandered lady of whom it treats:—

THE SISTER OF DELESCLUZE.

JERSEY CITY, August 7, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE:—

The following paragraph appeared in the *Tribune* of Saturday, August 5. The paper was brought to me by one of your own subscribers in great indignation at it yesterday morning:—

"The sister of Delescluze, the famous Communist, now in her sixty-fifth year, is to be tried by a council of war at Versailles on various charges. She is said to have been a *pétroleuse* and to have murdered several of the troops of Thiers. According to some accounts she is a venerable fury."

My husband being out of town, and, moreover, no reader of the *Tribune*, I trust that this miserable libel on his sister will never come to his knowledge. But, however this may be, I take it upon myself in his absence to write to you in relation to it.

You are constantly crying out against the "lies" and "slanders" heaped upon the name of the editor of the *Tribune*. Your experience has taught you that political hate is a ready and most unscrupulous inventor. You proclaim your belief that slanderers should be punished, yet you print in your "Gossip" an infamous slander against an aged lady, heartbroken by the cruelest trials and suffering under a weight of unutterable woe.

Where did you unearth this delicate bit of "gossip" which brands a woman with the monstrous crimes of incendiarism and murder? I have made this morning a careful search through foreign English and French files, through telegraphic and correspondents' news, and I find this piece of infamy nowhere but in the New York *Tribune*.

You denounce slanderers when your own name and person are concerned, yet you deliberately put in circulation a slander against an aged lady entirely unknown to you, and who, from her family position, is exposed, as you are well aware, to rancorous attack from the enemies of her brother. The most superficial examination will reject this calumny as a palpable falsehood. How could an aged lady, "sixty-five years of age," have "murdered" several of Thiers' armed troops? The cowardly mendacity of the charge will appear when I state that this maligned woman is a confirmed invalid, has been one a long time, so delicate in body and frail in strength as to have been obliged during the greater part of the last two years to keep her room. As to the tales of house burning by the women of the French capital, that malignant falsehood has been disproved again and again by eye-witnesses of the painful struggle in Paris, and denounced by them as a mean invention of the Thiers assassins, in order to excuse their horrible butchery of women and children.

The history of "Delescluze, the famous Communist," is perfectly well known to you. You printed a sketch of his career not long ago. The charge you brought against him was that he was "an uncompromising enemy of despotism and wrong." You have since published despatches said to have been found on his dead body, but whose very text proved them to have been forgeries.

No one knows better than yourself that the Commune fought for municipal liberty as a necessary safeguard to the republic. If it sought to secure justice for the *prolétaire* and a recognition of his real weight and worth in the human family, these were to come as an outgrowth of the liberties and just legislation guaranteed by the independence of the Commune. This was, perhaps, a visionary folly—a dream; but it was a dream which good men need not blush to cherish. You have denounced the Commune to your heart's content, without having a particle of reliable evidence proving it to have committed crimes. You have allowed yourself a latitude of denunciation only limited when epithet was exhausted. You have assailed Delescluze, the Communist leader. Was not all this enough to have satisfied your ambition as "a conservator of morals?" Could you not have withheld the dastardly and inexcusable slander printed in the *Tribune* of Saturday against Delescluze's sister, and which has no foundation but blind hate?

You have had the will and the means of giving this slander a wide publicity. You have offered it to others for circulation. It remains to be seen whether you will have the justice to print this letter which contains its refutation.

ELIZABETH MIRIAM DELESCLUZE.

No allusion has been made to this letter by the *Tribune*. Months of vituperation against the Commune has not satisfied its greedy hate.

In the thick of the fight, and while the Commune was struggling for the municipal liberties of which Paris had been robbed by Napoleon III., the editors of the *Tribune* could not conceal their contempt for a national guard, composed largely of working mechanics—mere printers, machinists, masons and such. These French artisans, among the most skilful in the world, were regarded by the splendid patricians of the *Tribune* as "cooks," "waiters," "porters," in fact "scum," led by "obscure" individuals. It was nothing to them that vulgar spite furnished them falsehood; but, supposing their charges true that these guards were waiters and porters, the poorest tact should have held in check the superb scorn of these *Tribune* noblemen whose own fathers, or grandfathers, at best, were lordly cowboys in New England or princely hostlers in Berlin.

Now, since the battle is ended, they skulk after the remains of the brave men who laid down their lives for a principle, seeking to rob them of name, character and merit in the eyes of men, and using their dead faces as lapstones whereon to manufacture libel. And if beside the corpses of the courageous rebels these newspaper Thenardiers happen to spy a weeping woman relative they plant their muddy boots into her face to let her feel by a blow that she has bold and courageous enemies. Thus they conduct themselves toward the dead who can make no defence, and toward any of kin with them who are followed by persecution—particularly if it be a woman. They know that they have her and hers at a disadvantage. They are monarchs of all they survey in their columns, and they take good care that nothing shall enter therein to refute their slanders or expose their baseness. Then they reflect with pride that "no one dare contradict a newspaper." They call this "the power of the press." Yes; it is the power, and the chief power, of the press which they happen to preside over, but it is a power they share with every cowardly ruffian who strikes a woman from a point behind which he believes himself safe. It is a power they share with the highwayman thief who stabs a man in the back, assaults the woman at his side, robs them both and then boasts of the terror he inspires. It is well for journalism that the greater part of the American press does not covet the character of a slanderous bully. Yours, respectfully, E. M. D.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	81	79½	3 P. M.	89	88
6 A. M.	81	78	6 P. M.	89	85
9 A. M.	83	81	9 P. M.	80	80
12 M.	82	87	12 P. M.	77	77

Average temperature yesterday.......... 81⅞

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 81⅞

Officer Harding, of the Eighteenth precinct, shot a mad dog in East Twenty-fifth street yesterday afternoon.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown boy, about twelve years of age, was drowned at the foot of West Tenth street, by falling into the river while attempting to jump from one oyster boat to another. The body was recovered and sent to the Morgue for identification.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

An Officer Attacked.

Court street, South Brooklyn, was last evening the scene of a riot. Officer Dougherty, it appears, of the Butler street station house, attempted to arrest a drunken brawler, named Michael Casey, when the friends of the latter assembled *en masse* and charged the officer for the purpose of snatching the prisoner from his grasp. The officer raised his club and defended himself as best he could until Roundsman Martin and three other officers came to his relief. These instantly advanced upon the rebellious multitude, and by dint of severe clubbing forced them back and made their way to the station house.

A Temperance Lesson.

John Bond, his wife and their little boy, aged five years, occupied a cellar located at the union of York street and Greene lane. Late yesterday evening Officer Conway found the mother in a drunken sleep on the floor and the little innocent lifeless in the miserable bed. He had been sick for weeks and died while his drunken mother slept.

THE NEW DRUG LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There appears to be a great amount of excitement and a spirit of resistance among the druggists against the law passed by the last Legislature regulating the sale of drugs, and a determination on the part of quite a number of them to resist the law. If those who are holding meetings and devising plans to evade the law would take a little time to ascertain what the law really is they would at once see that the law is not only a just one, but one which should be enforced. The writer, who is an owner of a drug store, took the pains to call upon this board, or, rather, its gentlemanly secretary, and from him ascertained that the law prohibits any person putting up a prescription or dispensing poisons without having a certificate from the Board of Examiners. Surely no druggist can deny that there should be some regulation in regard to the sale of poisons and the preparing of prescriptions. The statement which has been made that no one will be permitted to sell salts or senna, &c., without having passed an examination before this board is not true. The law does not prohibit a clerk selling the ordinary drugs called for at the counter of a drug store; but it does prohibit—and justly, too—any person selling poisons or putting up a prescription without having some qualification. Let all physicians who put up their own prescriptions be compelled to pass this examination, as well as the druggists, and let us hear no more about opposing the law. If there are any druggists who are not competent to pass this examination let them employ a clerk or clerks who have been examined for prescription clerks, and let them dispense poisons and attend to the prescriptions. Surely, if there is a man in the drug business who is unable to pass an examination he ought to be prevented from dealing out death miscellaneously. Would it not speak much better for the druggists, and tend to elevate their profession, if they would all combine to enforce the law rather than resist it?

C. B. S.

MORE SUNDAY STABBING.

John C. Butler, of 301 East Twenty-fourth street, was arraigned before Alderman Cuddy, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with a felonious assault on Robert Sanders. They became engaged in a quarrel at First avenue and Twenty-fifth street, about two o'clock, and Butler attacked Sanders with a dirk knife, stabbing him three times, twice in the arm and once in the left breast. Sanders was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Butler was held to await the result of his injuries.

CLUBBED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

At a late hour on Saturday night John Cooney and Patrick McGinn, young men whose reputations do not stand good with the police, entered the residence of John Logan, Skillman street, near Union avenue, Williamsburg, and acted in a most outrageous manner. When Mr. Logan attempted to eject the fellows they assaulted him in a most brutal manner, one of them clubbing him on the head so savagely that his life is placed in jeopardy. Cooney and McGinn were arrested yesterday by Detective Short, and they are locked up in the Morrell street station house to await the result of Mr. Logan's injuries.

RESCUING A PRISONER.

While Officer Thompson, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, was passing through West Houston street yesterday afternoon, with a prisoner, whom he was conveying to the station house, he was attacked by a party of the prisoner's friends, one of whom, named Thompson, wrenched his club from him and struck him on the arm with it, dislocating his elbow, and rescuing the prisoner. After a severe struggle the officer succeeded in arresting Thompson, but the first prisoner escaped.

Died.

MADDEN.—On Saturday, August 12, at twenty-five minutes past nine P. M., after a brief illness, PATRICK MADDEN, late of Pastor's Opera House, aged 25 years.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral; also the friends of his stepfather, Henry Isherwood; his brothers, Thomas Madden and Henry Isherwood; also his brothers-in-law, Thomas Brennan and John Quinn. The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, 868 Third avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, at one o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, August 15, 1871.

B. P. O. E.—The members of New York Lodge, No. 1, will assemble in their lodge rooms on Tuesday, August 15, 1871, at half-past eleven A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Patrick Madden. By order of THOMAS G. RIGGS, R. H. P., pro tem.

LOUIS FROMME, Secretary pro tem.

(For other Deaths see Third Page.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 09	Moon rises..morn	8 14
Sun sets	7 00	High water...eve	7 23

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Assyria	Aug 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Aug 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Limer'k	Aug 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Hannover	Aug 17	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Oceanic	Aug 19	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of London	Aug 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Aug 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Alexandria	Aug 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	Aug 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pereire	Aug 26	Havre	58 Broadway.
Britannia	Aug 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Aug 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Sept 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Lafayette	Sept 9	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

☞ The reported arrival of the steamship Oceanic, from Liverpool, in yesterday's Herald, was an error of the Western Union Telegraphic Company.

Steamship Wyoming (Br), Whineray, Liverpool Aug 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse and passengers, to Williams & Guion. Aug 10, lat 43 50, lon 59 15, passed a Cunard brig-rigged steamer, bound east; 11th, lat 42 30, lon 63 55, a bark-rigged steamer of same line, bound east. The Wyoming arrived off Sandy Hook at 11:20 PM Saturday, and made the usual night signals, but was evidently mistaken for the Oceanic.

Steamship Oceanic (Br), Thompson, Liverpool Aug 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse and passengers, to J H Sparks. 13th inst, at 4:45 AM, passed steamship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool; 5:07 AM, a French steamer, bound east; 5:57 AM, a North German steamer, do; 6:50 AM, a National steamer, do; 7:15 AM, a North German ship, commercial code signals QBPM, bound west.

Steamship Cortes, Whitman, New Orleans, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Aug 10, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. 11th inst, at 7:20 AM, 24 miles SW of Frying Pan Shoal lightship, passed bark Victoria Perez, bound south.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Charter Oak (of Searsport), Tukey, Boston 4 days, in ballast, to Carver & Barnes.

Ship Elcano, Brown, Boston 4 days, in ballast, to Lunt Bros.

Bark Maria Clotilde (Ital), Digarinao, Liverpool 52 days, with coal, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage; had westerly winds to the Banks; was 30 days from thence to port, with light winds and dense fogs; had a pilot on board 8 days.

Bark Megunticook, Crane, Sydney, CB, 17 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and thick fogs all the passage.

Brig Scotland (Br), Willis, Port au Prince, 13 days, with logwood, to R Murray, Jr—vessel to B F Metcalf & Co. Had light southerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Little Fury (Br), Wyman, Arecibo, PR, 12 days, with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather.

Brig Adaline Richardson, White, Addison, Me, 10 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr M W Drew, Perry, Jacksonville 7 days, with lumber, to Drew & Buck.

Schr Eureka, Moore, Jacksonville 7 days, with lumber, to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr J H Leavy, Browers, Georgetown, DC, for New Bedford. 10th inst, off Chincoteague, sprung a leak.

Schr Bonita, Evans, Virginia.

Schr O Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr Canada, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr Jos Allen, Kelso, Virginia.

Schr Katie J Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore for New Haven.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Viola, Hall, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Nellie Carr, Ensil, Bangor for Greenpoint, with lumber to master.

Schr Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, New Haven for New York.

Schr C B Hallock, Frisbee, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr E S Tyler, Smith, Middletown for New York, with stone to master.

Schr Empress, Kennedy, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Mary A Robinson, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Elizabeth, Hodgdon, Rockland for New York, with lime to master.

Schr Nautilus, Hale, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Ruth S Hodgdon, Pendleton, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Belle Bedeck, Knowlton, Rockport for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr Reno, Foster, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Louisa Stison, Hill, Calais for New York, with timber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Ida Ella, Smith, Pembroke for New York, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Mary Susan, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Neptune's Bride, Grierson, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr A Burton, Poole, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Montrose & Co.

Schr Fannie Hazard, Clark, East Greenwich for New York.

Schr J & F Mapes, Roe, Bangor for Flushing, with lumber to Roe & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Hill, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr A K Woodward, Woodward, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Martha Weeks, Green, Sullivan for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Gamma, Huntley, Campobello for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Eliza Hamilton, Hamilton, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Wm McLoon, Hart, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Pallas, French, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr P & Reading RR No 80, Hicks, Black Rock for Philadelphia.

Schr Telegraph, Nickerson, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Elm City, Kelly, Rockport for New York, with paving stone to master.

Schr G L Lovell, Rockport for New York, with stone to Johnson & Co.

Schr Oregon, Perry, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Anaconda, Wallace, Millbridge for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Saugatuck, Davis, Picora Bay for New York, with wood to order.

Schr A J Lindsay, Crockett, Rockland for New York, with lime to Hamilton & Co.

Schr Reading Railroad No 42, Burton, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr W F Burden, Adams, Providence for Rondout.

Schr A Pharo, Bingham, Providence for Rondout.

Schr J R McFee, Wilson, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr Chancellor, Curtis, Providence for New York.

Schr Franconia, Jarvis, Newburyport for New York.

Schr E Lindsay, Hill, New Haven for Rondout.

Schr Kent, Montgomery, New Haven for Rondout.

Schr Union, Maples, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Alexander, Cathcart, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Helen Augusta, Wells, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr Jacob Lorillard, Beebe, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr Frank Maria, Wood, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr Isaac Sherwood, Baker, Providence for Haverstraw.

Schr Texas, Catlin, Hartford for Newburg.

Schr F Merwin, Smith, New London for Alexandria.

Schr Connecticut, Phinney, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr Gen Howard, Johnson, Providence for New York.

Schr John Brooks, Fox, New Haven for Jersey City.

Schr Allen H Brown, Dayton, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Artist, Parker, Portchester for New York.

Schr Thos Ellis, Kelly, Danversport for New York.

Schr Wm Caper, Baker, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Eva, Sherman, Norwich for Hoboken.

Schr Gen Scott, Post, Fall River for New York.

Schr H A Deming, Murphy, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr J B Spofford, McGuire, Stony Brook for New York.

Schr Gilson Carman, Cole, Nova Scotia for New York.

Schr H Wellington, Harris, Cromwell for New York.

Schr Niantic, Pendleton, Taunton for New York.

Schr Emerald, De Castro, Sag Harbor for New York.

Schr David Nelson, Ferris, Stamford for New York.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Elwood, Southport for New York.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Alfaratta, O'Neal, New York for St John, NB.

Brig G G Troop, Ferris, New York for Boston.

Schr Freedom (Br), King, New York for Windsor, NS.

Schr Welcome Home (Br), Hunter, New York for Harbor Grace, NF.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.

Schr Julia Ann, Wells, Clinton Point for Providence.

Schr Evelyn, Pettis, New York for Belfast.

Schr H E Brown, Sackett, New York for Norwich.

Schr Eliza Ann, Humphries, New York for Bristol.

Schr Ella, Sammis, New York for Huntington.

Schr Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.

Schr Hannah E Brown, Sackett, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr Thos W Thorne, Scranton, New York for Providence.

Schr John Randolph, Robbins, New York for New Bedford.

WHITESTONE, LI, Aug 13—8:45 PM.

The brig which towed up last night still remains anchored off Flushing flats.

BELOW.

Bark Charles Forbes, Sweet, from Sydney, CB, with coal, to master. (Was spoken Aug 10, lat 40 50, lon 67 (by pilot boat David Mitchell, No 3).

Wind at sunset S, light.

Miscellaneous.

The purser of the steamship Oceanic, from Liverpool, has our thanks for favors.

We are indebted to purser R G Evans, of the steamship Wyoming, from Liverpool, for his attentions.

We are under obligations to Purser Walter Pym, of the steamship H Livingston, from Savannah, for favors.

Spoken.

Ship Astronom (NG), Klopper, from Bremen for New York, July 26, lat 46 35, lon 31 14.

Ship Helene (NG), Raschen, from Bremen for Baltimore, Aug 9, lat 40 53, lon 67 30 (by pilot boat David Mitchell, No 3).

Bark Dover, Stilphen, from Richmond for Bordeaux, Aug 5, lat 36 30, lon 72 30.

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAM, July 28—Arrived, bark Geo Peabody (Br), Hilton, Liverpool to load for New Orleans.

ARECIBO, July 28—In port brigs Henry & Louise, Hand, for New York ldg, to sail Aug 3; Sullivan, Perry, for Boston wtg orders.

BRISTOL, July 30—Arrived, bark Atlantic, Pennell, Ljune.

CALCUTTA, July 1—In port ships Geraldine Paget (Br), Duke, and Janet Court (Br), Crawford, for New York; Knight Companion, Lecraw; British Viceroy (Br), Buchart; Erato (Br), Jones; Erydice (Br), Bennett, and Asia (Br), Webster, all for New York ldg; Cromwell, Robinson, for Boston do; Garden Reach, Gilmore, unc.

Proceeding down the river 1st, ships John O'Gaunt (Br), Greiggs; Calcutta (Br), Morrison, and Pearl of India (Br), Johnson, for New York; Howden (Br), Ditchburn, for Boston.

Went to sea from Saugor June 28, ship Inflexible, Lyall, for Boston.

DEAL, Aug 1—Arrived, Einigkeit, Kantel, London for New Bedford (and anchored).

FALMOUTH, Aug 1—Sailed, ship America (Br), Bartlett (from Guanape), Hamburg.

GREENOCK, July 31—Sailed, ship Missouri, Bradburn, New York.

MAYAGUEZ, July 30—In port brigs Serena P Smith, Dodge, from Bangor, arrived 27th, disg; T Towner, Rice, for New Haven ldg; G W Chase, Pettingill, from Guayanilla, arrived 29th, with part cargo, for New York; Harry, Sedgley, from Brunswick, Ga, arrived 28th; schr Wm Wilson, Wilson, from Aguadilla, in ballast, for Baltimore ldg.

Sailed 27th, brigs Rising Sun, for New Haven; Daisy (Br), for New York.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 30—In port, steamship Hornet, for New York; bark Navigator (Fr), ldg for Havre; brigs Ville de Blanc (Fr), for St Marc to load for Havre; Oliver, Barnholm, ldg for New York, to sail in 2 days; Marine, Reed, do for do in 8 days; Gold Finder, Young, do for Boston in 6 days; schr Isaac Oliver, Pennel for Miragoane, to load for New York.

QUEBEC, Aug 10—Arrived, steamship St Patrick, Stephen, Glasgow; ship Carrier Dove, Fish, St John, NB, for Montreal.

SHIELDS, Aug 1—Arrived, Grace Sargent, Pote, Hamburg; A & E Lovitt, Goudy, Bremerhaven.

Sailed 1st, Hope, for New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 12, AM—Arrived, brigs Antelope, Peterson, Baltimore; Cascatelle, Simmons, Hoboken; schrs Augustine & Marie (Fr), Yoon, Rosario; H A Hunt, Peterson, Alexandria; Oneida, Watts; Chris Loeser, Davis; Wm Tice, Tice; Roamer, Foss, and Juliet, Strout, Philadelphia; Pioneer, Lothrop, Hoboken.

Cleared—Steamships Tarifa (Br), Murphy, Liverpool; Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; ship Florence Nightingale (Br), Thompson, Shediac; schrs Joseph Baxter, Baxter, Alexandria, Va; Sydney C Tyler, Barrett, Philadelphia.

13th—Arrived, bark Novanside (Br), Deas, London; brigs Giuseppina, Palermo; Robert Dillon, Norkoping; Helen, Surinam; Solista, Trapani; Isadora, Port au Platte; Joseph Clark, Hoboken; schr B F Waite, St Marc.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, Aug 5—Sailed, bark Polly, Inkster, Liverpool.

FERNANDINA, Aug 8—Arrived, schr Lucy Hammond, Cole, Nuevitas.

NORFOLK, Aug 11—Arrived, steamship Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Boston; schr Egbert T Smith, Rose, New York.

Cleared—Brig M A Chase, Dolan, Matanzas.

PORTLAND, Aug 11—Arrived, schrs Warren Sawyer, Cobb, Georgetown, DC; Maracaybo, Henley, New York.

Cleared—Schrs H B Gibson, Hurst, New York; Free Wind, Frisbee, Newark.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 5—Sailed, ships Theodore Ducos (Fr), Guignon, Burrard Inlet; Two Brothers, Gibbs, Molendo, Peru.

12th—Arrived, ship St John, Liverpool.

SALEM, Aug 11—Arrived, steamer Norwich, Hines, New York via New Bedford; schrs A Hammond, Paine, Port Johnson; H Curtis, Haskell, Elizabethport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States, desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Strictures, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,776. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Sixth column.
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BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Third Page—First column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Third Page—First column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Fourth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Third Page—Second column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Second Page—Third column.
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COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Second Page—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
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COUNTRY BOARD—Third Page—First column.
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DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—Fourth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
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FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Fourth column.
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HELP WANTED—MALES—Second Page—Third column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Second Page—Second and third columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second and third columns.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—Second Page—Fourth column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Third column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Second Page—Fifth column.
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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Eighth Page—Sixth column.
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REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Third Page—Second column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Third Page—Second column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Second Page—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Second Page—Third column.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—Fourth column.
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UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Fourth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—First column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—First Page—Fourth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANCIENT ORDER OF EGYPTIAN MONKS.—TUESDAY evening, 8 o'clock. Northern arrondissement. By order. G. S. U. S.

CENTRAL PARK, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—YOUNG lady, with her mother; gentleman handed note. Address, stating when and where an interview may be had, K. K., box 151 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

GIPSY—SHALL COME THIS AFTERNOON; LEAVE here 2 train. Will wait near station. Important, but run no risk.

H.—LETTER, WATCH AND RING RECEIVED; ALL remain a secret. Return at once or write.
FATHER.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS GILLIGAN. When last heard from was on board a canal boat on the Morris and Essex Canal. Address his aunt, CATHARINE BRADY, 744 Ninth avenue, near Fifty-first st., New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. F. L. SIEGEL, formerly F. L. Clatin. Last heard from her was from Detroit, Michigan, 18th May last. Any one who knows something about her whereabouts will confer a favor on her anxious husband, Wm. Siegel, 455 Ninth avenue. Western papers, especially Michigan papers, will please copy.

JOHNNY BOOBY—IT WAS FOR YOU. WHEN CAN I see you? Write soon. W. M.

M.—NO. 19 WILL BE ON THE CORNER THIS DAY, at five o'clock. H.

WILSON—DID YOU GET LETTER SENT TO MRS. Jennie Wilson? I will arrive next Monday, 9 A. M.
THOMPSON.

$200 REWARD.—MISSING, SINCE AUGUST 2, Joseph Lowenthal, aged 16; dark complexion, small mustache, height 5 feet 4 inches; had on blue frock coat, ash colored striped pants and straw hat. Above reward will be paid for information leading to his being found by his brother, M. LOWENTHAL, 618 Third avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE NORTH RIVER, A TWO-SAIL Boat: the owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to Mr. O. LOOMER, 604 West Forty-ninth street, Eleventh avenue, between the hours of 6 and 9 in the evening.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, ON TWENTY-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues, a Bank Book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 210 East Twenty-third street.

LOST—A GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASE, MARKED with name of owner. Reward will be paid.
GOLDEY, No. 5 Dey street, room 21.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—A SILVER, OPEN FACED WATCH lost, in Prospect Park, on Saturday, August 12, while going from the city line to the Music Stand. The above reward will be paid for its return to 234 Degraw street, Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD—FOR A WHITE SPITZ DOG, ON RETURNING the same to the owner, 240 William street, corner Duane, in the barber's shop.

$50 REWARD FOR THE SINGLE STONE IN "Eagle Pin." No questions.
W. S. Y., room 16, 233 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUGUST 17.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Full official drawing received for August 1 by JOSEPH BATES & CO., 194 Broadway, room 4.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 482, NOS. 25, 61, 77 drew $60,000; Royal Havana Lottery, August 1. No. 18,119 drew $100,000 gold. J. CLUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway, Post office box 4,959, 153 Fulton street, and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 481—AUGUST 12, 1871.
1, 15, 6, 58, 7, 62, 76, 9, 57, 10, 74, 74.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 482—AUGUST 12, 1871.
77, 62, 25, 52, 67, 59, 73, 21, 11, 28, 6, 67.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 402—AUGUST 12, 1871.
24, 9, 63, 27, 58, 16, 25, 23, 50, 42, 12, 71.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 382—AUGUST 12, 1871.
13, 63, 74, 24, 46, 19, 42, 64, 50, 24, 35, 28.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway. Post office box 4,959.

AUGUST 17.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. Plan furnished by mail or upon application to JOSEPH BATES & CO., 26 Wall street. Post office box 4,384.

CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.
The members of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York are requested to meet at the Casino (near the Mall), in Central Park, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. By order of the President,
CHARLES HENDERSON, Secretary.

E. REMINGTON & SONS
have opened their office and salesroom
for Military and Sporting Breechloaders
at 193 Broadway,
and offer a large stock of Remington Rifles of patterns approved by the
United States, French and Spanish governments.
Also Sporting Rifles, Military and Pocket Pistols, Rifle Canes, &c., in great variety. Will supply governments and the trade.
W. O. SQUIRE, Secretary.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.—REUNION OF OLD teachers and students at the Academy, August 18. Leave New York on Thursday evening, 17th inst., at 6 o'clock, by People's line steamboats; take 7 A. M. train to Schenevus, on Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Committee may be seen on boat on Thursday, P. M. For further particulars address S. F. JAYNE, 266 West Twenty-third street, New York.

MENZEY'S EXTENSION TABLE (PATENTED MAY 2, 1871).—Equalled by none in combined merits of economy, durability, simplicity and perfection. Is now on exhibition for one week only at Earle's Hotel, corner Canal and Centre streets, and the public are invited to call and examine.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. B. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residence if desired.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, AUGUST 1.—No. 18,119 drew $100,000 gold. Kentucky class—Nos. 77, 62, 25 drew $60,000. Hamburg Official of July 21 and 23 received. Address BALEY & CO., (old established office), 174 Broadway.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PHARmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, 72 Union place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SAFE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, ONE SECOND HAND combination lock office safe, of Herring's or Marvin's make; also one heavy platform store Truck. Address A. NELSON, 206 Pearl street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—AT A special meeting of the Fleetwood Association, held at the Club House, August 7, it was unanimously resolved that from the present date the Club House Park and its surroundings shall be exclusively for the use and accommodation of its members.

The Board would be pleased to receive the names of such gentlemen as would like to become members. The conditions of membership, without box stall, is $50 per year, dating from August 1, 1871; with exclusive use of box stall, $300, for five years, dating from August 1, 1871.

From the present date the iron gate, adjacent to the Club House will be closed to all but members. The members will confer a favor and much assist the carrying out of the proper management of the affairs of the association by having their tickets with them until such time as they may be known by the gatekeeper. Any further information will be furnished by the President, Superintendent or the Clerk of the Association, who will always be found at the Park.
By order of P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.

FLEETWOOD PARK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, AT 4 P. M.
Stake, $500.
Bob Johnson enters gr. m. Stella.
A. Patterson enters b. g. Greenhorn.
H. Casey enters s. g. Hickey.
M. Leidenger enters b. g. Hiram.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 4½ P. M.
Match, $500.
John Murphy enters b. m. Lady Murphy.
William E. Weeks enters blk. g. Eight Bells.
Mile heats, best three in five under saddles.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

SARATOGA RACES,
six days,
commencing August 16.
A very large number of horses, including all the best in America, are in attendance.
Excellent racing is anticipated.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

POOLS SOLD AT THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB Restaurant, 1,157 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth street, on the Saratoga races, on Tuesday evening and on every evening during the meeting; also, 11 o'clock day of races. Telegram each race as soon as run.
T. B. JOHNSON.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
ENTRIES FOR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A.—WOOD BROTHERS CO., 740 BROADWAY, have the following secondhand Carriages for sale at low prices:—
One C spring Clarence.
One round front Coupe.
One straight front Coupe.
One Cabriolet.
One six-seat Phaeton.
One C spring Barouche.
One six-seat Rockaway.
One "Tea Cart," nearly new and very stylish.
One top Road Wagon.
One no top Road Wagon.
One round front Landaulet, for one or two horses.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at WALDRON & COOKE'S,
New Church street, corner Cedar and Liberty streets,
One fine, sound, young pair bay Horses, 5 and 6 years; good drivers single or double; warranted.
One black Horse, 15½ hands, 7 years; good business horse.
One bay 6 year old Mare; warranted sound and true.
One sorrel Horse, 15¼ hands; splendid coupe horse.
One three-quarter seat Road Wagon and Harness.
Two bay Canadian Horses; young, sound and true.
One Horse, top Buggy and Harness.
Two good Business Horses and set Double Harness.
One gray Mare, 16 hands; sold to close an estate.
One Express Wagon and Harness.
One Arabian Mare and Road Wagon.
One Horse, Grocer's Wagon and Harness.
This sale includes some of the best Horses we have ever offered.
WALDRON & COOKE
sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, Unclaimed Baggage of Dodd's Express.

A.—MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
GREAT SALE OF TROTTING AND ROAD STOCK,
Road Wagons, fine Harness, &c.,
AT THE AMERICAN CLUB STABLES,
151 AND 153 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET,
On TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, at 10 o'clock,
BY ORDER OF GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Esq., who was seriously injured at the late FERRY BOAT EXPLOSION, the following FOUR CELEBRATED TROTTERS, Road Wagons, &c., consisting of
THE BAY HORSE "BILLY WHITNEY," with a record of 2:26, 15 high, 6 years old, fine driver, warranted sound and kind.
THE GRAY MARE "NANCY WADE," with a record of 2:41, 15½ high, 6 years old, very handsome dapple gray, elegant driver, warranted sound and kind.
THE BAY MARE "KITTY," can trot in 2:30, 15¾ high, 7 years old, fine and stylish driver, warranted sound and kind.
THE HANDSOMEST BAY MARE in the United States, "LADY RICHARDS," can beat 2:30, 15½ high, 6 years old, elegant and stylish driver, warranted sound and kind.
ONE DUSENBURY & NELSON TOP WAGON.
ONE BREWSTER TOP WAGON.
ONE OPEN ROAD WAGON.
TWO SETS FINE LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS.
TWO SETS FINE LIGHT SINGLE HARNESS.
BLANKETS, SHEETS, NETS, BITS, &c.; everything appertaining to a first class road establishment.
STOCK CAN BE SEEN and catalogues obtained, as above, any time previous to sale.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OR POSTPONEMENT on account of the weather.

A.—CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Carriages to make room for fall stock.—A very fine assortment of all styles Carriages, both new and second hand, consisting of Pony Phaetons, both with and without tops; Depot Wagons, Rockaways, Top and no top Wagons, &c., &c., 50 per cent less than Broadway prices. Call and examine. Sheets, Harness, Whips, &c., &c.
W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Park and Pony Phaetons, Doctors' Wagons, Express and Business Wagons, Rockaways, top and no top Buggies, Depot Wagons, Harness, and all the stock very cheap.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT ROCKAWAYS, Phaetons, Victorias, Coupe Rockaways, road Buggies and pony Phaetons, new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices, at Manufacturers' Union Repository, 638 Broadway.

A VALUABLE BROOD OR FARM MARE, SOUND and kind; a low priced covered Wagon and Harness, fit for grocer or pedler; a rare chance; must be sold; at 477 Pearl street.

A.—TOP AND OPEN WAGONS, PARK, PONY AND Doctors' Phaetons, Coupe and light Rockaways, Express and Jagger Wagons; also single and double Harness, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., at prices far below any house in New York, at 1,435 and 1,437 Broadway, near Forty-first street.
LITTLE & TURNER.

AT 68 LIBERTY STREET—CASH BARGAINS
in light Carriages and Harness.
First rate all leather Buggies at $160.
Fine assortment first class cut under and plain Rockaways, Depot, Road and Jagger Wagons, elegant C spring top Pony Phaeton, &c.; also great variety of Harness, Sheets, Nets, Robes, Whips, &c., at wholesale and retail; all new and warranted perfect and reliable every way.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
68 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street.

AN ELEGANT KENTUCKY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high, 6 years old, and bay Horse, 15½ hands high, been used by a lady, together with single and double Harness and a Dog Cart, for sale cheap, at 28 West Twenty-sixth street.

A SPAN OF BAY HORSES FOR SALE—16 HANDS high, sound and kind; warranted to trot to 2:50 to the pole. To be seen at S. D. BRUCE'S stable, 215 West Forty-first street, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

AT DAY & SON'S FACTORY—NEW AND SECOND hand Coupe Rockaways, Top and Road Buggies of all kinds sold cheap for cash. 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

A GOOD SOUND HORSE, HARNESS AND GROCER'S Wagon, with top, for sale; price $140. To be seen on Monday and Tuesday, from 9 to 2, at 495 Hudson street, near Christopher.

A DOCTOR'S BUGGY, ONLY VERY LITTLE USED, cheap, for sale; also a rosewood Piano, new. Apply at 41 Amity street, in the drug store.

A.—CARRIAGES AND HARNESS OF EVERY KIND for summer and winter; prices 25 per cent less than Broadway; several second hand Carriages cheap.
HAM, Fourth street, near Broadway.

A LOT OF HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY for sale or exchange for Horses of less value; also a few low priced Horses, fit for carts, trucks or any business. Inquire at 541 Canal street, corner of Washington.

AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF top and no top road, express and second hand Wagons at 25 per cent less than cost. Call and examine before purchasing. 97 and 99 Charles street.

A BAY MARE, 8 YEARS, 15¾ HANDS, SOUND, KIND, gentle for lady, $160; team sorrel Horses, 8 years, 16 hands, $300; separate if desired. 209 West Thirty-first st.

CARRIAGES.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OFFERED, LOWest manufacturers' prices, comprising extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depots, Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons and Harness.
H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LIVERY, BOARDing and Sale Stables in Brooklyn; everything in the best order and doing a fine business; the only reason for selling, the owner has other business to attend to. Address B. G., box 112 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE TOP AND PEDLER'S WAGON, suitable for dry goods or cigars. Third avenue, corner 105th street.

FOR SALE SUPERIOR SORREL MARE, SIX YEARS old, 15½ hands; warranted sound and kind; free and stylish driver; fit for wagon; would suit a gentleman or lady or doctor; must be sold. Call at 56 King street, in the butcher shop.

FOR SALE—SIX YOUNG HORSES, WARRANTED sound and kind, as the owner has now no use for them. Call for three days at 58 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, extra fine under the saddle and a splendid driver; warranted sound and kind. Also a Basket Phaeton, nearly new. Nos. 15 and 17 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY FINE GENTLEman's Road Horse, 15.3½ hands high, mahogany bay, 8 years old; good style and action; excellent traveller and of great endurance; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind. Seen at BRIGGS' stables, 141 West Twenty-third street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GRAY PONY, 13½ HANDS high; sound and kind; warranted; suitable for a lady or children to drive. Apply at private stable in Second place, between Court and Clinton streets, South Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, a pair of stylish black Horses, perfectly sound and good steppers, with Victoria and Harness. Can be seen at BRIGGS' stables, 141 West Twenty-third street.

JUST ARRIVED THIS MORNING—10 GOOD WORK Horses, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

PHAETON.—A BEAUTIFUL EXTENSION TOP PHAEton, for one or two horses, sold at a bargain, at EASTMAN'S stable, 490 Sixth avenue, near Thirtieth street.

SEVERAL SECOND HAND BUGGIES, JUMP SEAT Rockaways, Victoria, Landau, Brett, light Coach and a few slightly soiled (shop worn) Carriages, at great bargains, at Manufacturers' Union Repository, 638 Broadway.

$125 WILL BUY BAY MARE, EXPRESS WAGON and Harness, worth $200; also two other Horses, suitable for cart or truck; sold cheap. 160 Washington st.

$235.—OWNER MUST SELL SPLENDID LEATHER shifting top Buggy, with fine light Harness; city make; used few times. Also Depot Wagon, shifting seats. 511 Seventh avenue, Thirty-eighth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Wednesday, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
A large assortment of Household
Furniture,
Sewing Machines, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF
Carmansville (Washington Heights) Property.
The valuable plot of Lots (adjoining the Jumel estate) fronting on 160th street, between Tenth avenue and Harlem River, will be sold at auction, on the premises, Tuesday, August 15, at 6½ P. M.
For particulars apply to G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street, or to the Auctioneer, J. H. WILSON, No. 9 Beace street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
WALDRON & COOKE sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at New Church, Liberty and Cedar streets,
good Horses, Wagons and Harness.
On TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE sell, at salesroom 108 Liberty street, all the Unclaimed Baggage accumulated by Dodd's Express Company.
This sale is worthy the attention of speculators.

AUCTION.—LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE, this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, at the large five story residence, 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, one block west of A. T. Stewart's building, near Fifth avenue—Velvet, Brussels Carpets, rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, eight beautiful Parlor Suits, latest style, made to order, covered with satin brocatel and reps; French, Turkish and Oriental Furniture, of the latest style; Works of Art, Bronzes, Paintings by great artists; Statuary, Vases, Cabinets, Etageres, Grained and Inlaid Tables, Mirrors, Brocatel and Lace Curtains, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.; Curled Hair and Spring Mattresses; Bedding, Blankets, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, covered with reps and haircloth; Clocks, corner and side Etageres, two magnificent Sideboards, one cost $800; two Hertz's patent Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Sets, with Crystal, Cut Glass, Silver and China Ware, Cutlery, Servants' Furniture, &c. Sale positive. Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
EXTRA LARGE SALE OF FALL GOODS.
We shall offer on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 15,
at 10½ o'clock,
TWO THOUSAND CASES OF VERY
SUPERIOR QUALITY
BOOTS AND SHOES,
in great variety and style, adapted to city or country trade, and sold without any reservation, in lots to suit purchasers.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCtioneer, sells THIS DAY (Monday), August 14,
at 11 o'clock, at private residence
120 West Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Pianoforte, made to order by best city makers; magnificent 7 octave rosewood Pianoforte, full round corners, made by celebrated makers; velvet Carpets, pier Mirrors, lace Curtains, carved rosewood Suits in satin brocatel, rosewood Etageres and Cabinets, Centre and Side Tables, gilt Clocks, Vases, mantel Ornaments, two black walnut Extension Tables, Buffets, Chairs, Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver and Glass Ware, rosewood and black walnut Bedroom Suits, Lounges, Chairs, hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, Oilcloth, Stair Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, Ice Box. Sale positive.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, Parlor Suits, in brocatel, reps, &c.; walnut, rosewood and mahogany Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Chairs, Lounges, marble top Tables, Carpets, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Pillows, Parlor and other Desks, Oil Paintings, &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.
Mortgage sale.
Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 288 Bowery, the Fixtures and Furniture of a Cigar Store, Black walnut Counter, Chairs, Tables, Ice Box, &c., together with a large lot of Household Furniture, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Sheets, Blankets.
P. DALY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CAMPBELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS—NO. 4 WEST Fourth street,—sells by Auction, Thursday, first class Sample Room Liquor Store, with fine Cigar Store attached, on Sixth avenue. Bargain offered at private sale.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, AUCTIONEER (SUCCESSOR TO Wm. Witters), sells this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, fine Parlor Suits in reps and haircloth, black walnut marble top Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Centre Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Chairs, Commodes; Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Gas Chandeliers; Hair, Husk, Excelsior and Straw Mattresses; Feather Beds, Pillows, Bedding, Oilcloths, Matting, Refrigerators, Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware and Kitchen Utensils. Also, by order of the Marshal, a small lot of Furniture, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale of Coach and Horses. This day, Monday, August 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 1 North William street, one Coach and three Horses.
MATHEW BEIRNE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 10, 1871.
Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., commencing on
TUESDAY, September 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain V. P. Van Antwerp, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of
11,000 Great Coats,
8,000 pairs Drawers,
2,000 Shirts,
25,000 Wool Blankets,
7,000 pairs Trousers,
800,000 pairs Stockings,
5,500 pairs Boots and Shoes,
23,770 Knapsacks,
20,757 Haversacks,
and various other articles. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells,
this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at four story mansion 124 West Twenty-sixth street, the complete Furniture contained in the above, viz.:—Brilliant-toned rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits in satin and silk reps, Mirrors, Paintings, Lace Curtains, Cabinets, Tables, &c.; also Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture Suits to match, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, spring, hair and feather Beds, Pillows, Bedding, and also Kitchen and Basement Furniture, Plate, Cutlery, China, Glass Ware, Lounges, Brussels Carpets, &c.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, and Dealers in New Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine street, New York.
WEDNESDAY, August 16, at 2 P. M., on the premises, absolute sale at auction of choice and valuable Lots, adjoining the West End Hotel property, at Long Branch, N. J.
These Lots, lying most on Pond and Brighton avenues, are among the best at Long Branch for business purposes or for residences, and are situated at the centre of the most valuable part of the town.
The terms of sale will be 10 per cent cash on day of sale, 50 per cent within 30 days, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage.
Parties desiring to attend this sale will take steamer Jesse Hoyt, from foot of Murray street, at 9:30 A. M.
For maps apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine street.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place—Will sell this day, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 170 and 172 Centre street, the entire Stock of Lathes and Presses (both power and foot), Shafting, Belting, Pulleys and Hangers, together with an assortment of other Machinery; also Lease of Premises.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Languages; separate ladies' department; all summer, day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER FROM Paris wishes a few pupils, beginners or advanced ones. Call on or address Professor PAUL GIRARD, 51 Lexington avenue.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, remains open day and evening all summer; ladies receive special attention in stylish writing; gentlemen can secure private desks this week without extra charge.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDing and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th street and Kingsbridge road, New York; seventeenth year. The school will reopen September 16. V. PREVOST, principal. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, 25 Pine street, New York.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, FOR TWELVE BOYS ONLY, reopens September 9; unrivalled success; high, spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL P., box 152 Post office, Orange, N. J.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHODIST Building, corner Eleventh street and Broadway, opens August 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S FEMALE ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y. Studies resumed first Monday in September; terms for board and tuition $250 per annum. For full particulars send for prospectus.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE JAMES O'BRIEN Association of the Twentieth ward will be held at Emmit Hall, Thirtieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, this evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. Members are hereby notified to attend; also all willing to join. By order.
J. R. STAPLES, Secretary. T. J. QUIRK, President.
MATTHEW BURNS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on bond and mortgage; Builders' Loans, Leaseholds and Merchandise; Bonds, Stocks and Miscellaneous Securities negotiated; First, Second, &c. mortgages wanted. Advances.

CASH WANTED—FOR A GILT EDGE MORTGAGE OF $8,300 on property worth $6,000, payable $1,000 each January; no other encumbrance. Address J. L. R., 89 White street.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying from
Ten to Twelve per cent.
Free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Cash valuation of property, $45,719,317.
Whole indebtedness (limited), only $892,003.
Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities, for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Auctioneer,
Dealer and Broker in Municipal Bonds,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

FOR SALE,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Seven per cent Gold Bonds.
Also
New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company (now known as New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company) First Mortgage Eight per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
185 BLEECKER STREET, NEW YORK.
SIX PER CENT interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.
Four per cent allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards withdrawn before January.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available everywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.
Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the city, if desired.
Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK
(VIADUCT)
RAILWAY COMPANY.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
The undersigned, Commissioners of Stock Subscriptions to the New York Railway Company, give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of such company will be closed on the
31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1871.
Until that day the books will remain open for subscribers at the banking house of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
11 Nassau street,
and also at the
Bank of the Metropolis,
31 Union square.
Until the books of subscription are closed all subscribers for stock will have the benefit of interest upon the several instalments paid, as allowed to those subscribing within thirty days after the books were opened.
Dated NEW YORK, July 24, 1871.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on Behalf of the Company.

$150,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and Staten Island property, in sums to suit.
SIMONSON & WATTERS, No. 1½ Pine street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND Mortgage, on Improved Property, in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 715 BROADWAY—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILKS, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c., bought; also Money liberally advanced on the same. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, FORMERLY 569—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Life Policies, Furniture; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Take notice.—Removed to 896.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 465 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost value. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT HYMAN'S, 653 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker.
57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

D. M. JOHNSON, 195½ BOWERY, UP STAIRS—ADvances money to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silk, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c., or the goods bought at full value. Parties in want of Money or Merchandise will find this the most elegant and extensive establishment in this country.

PRIVATE LOAN OFFICE, 323 WEST THIRTY-SECOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Business strictly private and confidential.
MR. BOSCAN.

PRIVATE HOUSE—PARLOR FOR LADIES—11 AND 17 Abingdon square.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Furniture and all descriptions of merchandise; same bought. Storage taken. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 10 to 5. A. C. HERTS.

1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S JEWelry and Coral store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer. Cash advances on same if required to any amount. 1,191 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE Lake Vineyard Wine Company, at Lake Vineyard, Los Angelos, and San Francisco, Cal., and our interest in New York, having been consolidated, the business will hereafter be conducted, at all the above mentioned places, under the firm name of MORROW, CHAMBERLIN & CO.
NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—CARLTON CURTIS AND J. DE BARTH Shorb having sold their respective interests in our house to Lucien Curtis, of San Francisco, Cal., they retire from the firm, and Lucien Curtis becomes a partner from this date. MORROW, CHAMBERLIN & CO.
NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A LIBERAL ARRANGEMENT WILL BE MADE WITH a party to influence capital for the purchase and development of a mining property of great intrinsic value, located in this State. Address MINING, box 225 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN DESIRES TO invest a few thousand dollars, with services, in a business that will pay a fair profit. Address ADVERTISER, box 200 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE MERchandise business, with a first class party; capital required $1,200 cash. Call on MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A small capital to invest in a well established business. Apply at 490 Myrtle avenue, near Hall street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY BUSINESS, ESTABLISHED nearly 20 years; proprietor is advanced in years and wants to sell; a young man who is energetic and enterprising can extend the business to any amount; income last month, $1,550; price $7,500. Address JACOB COCKS, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED House, with elegantly fitted up Saloon, up town; without any exception the best locality in the city. Principals only. Address S. B., box 167 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED OR A SILENT PARTNER—WHO shall take charge of the sale of goods for a silk factory, manufacturing all kinds of dress goods, plain and fancy. Address E. Von Nordhausen, 119 Nassau street, from ten till twelve o'clock daily.

"THE INVENTORS' EXHIBITION AND PATENT Right Association," 12 Warren street, New York, solicits Patents, exhibits, sells and buys Patents and Patented Goods. "PATENT RIGHT GAZETTE;" price 10 cents. Agents wanted.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $1,000, IN A FIRST class business, paying $3,000 per year. Call at 88 West Twenty-sixth street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN DEPOSIT A few hundred dollars as security; can secure a good salary; a good penman or salesman preferred. Address SUPERINTENDENT, station D.

$3,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, WITH THIS amount, to extend one of the best manufacturing businesses in this city connected with shipping and railroads; it pays one half profit, and can be extended to any amount, and is a monopoly. For full particulars apply in person to R. LOVE, 176 Mulberry street.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST class business, which has been established many years; location first class; best of references given and required. Address RODGERS, box 110 Herald office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Manufacturers,
A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS.
Geneva, 31 quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, August 15, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, gold, payable in United States gold.
The ALLEMANIA will sail August 22, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

SCOTIA...	Wednesday, Aug. 16	ALGERIA...	Satrdy, Aug. 19
CHINA...	Wednesday, Aug. 23	ABYSSINIA	Satrdy Aug. 26
RUSSIA...	Wednesd'y, Aug. 30	CALABRIA	Satrdy Sept. 2
JAVA...	Wednesday, Sept. 6	BATAVIA...	Satrdy Sept. 9
CUBA...	Wednesday, Sept. 13	PARTHIA...	Satrdy Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—

Per Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday Ships.	
Cabin...	$130, gold	Cabin...	$100, gold
Second Cabin...	80, gold	Second Cabin...	80, gold

Return Tickets, Cabin... $220 and $250, gold
Second Cabin... $150, gold
By Steamers carrying Steerage passengers.
First Cabin... $80, gold. Steerage... $30, currency.
Return Tickets... $150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre... Saturday, August 26
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau... Saturday, September 9
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie... Saturday, September 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont... Saturday, October 7
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre:—
First cabin... $140 | Second cabin... $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MCKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LIMERICK... Thursday, August 12, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON... Saturday, August 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL... Thursday, August 19, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS... Saturday, August 21, 3 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin...	$75	Steerage...	$30
To London...	80	To London...	35
To Paris...	90	To Paris...	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship HANOVER, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Thursday, August 17, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship MAIN, Captain K. von Oterendorp, on Saturday, August 19. Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin... $120
Second cabin... 72
Steerage... 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 58 Broad street.

THE GRAND AQUATIC CARNIVAL AT HALIFAX, N. S.
Excursion Tickets.
Steamship DIRIGO, of Maine Steamship Company's line,
will leave from pier 38, East River, at 4 o'clock on Thursday, August 17 and 24, arriving in Portland Saturday, connecting with the first class steamer Forest City.
Passengers can avail themselves of this opportunity, at reduced fare, to witness this grand display under the management of the Royal Halifax Club.
Through tickets to Halifax, $9.
For further information apply to J. F. AMES, Agent.
Office on pier.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—CARrying the United States mails
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, ——... August 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Whinerny... August 23, at 11 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD LINE.
ALGERIA... Sails Saturday, August 19, at 2 P. M.
ABYSSINIA... Sails Saturday, August 26, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage passage to New York, $34.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thomas... Saturday, August 19, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, Webster... Saturday, August 26, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDON.
Steamship PARAGUAY... August 30, 1871
Rates of passage, in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage, $20.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 and 55 South street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Captain Thompson, August 19, at 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, Sept. 23, 1 P. M.
BALTIC, October 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
AUSTRALIA...	Sat., Aug. 19	ASSYRIA...	Wed., Aug. 16
BRITANNIA...	Sat., Aug. 26	ALEXANDRIA	Wed., Aug. 23
EUROPA...	Sat., Sept. 2	IOWA...	Wed., Aug. 30
INDIA...	Sat., Sept. 9	ISMAILIA...	Wed., Sept. 6

and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter,
from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S,
86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
Carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight
to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown
and Pacific Coast of Mexico,
Central America, Peru,
and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
August 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of August 12.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco September 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken... Wednesday, August 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)... Wednesday, August 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman... Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)... Wednesday, Sept. 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice... August 17
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards... August 24
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams... August 31
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. The steamship ISAAC BELL will sail on Tuesday, August 15, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Wednesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 42 North river. For freight or passage apply to Wm. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS.—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, will leave Saturday, August 19.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 112 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship C. W. LORD,
Captain ——,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, August 23.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steamers of this line will in the future sail on Wednesdays instead of Saturdays.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain S. Whitman, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, August 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50, steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI,
on Saturday, August 19.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida Ports and the
South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 29 North River at 3 P. M. every Wednesday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckitt,
will sail on Wednesday, August 16.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner of Warren.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship MANHATTAN will follow and sail on Saturday, August 19.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, POPULAR, long established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving pier 39, North River (Vestry street), one block south of Jersey City ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—CARS BY steam leave Greenwood for Coney Island from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. every 40 minutes until 8 o'clock; Sundays every half hour; last car leaves Coney Island every night at 11 o'clock. The 11 and 12 o'clock P. M. cars from Greenwood only go to Gunthervills.

FOR GREENWICH AND STAMFORD.—THE NEW and gorgeous steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 3:30, and Thirty-seventh street at 3:45 P. M. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE SWIFT AND beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 2:45, and Thirty-seventh street at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Four excursions to Sandy Hook and return, daily (Sunday excepted). The magnificent steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK AND JESSE HOYT
will leave Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, as follows:—
PLYMOUTH ROCK... 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
JESSE HOYT... 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Fare to Sandy Hook and return, $1 00.
On Sundays the PLYMOUTH ROCK will make her regular trips to Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens and Newburg, each way, leaving pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 8:30 A. M., arriving in New York on return at 7 P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—TICKETS for sale and baggage checked at the office of the Erie Railway Baggage Express Company, corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, for Albany, Troy, Sharon and Saratoga Springs, by the Albany day line of steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.
Also for Long Branch, Newport and Boston, and to all points on the line of the Erie Railroad and the West and Southwest.
This is the only express company running direct to Long Branch and Newport.

SHARON SPRINGS DIRECT.
The Day Line, People's Line or Troy Line steamers ticket and check direct to Sharon Springs by ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. Drawing room cars from Albany to the Springs. Night boat passengers reach Sharon at 9:45 A. M.; by day line at 9 P. M., or by 10:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad from New York (change at Albany, free transfer) at 6:17 P. M. (quicker than by any other route).
S. E. MAYO, General Ticket Agent.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR CATSKILL, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Tivoli, New Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steamer SUNNYSIDE, on and after Saturday, July 1, leaves pier 43 North River, foot of Spring street, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE MARY POWELL, FROM VESTRY STREET AT 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leaves Rondout 5:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie 6:30, Milton 6:45, Newburg 7:30, Cornwall 7:45, West Point 8:05, Cozzens' 8:15, arriving in New York at 10:45.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—STEAMERS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW from Vestry street at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry boat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson, connecting with evening trains on the New York Central for the West, and on and after June 26 with the Albany and Susquehanna road for Sharon Springs ($4 from New York) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New York). At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steamboat SCHUYLER.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND, NORTH AND EAST RIVER ROUTE.—North River Line.—Steamer NORWALK leaves West Tenth street at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; leaves pier 38, North Moore street, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; leaves pier No. 4, Morris street, at 10, 1 and 4. East River Line.—Steamer NAUSHON leaves Eighth street at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; leaves Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—Steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Annett, leaves Christopher street daily at 10 A. M., 2, 5½ and 7½ P. M.; Fort Lee, 7¾ and 11¾ A. M., 4 and 6¾ P. M.; landing at Thirty-fourth street on all but the last up trip.

FISHING BANKS DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAYS).—The steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, will leave Peck slip at 7:45, Christopher street at 8:30 and pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Schiebel's Brass and Cotillon Band. Baits, lines and refreshments on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW, STANCH, SEAgoing steamer FLORENCE, Capt. John A. Cornie, Jr., leaves Christopher street (North River), 8:25 A. M.; Franklin street (North River), 9 A. M.; pier No. 4 (North River), 9:15; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30; leave the beach 4 P. M. Refreshments on board. The best surf and still water bathing in America. Also superior picnic groves and rambles. Arrangements can be made for select parties. Inquire on board, or at 235 West street.

STEAMERS, GROVES AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions.—The beautiful new steamer Pride of Gotham, with first class Groves, Steamers and Barges, on favorable terms. BLOOMER & CO., 215 Front street.

FURNITURE.

A.—NOTICE.—KELLY & CO., CORNER OF TWENTY-fifth street and Sixth avenue, are now offering a large and splendid assortment of Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Oilcloths, &c., at very low prices.
Weekly or monthly payments taken.
A call respectfully solicited.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, No. 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL sell magnificent Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel, cost $451, for $200; one do., $500; Pianoforte, cost $750, for $275; Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Etageres, Bookcase, Chamber and Dining Furniture. 34 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

AT RESIDENCE 12 EAST TENTH STREET, ONE block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue—Magnificent double Parlor Suit, satin brocatel, 14 pieces, made to order for $750, for $175; one do., $150; walnut Library and Parlor Suits, from $40 to $100; French, Turkish and Oriental Furniture, Bronzes, Paintings, Works of Art, Pianoforte, Chamber Suits, in rosewood and walnut; rich China, Crystal and Silver Ware, at a great sacrifice.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL sell Furniture, contents of five story residence 120 West Twenty-third street—Magnificent Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, 14 pieces, cost $700, for $150; reps and haircloth Suits, $50 to $575; Dining Room and Bedroom Suits, latest style, at less than half original cost; Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, &c. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

MAGNIFICENT MARIE ANTOINETTE STYLE PARlor Suit, in satin, cost $800, for $250; one Pompadour style double Parlor Suit, silk reps, cost $900, for $275; one do., medallion back, satin brocatel, cost $550, for $150; a large variety, all styles and all colors satin brocatel and reps Parlor Suits, from $45 up to $125; Turkish Easy Chairs, Lounges, from $15 up to $75; also a large stock Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Furniture, at the greatest bargain; warranted. Boxed and delivered free. At K. ROTH'S furniture and commission warehouse, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Bowery. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

SOFA BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S PATENT SOFA BED, A handsome Tete Sofa, containing separate spring and hair mattresses. Liberal terms of payment. W. S. HUMPHREYS', Furniture Warerooms, 634 Broadway.

TAKE NOTICE.—HAVING TO DISPOSE OF COMPLETE Furniture of four story mansion 24 West Twenty-sixth street will sell cheap for cash brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, for $250; Parlor Suits, cost $450, for $150; reps, $50; Bedroom Suits for $30; Brussels Carpet 80c. yard; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes and 20 curled Hair Mattresses. House to let.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 PATCHEN PLACE, 10TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A reliable woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; no objection to the country; first class reference.

6 BOWLING GREEN.—A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH girl as cook and laundress or to do up stairs work and waiting or general housework, city or country.

18 LEWIS ST.—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, BY A woman of great experience; her daughter (aged 17 years) must be with her, but will be found very useful; has references.

28 W ST 24TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; no objection to the city or country; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

32 HORATIO ST., IN THE STORE.—TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress.

107 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist with washing; good city reference.

130 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A respectable Scotch Protestant woman as cook and laundress; city or country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to a boarding house. Can be seen until engaged.

151 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call for two days.

155 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; would assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best references.

175 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; IS a good baker, and would assist in the washing; good city reference.

179 7TH AV., NEAR 32D ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXperienced woman, who is a good cook, an excellent bread and biscuit maker and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; or would take a laundress' place; can flute first class; highest testimonials as regards character and capability from last employer's, where she has lived two years. Can be seen until engaged.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first class cook; will go to a hotel or restaurant; city reference.

206 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A COMPEtent woman as first class cook; understands meats, soups, pastries and desserts; city or country; excellent reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small private family; good city reference.

222 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—An American girl as cook; is an excellent baker; country preferred; good city references. Call for two days.

231 EAST 28TH ST., BELL NO. 3.—A WIDOW LADY of respectability as cook or housekeeper; will make herself useful in any part of the house; has had experience.

327 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

408 EAST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; has a girl aged 15, able to wait on table and do light work; no objection to the country or boarding house; they would do the work of a small family between them; would prefer a place without washing.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable competent woman as first class cook in a private family; has three years' reference from her last place.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH sts.—A first class cook; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 45TH ST.—A REspectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

58 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family in the city, or chambermaid and to take care of children; two years best city reference. Call Monday and Tuesday.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid in a private family; unexceptionable references.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with children; four years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and hairdresser or as chambermaid and care growing children; city reference.

204 EAST 62D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress and would assist with the washing and ironing if required; no objection to the country; has good city reference.

213 WEST 29TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AN ENGLISH girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or nurse in a private family. Call for two days.

218 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; would go to the country; best city references.

235 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; is willing and obliging.

310 WEST 41TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with washing and ironing.

449 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting; best city reference.

739 6TH AV., IN CONFECTIONERY STORE.—AS chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing; best city reference. MRS. CAFFNEY.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH sts., in toy store.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork or waiting in a private family; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

20 WEST 4TH ST.—A PARISIAN DRESSMAKER, recently arrived, making the latest styles, would like to get some engagements by day. Apply to Madame SEGER.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., THE FIRST PRIVATE house from 5th av.; no sign at the door. Paris dress and cloak making done. Terms very moderate during dull months. Inquire for Madame.

162 WEST 3D ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER (late of A. T. Stewart's) will go to ladies at $1 50 per day; a perfect fit warranted. Address Mrs. M. J.

205 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut, fit and operate; city reference.

224 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; good reference.

332 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO plain sewing and is willing to take care of children.

338 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS DRESSMAker and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; will also take care of children; no objection to the country. Apply for two days.

397 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest styles; walking suits and evening dresses made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices. Garments cut and fitted. MISS CLINCH.

468 7TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., third floor.—A competent dressmaker wishes to make a few engagements; can cut and fit all kinds of walking suits and evening dresses; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Ring third bell.

485 6TH AV.—AN EXCELLENT FRENCH SEAMstress; is a good dressmaker and operator; would go out by the day. Address M. C.

735 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.—A SUPERIOR dressmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires engagements in families; no objection to the country; best reference. Address Mrs. A.

General Housework, &c.

23 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear.—A respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable middle aged woman to do general housework; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, willing and obliging; strictly honest.

181 LUDLOW ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

219 WEST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; city reference. Call for two days.

326 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do general housework in a small private family; understands plain cooking; excellent references. Call for two days.

342 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family.

425 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; has the best city reference.

427 WEST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family, city reference. Call for two days.

442 WEST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework; is willing and obliging.

489 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework; will be found willing and obliging.

510 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—Two young girls, lately landed; one to do general housework and the other as chambermaid.

895 2D AV., CORNER 48TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

1,054 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference if required.

1,132 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; best reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

4 WHITE ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—AN AMERICAN woman as housekeeper; is willing to make herself generally useful.

124 ELM ST., NEAR CANAL, FIRST FLOOR.—A housekeeper for a widower or a widow. Inquire after ten o'clock.

360 WEST 12TH ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON st.—A respectable German girl as housekeeper; widower's family preferred; no objection to travel as lady's companion; city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

648 KOSCIUSKO ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A young American widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; chief object, a good home. Address Mrs. BROOKS, care of C. Y. Junier.

A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT, REFERRING TO A country gentleman's family she lived 12 years with as housekeeper, is desirous of a similar position in the country; will do the family sewing or any work not menial; wages $12. Address Miss HENDERSON, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, for three days.

Laundresses, &c.

51 HENRY ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman in a respectable family; is a first class washer and ironer. Call for two days.

124 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country for two months; best city reference.

142 WEST 23TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes to do washing at her own home; fluting and gentlemen's washing done at the lowest rates.

154 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FRONT house, second floor, room 6.—A respectable woman wishes some washing and ironing at her own house, or to go out by the day; best city references required.

156 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AN EXperienced laundress to go out by the day or take washing home; does up linen in a superior style.

158 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes washing at her own house or to go out by the day.

211 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in washing and ironing by the day at her house; good satisfaction given.

228 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., back basement.—A woman as fine washer, ironer and fluter, either to go out by day or take home to residence; also cleaning house, either agent or private families; best reference if required.

338 EAST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes gentlemen's, ladies or families' washing by the dozen or piece or contract; terms moderate. Address Mrs. HONOUR.

427 WEST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable widow woman to go out by the day; understands fluting and polishing; best city reference.

642 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleaning.

761 8TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., second floor, front room.—A respectable colored woman wishes families' or gentlemen's washing, from 75c. to $1 per dozen.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 45TH ST.—A REspectable woman wishes private families' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

36 WEST BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.—A YOUNG married woman, who has lost her own child, desires one to wet nurse at her own home; fresh breast of milk; best reference.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY, ELDERLY American woman as nurse; is fully competent and experienced; will go out of the city. Call on Mrs. H. L.

62 MARKET ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, AGED 16 YEARS, in a private family, to take care of children, or would assist with the light housework. Call for two days.

75 3D AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE DESIRES AN IMmediate engagement; first class references.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WELSH GIRL (Protestant) as nurse in a private family. Call for two days.

121 WALKER ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG married woman to take a baby in to wet nurse; good care given.

158 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; best city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes to take a baby to her own house to wet nurse; best city reference.

209 WEST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as nurse; can take care of a baby or instruct grown children; is a good seamstress.

305 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse. MRS. GARLAND.

342 EAST 11TH ST., 1ST AND 2D AVS., FIRST floor.—A respectable Scotch widow, not long in the country, to mind children, do chamberwork and be generally useful.

348 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A REspectable married woman, who has lost her child, 2 months and 21 days old, as wet nurse; no objection to go in the country; best city reference.

654 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 7.—A COMPEtent young woman to take care of children; understands the care of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. Call for two days.

Waitresses, &c.

66 WEST 43D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class waiter in a private family, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Most excellent city references. Can be seen for two days.

230 VARICK ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT as waitress in a private family.

Miscellaneous.

33 BEEKMAN PLACE, FOOT OF 50TH ST., EAST River.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, wishes to give German, French and English lessons; would give as visiting governess or make an arrangement to teach in schools the next scholastic year. Address TEACHER.

105 ALLEN ST., FOURTH FLOOR, ROOM 17.—A middle aged Protestant Scotch woman to take charge of an invalid. Call for three days.

1,432 3D AV. AND 81ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as general servant in a small family. Call for two days.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE pupils, to whom she will teach French and Spanish, grammatically and conversationally, at $5 per month. Address L. T. W., Herald office.

A PARISIAN LADY, A GOOD MUSICIAN, MUCH EXperienced in teaching her own language and music, desires some pupils; she would give instruction in exchange for board. Address FRENCH TEACHER, box 113 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY (GRADUATE) SPEAKING French, German, Italian and English like a native, with the purest accent acquired by a long residence in the respective countries and teaching all the branches of a higher education, including Latin, drawing and painting, seeks a situation as governess. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. at 333 West 22d st., or box 5,138 Post office.

A LADY, WRITING PLAIN BUSINESS HAND, DEsires copying. Address NECESSITY, Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS COPYIST BY A YOUNG lady; plain, rapid writer; has been employed as government clerk for two years. Address COPYIST, 111 West 24th st.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 303 Bowery; entrance on First street. MRS. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GIRL, AN ORPHAN OR ONE ENTIRELY dependent on her own exertions and very ambitious for an education, will learn of a desirable position by addressing JAMES HENDERSON, Herald office.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—TO ATTEND CONfectionery; one who has had experience and can give good reference from some one in same kind of business. 163 Chatham st.

BOW AND SCARF MAKERS WANTED—EXPErienced hands only need apply at 318 Broadway, up stairs. J. H. WITTHAUS & CO.

BOWS AND SCARFS.—LADIES ACCUSTOMED TO work on neckties can find steady employment at JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.'S, 3-4 and 3-6 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED BOW, TIE AND SCARF HANDS wanted immediately. Apply at 74 Franklin st, WM. MILLER & CO.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL WORK IN A family of three persons; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 351 Lexington ave.

TO AN INTELLIGENT AND WELL EDUCATED LADY with energy and perseverance a profitable position can be given; reference required. Apply to WHITING & CO., Nos. 5 to 7 Dey street, room 19.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ONE WHO THOroughly understands the business can have a situation by inquiring of JOHN & A. S. McGAUGHAN, either at 245 West 42d st, or Harlem Market Restaurant.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESLADY FOR A millinery parlor showroom; one who is very smart and can fill the position satisfactorily will receive very liberal wages. Apply, with references, to M. LILIENTHAL, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TEND A STORE; also one for learning; Germans preferred. Mlle. H. WALTER-FRIESE, 824 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; ONLY SUCH AS are acquainted with upholstery work need apply at 77 University place.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS IRONERS, TWO waiter girls and a chambermaid, to go to the country. Apply at Wadsworth House, 63 5th av.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A respectable woman as cook; must speak French and English. Apply at 26 East 29th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, TO DO THE dining room work of a family of ten or twelve. Apply, with references, at 366 5th av.

WANTED—A GIRL, IN THE RESTAURANT NO 116 Centre st.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS, TO TRAVEL and introduce goods to ladies; can make $25 per week; a lady in attendance, at 58 West 26th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND ASSIST with the washing; also a girl to do chamberwork and fine washing. None need apply but those who have best city references, at 25 West Thirtieth st, between 9 and 12 this day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND IRON AND TO assist with housework. Apply, with good references, at 84 East 40th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—One with references may apply at 215 Henry st.

WANTED—A SMART WOMAN TO DO PLAIN WASHing and ironing, at FUNK'S Union Park, Sixty-third street and First avenue.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOMAN COOK FOR A Restaurant; must understand orders, and the cooking of meats and pastry of all kinds. Apply early at 50 East 19th st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO CUT AND FINISH LADIES' and children's undergarments; also two girls to learn, and two who have some knowledge of it and wish to improve. J. E. HOLDEN, 6[illegible]9 6th av.

WE WANT TO ENGAGE A FIRST CLASS SALESlady of experience—Salary to $12 per week; good city references are necessary. Apply in the department office, No. 2, up stairs, of the establishment 738 Broadway.

169 6TH AV.—WANTED, A NICE GIRL THAT UNderstands attending to confectionery and ice cream saloon; the best references required as to honesty. Apply after 5 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; experienced in all its duties; steady; good reference. Address F. H., box 150 Herald office.

I CAN RECOMMEND A YOUNG GERMAN, LATELY arrived from the Rhine, to be a good farmer in every respect and a fine driver. Address N. C. M., room 93 Prescott House, New York city.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, A situation as first class cook; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call for two days at 193 Prince street.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter, public or private. Address J. G., 139 West 33d st, in store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A RESPECTABLE MAN, WITH SMALL FAMILY, would collect the rents of a few houses in lieu of apartments to live in, or would rent a small house; good references and money advanced if required. Address B. Q., Herald office.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WITH BUSINESS INFLUENCE, wishes to enter an old law office as clerk. Address HOWARD, box 175 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY FOR THREE days at 66 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A good drug clerk; must be single and under 30 years of age. Apply at once at Carroll Park Pharmacy, 378 Court st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FULLY COMPETENT auctioneer, as salesman; 15 years' experience; trade sale house preferred; unquestionable references given as to ability and character. Address D. G. H., Herald office.

TEA CLERK WANTED—AT 313 GRAND ST., WILLIAMSBURG.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SALESMEN IN A hosiery and fancy goods house. Address box 515 Post office, stating particulars.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK, WHO is rapid and accurate in figures; no other need apply, as we have no use for any inexperienced or incompetent person. Address, with references, box 177 Herald office.

WANTED—A WHITE LEAD AND COLOR SALESman; must be a gentleman of good address, character and standing, accustomed to the color trade. Address box 1,641, Post office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER SELLING MILLINERY and fancy goods to the out of town jobbing trade desirous of selling ladies' scarfs by sample for a manufacturer. Address MANUFACTURER, box 195 Herald office.

WANTED—A SHELF HARDWARE PACKER, WHO has had experience; steady work; good wages; location healthy and accessible. Apply in person to Norwich Lock Manufacturing Company, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS SALESMAN and to take charge of our flower department; a man experienced at branching and the getting up of samples preferred. JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 448 and 450 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JUNIOR CORRESPONDent in express or any office, by a young Englishman; good writer. Address E. T. F., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARDENER BY A YOUNG man having a chest of tools; can do carpenter work, paint, &c.; refers to former employer. Address F. H. S., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, SINgle, wants a situation as coachman; good groom and first class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address, for three days, O. MILLS, at private stable, No. 6 East 18th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; is a good city driver, will be generally useful; best city reference. Address H. Y., box 123 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; thoroughly understands his business and has first class references. Call on or address F. FOX, 633 East 15th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM; CAN break in horses to harness or saddle; can be well recommended. Address D. M., box 173 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GOOD COACHMAN CAN FIND A situation in the country; one who is a good gardener preferred. Address box 485 Post office, giving reference.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. Address C. S., Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN; experienced groom and skilful city driver; understands gardening and milking and all other work; city or country; five years' reference. Address Z., box 103 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of green houses, graperies, flowers, fruits and vegetables; good references. Address J. M., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS ON farm or in a gentleman's family; understands the care of horses, &c.; wife for general housework; just arrived. No. 6 Bowling Green.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, MARried, without children, one who thoroughly understands the care of hothouse and grapery. Apply to W. S. NICHOLS, 60 Wall st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address J. D., box 195 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as first class coachman; thoroughly understands the business; has good city reference. Apply to JESSE DAW, 885 Broadway.

WANTED—A MARRIED WOMAN WITHOUT ENcumbrance to take charge of six flats; partial employment for man; mechanic preferred. Address, with terms and reference, J. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A colored man, married, no encumbrance; first class references given; wages not so much an object as permanent place. Address J. B., box 121 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISHMAN OR Scotchman as coachman and groom; must be of good height and appearance and thoroughly understand his business in every particular. One who can handle three or more if required and will devote his whole time to the interest of his employer, and can bring the very best city references, may call for F. P. EARLE, Earle's Hotel office, Canal st., on Monday before 1 o'clock or Wednesday through the day.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS gardener; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style. Address W., box 200 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $25.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 25 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

A FARMER WANTED—MARRIED MAN PREferred; one fully competent to take charge of a dairy. Apply to JOHN H. COMER, Erie Railway office, 23d st. and 8th av.

BOY WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY, ABOUT 14 years old, in grocery and liquor store out of town; $10 a month and board. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

MEN WANTED—AT 230 WEST 18TH ST.; ALSO THREE drivers.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately, for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried, able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SMART, BRIGHT BOY, ABOUT 15 years old, in an office. Address BOY, box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS; profitable, easy and respectable business; $5 to $12 per day; success sure; most convenient little article. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office No. one.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SMART WAITERS, AT the Bowery Hotel, corner of 6th st., in the dining saloon.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADY AND GENTLEMAN. Apply at 242 Canal st., between 12 and 2, Monday.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO learn the hardware trade; must reside with parents and have good references. 573 Bowery.

WAITERS WANTED—APPLY THIS MORNING AT CONKLIN'S Dining Room, 42 White st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE charge of a family liquor warehouse; unexceptionable reference. Apply at 1,270 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER (WHITE), WITH GOOD CITY reference. Apply at 18 West 20th st., from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A NECKTIE MANUFACTURING CONcern, an experienced city traveller, having good trade among retailers. Address, with references and particulars, W. W., box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN. APPLY at 2[illegible]6 Spring st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—TWO SMART BELL BOYS FOR A COUNtry hotel. Inquire after 10 o'clock at 58 Fulton st.

THE TRADES.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD WANTED.—LIBERAL ENgagement for three or four first class workmen on machinery, and mechanical work. Send proofs, with terms, to DUNK, LONGACRE & CO., 20 South 7th st., Philadelphia.

TAILORS WANTED.—GOOD PANTALOON AND VEST tailors can find steady work, at good prices, at FRIEDLANDER, STITCH & CO.'S, 327 Broadway, second loft.

WANTED—A CUTTER, ACCUSTOMED TO KNIFE cutting, for shirts and neckties. JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., 331 and 786 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN WHO THORoughly understands the undertaking business; must be a good trimmer and well recommended. May apply this morning at corner Court and Luquer streets, South Brooklyn.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also antique styles for dwelling houses. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BROADWAY STORES—WEST SIDE, NEAR GRAND street, leasehold, together, 48x112.5, for sale or exchange for other city property. Apply to THOMAS M. SOTHER, No. 9 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.—DOCK AND FOUR LOTS on East river to rent low; coal, wood or storage. D. D. JARVIS, 70 Wall street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, THREE FLOORS, 25X50 feet, with steam power; splendid light. WILLIAM H. BOWDEN, 150 West Twenty-ninth street.

STORES TO LET—157 WILLIAM, NO. 9 BARCLAY; also in Broadway and Sixth avenue; first Lofts 411 and 368 Broadway, with whole sets of others. N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 97 Nassau street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to let; choice localities; moderate rents. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 229 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, in good locations, apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let, in Fifth avenue, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, and other desirable localities. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

A.—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 139 East Forty-ninth street to rent, $1,650 a year, or for sale very cheap; No. 8 West Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, fine ventilated; private family only; No. 8 West Twenty-eighth street, partially furnished; handsomely furnished Cottage at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, one hour from the city; splendid grounds; gas, hot and cold water; only $160 a month; great chance. WILLIAM TUCKER, 229 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A FURNISHED FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE to let, near Fifth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth streets, suitable for first class boarders. Only responsible parties need address KING, box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—IRVING PLACE; splendid one in Thirty-fourth street, with many others; unfurnished, Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh streets, near Fifth avenue; also Lexington. N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 654 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for rent furnished and unfurnished Residences on Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues and on the intersecting streets. We make up town property a specialty. Owners should send us location, full description and price, as we are completing our fall list.

THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 139 East Forty-ninth street to rent, $1,650 a year, or will be sold very low; No. 8 West Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, for a private family only; No. 8 West Twenty-eighth street, partly furnished. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 229 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, VERY LARGE stone Mansion, 25 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway; 125½ feet front; whole hall marble tiled, 14 feet wide. Apply before 11 o'clock.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, 46 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to owner, on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone partly furnished House, one block from Central Park. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,025 Third avenue, near Sixty-first street.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, west of Lexington avenue, 111 East Fifty-sixth street; rent low. FRAS. CRAWFORD, 926 Third avenue, near Fifty-eighth street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House No. 216 East Fiftieth street; all modern improvements; low rent, with immediate possession. Inquire of owner, S. MANN, 249 Centre street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE OR two gentlemen, in a house with all modern improvements. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

A COSILY FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET—WITH or without Bedroom attached. Apply on second floor, 870 Third avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts.

A FURNISHED FLOOR FOR A SMALL FAMILY, FOR housekeeping; will be permanent if suited. Address MADISON, box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

AT 47 AMITY STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; also Rooms for gentlemen; house in best order; occupied by owner.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR TO let, also a large Room; gas and bath and conveniences for housekeeping or Board, at 153 West Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway.

DESIRABLE AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let. Inquire at 127 West Twentieth street. Prices reasonable.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT LOW prices, near Westminster Hotel; also Basement for housekeeping, with kitchen privilege. Apply at 123 East Sixteenth street.

SECOND COTTAGE HOUSE ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST street, in Fourth av.—Furnished Rooms and Bedrooms, with convenience for housekeeping, $3, $4 and $5 per week. References.

TERMS MODERATE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Room, with parlor bed; use of kitchen; bath, hot and cold water, and every convenience; fine location. 223 Fifty-second street, near Broadway.

19 UNION SQUARE.—FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED, to a first class dressmaker; also other Floors and Apartments to let very cheap. Inquire of Dr. J. ZACHARIE, on premises.

25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & Co.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; also Rooms suitable for a first class dentist.

53 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS; TRANsient and day Boarders; first class restaurant a la carte.

252 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—SMALL FAMILY offer for rent two nicely furnished Rooms, without board, location (near Eighth avenue) good. Charges moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FLOORS OF FOUR, SIX AND EIGHT ROOMS EACH, with water closets, gas fixtures, halls and stairs oilclothed. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street.

TO LET—A FINE BASEMENT, 25X60, IN 518 THIRD avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE 229 WEST Eighteenth street, with gas and bathroom.

TO LET—IN 339 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, French flat, seven rooms, windows in each, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, range, stationary tubs, separate meter, to small respectable family. Owner in the house. Rent only $50.

TO LET—THREE FLOORS, IN THE NEW REAR brick building 26 West Thirteenth street, to small respectable families. Inquire at 230 Sixth avenue, corner Fifteenth street.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE 207 WEST TWENtieth street, in good order, gas and water, to an American family without children; possession immediately. CHARLES ROSS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

AN OLD DWELLING OR TENEMENT HOUSE wanted—For business purposes. Address HATS AND CAPS, box 194 Herald office. Will be hired by the month or year.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM NOVEMBER 1, situated between Twenty-fifth and Forty-eighth streets, Sixth and Lexington avenues; to be occupied by a gentleman and wife. Address UPMOST CARE, box 1,781 Post office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE REQUIRE ONE OR TWO furnished Rooms for light housekeeping, New York or Hoboken; half hour of City Hall preferred; terms moderate. Address F., Herald office.

I DESIRE TO RENT A LARGE FURNISHED OR unfurnished House for boarding purposes; near Fifth avenue preferred; Fourteenth to Fortieth street; best references and security if desired. Address (full particulars, &c.) Mrs. P. LATIMER, box 173 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

SHOP WANTED—FOR MANUFACTURING FURNIture, for a term of years; a large building, suitable for this business; possession wanted May 1, 1872. Address HERTER BROS., 877 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A SMALL and convenient House in Harlem, west of Fourth avenue. Address HOUSE, care of Traders' Express Company, No. 8 Park place.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT for private family, east side preferred, from Twenty-third to Fifty-sixth street. Address SMALL HOUSE, box 141 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FIRST CLASS HOUSE FOR the winter, furnished or unfurnished, from September 1, above Twenty-third street, Sixth and Lexington avenues; if agents answer they must send permits. Address JAMES GATNER, box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a good location. Address, with terms, T. G. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF APARTMENTS IN FRENCH Flat House. Address, stating terms and location, F. V., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A BERTH FOR A VESSEL 110 feet long, on a covered Pier, between piers 12 and 40. Address A. Van Winkle & Son, 205 West street.

WANTED TO LEASE—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR a carriage factory, between First and Twenty-third streets and near Fourth avenue. Address FACTORY, station D.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURNISHED House, between Thirtieth and Fifty-ninth streets, Third and Seventh avenues, for a strictly private family; best reference and security given. Address O. D. H., box 138 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, HANDSOMEly furnished, family of three; rent not to exceed $250 a month; respectable and responsible party. Send full particulars, &c., to M., box 57 North Tarrytown Post office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A LEADING SOPRANO DESIRES TO MAKE AN ENgagement in some choir in this or adjoining city for the 1st of September. Address Miss S. P., 135 West Thirty-sixth street.

M. HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, NO. 12 UNION square, Fourth avenue, will open Monday, August 28. Terms, $10, $15, $25. Term commencing on subscribing.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
CLOSED ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
AUGUST 14 AND 15,
FOR REHEARSAL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16,
First appearance at this theatre of the world-famed
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY,
under the management of
MR. ALEX. HENDERSON,
REORGANIZED, MUCH INCREASED AND STRENGTHENED IN ENGLAND.
The combination forming the most complete and powerful
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
either in this country or in Europe, comprising
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MISS CAMILLE DUBOIS,
MISS BETTY TRACY,
MISS CARLOTTA ZERBINI,
MISS KATE EGERTON,
MISS TILLY EARL,
MISS KATE HEATHCOTE,
MISS LOTTIE MIRA and
MISS MILLIE COOKE,
MR. HENRY BECKETT,
MR. W. H. MONTGOMERY, MR. WILLIE EDOUIN,
MR. JOHN EDOUIN,
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........MR. M. CONNELLY
THE OPENING PIECE
will be a
NEW BURLESQUE
upon the well-known tale
BLUE BEARD.
NOTICE.—Purchasers of tickets for Monday and Tuesday can have the same changed for Wednesday and Thursday upon application at the Box Office.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
The Only Leon..........as..........Cris
Edwin Kelly..........as..........Peter
The Lawyer's Clerk. Carry the News to Mary.
August 21. A Trip Around the World.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, production of the sensational drama, in three acts, of
A LIFE'S REVENGE.
Fannichet..........GEO. C. BONIFACE
Misses Gussie De Forest, A. H. Sheldon, J. L. Gossin, Miss Alice Atherton, Frank Evans, W. H. Wilder.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
The superb domestic drama, in two acts, of
MEG'S DIVERSION,
and farce, MY SON DIANA.
FRIDAY, August 18—Farewell Benefit of Mr.
GEO. C. BONIFACE.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID CORNER GROCERY STORE FOR sale; business location unsurpassed; large cash trade; low rent; unquestionably rare chance. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND OYSTER Saloon for sale; location unsurpassed; splendid chance to make money; low rent; great bargain. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSIness for sale, paying 100 per cent net; sure fortune to enterprising parties; splendid investment. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A NO. 1 FIRST CLASS CLOTHING STORE FOR sale; excellent location; well established; business over $70,000 a year. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A.—FOR SALE, RESTAURANTS AND BOARDING Houses, corner Liquor Stores, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Groceries, Meat Markets, Broadway Cigar Stores, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Fancy Goods Stores, splendid corner Drug stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR STORES in New York, doing a good business; well established. Will be sold low. Call early. SOREN'S Store Agency, 235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE on Grand street; will be sold at a bargain, with or without stock; good reasons given for selling. Apply to PETER H. JONES, 511 Grand street.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, IN the Fourteenth ward, doing a good cash business. Inquire of JAMES GALLAGHER, corner of King and Varick streets, in the liquor store.

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC LAMP, WITH REFLECtor; one Electric Lamp, Duboscq, with all apparatus pertaining thereto complete. Inquire at Purchasing Agent's office, Erie Railway Company.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS FINE GROCERY STORE, doing a good business; selling it on account of owner having to leave for his country. 443 Third avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

FOR SALE—11 CORNER LIQUOR STORES, SOME IN Brooklyn; 8 fine Grocery Stores, 4 Fancy Stores, 3 Confectioneries, 2 Crockery Stores, 4 Distilleries, 3 Family Liquor Stores, [illegible] Lager Beer Saloons, 2 Bakeries, three Cigar Stores, 10 Drug Stores, Oyster Saloons, Boarding Houses; Goods to exchange; Farms wanted; Lots to exchange and more wanted. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 389 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FINE WALNUT LIBRARY TABLES, Desks, Office Railing, Stools, Chairs, Drug Drawers, Counters, Shelving, Showcases, Signs, Doors, Sash, &c., and a Business where $5,000 per annum can be made. Apply at 537 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry streets.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE HARLEM BRIDGE, ON A Third avenue corner, now occupied as a first class hotel, Bar, Stock and all the Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, &c. Long lease; cheap rent. Sickness and death the cause of selling. Apply to JOHN MAGUIRE, 2,420 Third avenue, or to AMOS LEEDS, 6[illegible] Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE.—A NICELY FURNISHED FLOOR, OF four rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping. Apply from 10 till 4 at 117 Varick street, room 8.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FAMILY WINE AND Liquor Store. For particulars apply to OWEN O'ROURKE, corner of Jackson and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OIL ROUTE AND STORE; PRICE $450. Address A. A. B., Paterson, Post office, N. J.

KINDLING WOOD YARD FOR SALE—AN OLD EStablished Wood Yard, Horses, Wagons, &c., &c., and all complete. Apply at 430 and 432 East Twenty-third street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—EIGHT HORSE POWER ENGINE AND Boiler, complete; can be seen at work. 519 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE 25-HORSE STEAM ENGINE, NEW, and one 25-horse flue Boiler, complete; price $1,500; one Screw Cutting Engine Lathe 16 feet by 26 inches, $400; one do. 8 feet, 13 inches swing, $[illegible]. G. SYMMERS, 470 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 45 HORSE POWER ENGINE, in first class running order; also two locomotive Boilers. Inquire of LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING CO., 89 Beekman street.

HAND LATHES FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING second hand Lathes are offered in good order:—One with 8 feet 6 inch shears, swing 9 inches; one with 7 feet 8 inch shears, swing 8½ inches, back geared; one with 4 feet 3 inch shears, swing 8 inches. R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand street, corner Sheriff, New York.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES, CALLENDERS, BRUSHING Machines, Embossing Presses, Paint Mills, Color Mixing Machines, Fairbanks' and Howes' Scales, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, &c. FOLLETT, JOHNSTON & CO., 233 West Twenty-ninth street.

CLOTHING.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive the utmost value in cash for their cast-off clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Orders punctually attended to in and out of the city.

AT 25 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place, ladies and gents will receive the highest price for cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. P. HART.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, CAST-OFF CLOTHING can be sold at the following prices:—For Pants, $2 to $5; for Coats, $3 to $20; also Silk Dresses. A note by post attended to by Mr. or Mrs. ABRAHAMS.

AT 81 SIXTH AVENUE CAST-OFF CLOTHING CAN be disposed of at the highest price.—For Dresses, $3 to $50; Coats, $2 to $30; Pants, $1 to $5. Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c., bought. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. R. HARRIS, 81 Sixth avenue.

AT M. LEON'S, 497 THIRD AVENUE, WILL PAY THE highest price for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Ladies and gentlemen will please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. LEON.

MEDICAL.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery, 25 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; sure relief to the most anxious patient at one interview; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on diseases. A practice of 40 years entitles him to confidence. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT CURE AT ONE interview. Their female remedies never fail. Rooms for ladies before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price, $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 154 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience. Private diseases always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, now number 17 (Laurens st.)

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED without mercury; manhood effectually restored. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. 40 years' successful practice.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 24 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICE IS NO 2 DEY STREET. HOURS 11 A. M. to 6½ P. M. Sunday excepted.

LADIES IN TROUBLE CURED AT ONE INTERview.—Also pleasant Rooms, Board, Nursing, &c., before and during confinement; no fees unless cure satisfactory. Dr. PERRY, 51 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 141 West 13th street, near 7th avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
First appearance at this theatre of the brilliant young Comedienne,
LOTTA,
who will appear
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
in Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of "The Old Curiosity Shop."
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING
and SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
WILL REMAIN CLOSED
UNTIL MONDAY, AUGUST 21,
when it will
REOPEN
for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
with the first appearance of Mr. Joseph K.
EMMET
in his great specialty of the
GERMAN EMIGRANT IN
GAYLER'S DRAMA
of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
For further particulars see future advertisements.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CROWDED FROM PARQUET TO DOME.
SECOND WEEK
of the
GREAT SENSATION OF TO-DAY,
Mr. Charles Foster's immense drama,
entitled,
BERTHA,
THE
SEWING MACHINE GIRL,
dramatized from FRANCIS S. SMITH'S, Esq., great story of the same name, by permission of Messrs. Street & Smith, proprietors, portraying truthful incidents of the vicissitudes of the
WORKING GIRLS OF NEW YORK.
FACTS AND NO FICTION.
ENDORSED BY PUBLIC ACCLAMATION
EVERY NIGHT,
BY HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
DUTCH SONGS BY BOLAS.
Song and Dance, "How is that for High,"
YOUNG MARTIN.
Commencing with the comedy of the
BUZZARDS,
Mr. John Poole's great drama of
SHIN FANE
is in active and extensive preparation, and will be speedily produced. The celebrated Irish comedian, Mr.
T. G. RIGGS,
had been secured to sustain the principal character.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avs.
Concert nights, Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), AUGUST 15.
GRAND GALA CONCERT AND BAL D'ETE.
ERNST O. BERNET..........Proprietor.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—THEO. THOMAS.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.
THEO. THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 14, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Egmont"..........Beethoven
2. Sailors' Chorus, "Fliegende Hollander"..........Wagner
3. Waltz, "Telegramme"..........Strauss
4. Selection, "Faust"..........Gounod
5. Fantasie—Overture, "Paradise and the Peri"..........St. Bennett
6. Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights" (new)..........Strauss
7. "Die Allmacht"..........Schubert
8. March, "Rakoczy" new..........Liszt
9. Overture, "Maritana"..........Wallace
10. Trio, "William Tell"..........Rossini
11. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"..........Strauss
12. March, "Adieu"..........[illegible]

Admission Tickets, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $1 extra.
PACKAGES OF 12 TICKETS, FOUR DOLLARS.
To be had at the principal music stores.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..........J. W. CARROLL & E. LAMB.
MONDAY, AUGUST 14, and every evening during the week, Madame Rosina Newton's great play,
entitled
UNDER THE WILLOWS,
written for Annie Ward and W. H. Lenke.

BROOKLYN GLOBE (FORMERLY HOOLEY'S OPERA House).—This old established family resort
WILL OPEN
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1871.
CHARLES WHITE, Manager.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
Sixth avenue, Reservoir square and Forty-second st., and
TRENOR'S ASSEMBLY HALL,
Fifty-second street, Broadway and Seventh avenue,
are now open for engagements. Rent $5 to $8 per night.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
[illegible]
ENGAGEMENT, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
of the talented young actor, Mr.
W. H. WHALLEY,
in a new and entirely original piece, entitled the
BLACK BAND.
Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

745.—DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT MUSEUM OF
MARVELS, SCIENCE AND ART,
745—Broadway—745
See the Dying Soldier, the Horned Woman, the magnificent Florentine Venus (the most perfectly formed woman in the world), the Bear Woman, Tabita, a New Nose, Wax Figures, and 400 other marvellous objects, collected at an expense of half a million.
OPEN DAILY.
Admission 50 cents. 745 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 4,
with the eminent artists,
Mr. and Mrs.
BANDMANN.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—SPECIAL.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season, beginning September 5, are requested to assemble in the green room on Wednesday, August 16, at 11 o'clock.
JOHN MORGAN, Prompter.

G[illegible] [illegible] CLUB.
[illegible]
at JOHN JACKS[illegible], Saturday, August 19.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 14, 1871.—NOTICE TO THEATRE Managers.—A meeting will be held at the Grand Central Hotel on Thursday morning.
JOHN P. McDONOUGH.

WANTED—VERY BEST NOVELTIES FOR SUPERIOR travelling Circus. Address WILLIAM L. MILLER, 6[illegible]6 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, [illegible].

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte; grand scale; [illegible]; used five months; cost $700, will be sold for $275; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Engravings, [illegible], Carpets; property of family leaving city. 20 West [illegible] street, near Fifth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $127; A STEINWAY Piano, seven octave, overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement. Great sacrifice for cash. J. BIDDLE, 16 Amity street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND CORNER ROSEwood Pianoforte, 7⅓ octave, all modern improvements, richly carved legs and case, nearly new, cost $750, for $275; magnificent satin brocade Parlor Suit, cost $650, for $150; do. $350; French Bronzes, Vases, Paintings, Mirror, Curtains, Turkish and Oriental Furniture, latest style, gilt and inlaid Tables, Cabinets, [illegible], Dining Furniture, Silver and China ware, &c., at a great sacrifice. Call at residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—HANDSOME PIANOFORTE, INcluding stool and cover, less than $150; modern style and improvements; in perfect order; sweet powerful tone. 23 Third street, near Second avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, GOING TO EUROPE, WILL dispose of their magnificent 7⅓ octave rich rosewood Pianoforte, carved legs, in use nine months, cost $700, for $275; Stool, Cover, Music Stand, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, at less than half cost. Private residence, 1[illegible]0 West Twenty-third street.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND beautiful styles, at different makers, at low prices, for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

ROSEWOOD PIANO, $100—FULLY GUARANTEED; magnificent 7⅓ octave, having overstrung bass, carved legs, agraffe; celebrated city maker; [illegible]. JAMES GORDON, 160 Bleecker street, near Macdougal st.

$50 CASH, BALANCE $13 MONTHLY—BEAUTIFUL seven octave rosewood Pianos, carved legs and mouldings; all improvements; cash $2[illegible]; [illegible]. Second hand Pianos at a sacrifice. GABLE & SONS, 470 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 135 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Mirror Counters, Monuments and Grave Stones at prices that defy competition.

BUILDERS AND THOSE CONTEMPLATING BUILDing will do well to examine our large stock of slate Mantels before purchasing elsewhere. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, all new original designs, cheapest in the city.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 343 AND 345 BROADway, New York, July 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the provisions of sub-division 3, of section 6, of chapter 574, Laws of 1871, the Board of Commissioners governing the Department of Docks hereby gives notice that the plans for the improvement of the water front of the city of New York, determined upon by said Board, were, on the 27th day of April, 1871, duly adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and returned to the Board governing this Department, with a certificate of such adoption written thereon, in conformity with the law. That said plans and certificate are filed in the office of this Board and are open to public inspection daily, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., and that from and after the said 27th day of April, 1871, no wharf, pier, bulkhead, basin, dock or slip or any wharf structure or superstructure can be laid out, built or rebuilt within the territory or district embraced in and specified upon such plans, except in accordance therewith.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILLIAM WOOD,
} Commissioners.
J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her. N. B.—No likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriage and allay the most serious trouble. Madame CLIFTON, 236 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

GYPSY CLAIRVOYANT, PSYCHOMETRIST AND Test Medium.—Never fails to give satisfaction. 23 Greenwich avenue, near Tenth street and Sixth avenue.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future, shows likeness of husband, 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, DOCTRESS AND Medical Spiritualist.—Speedy marriages. 320 Fourth avenue, between Twenty third and Twenty-fourth streets.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 DOOR WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.—FIRST CLASS Board, with elegantly furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, can be obtained in the spacious private residence No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street. Unexceptionable references given and required.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 13 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

$6 AND $7—THREE BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY, 136 Bleecker street.—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with or without Board, for families or single persons.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board; hot and cold water in rooms. Apply at 139 Macdougal street, second door from Fourth st.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms to let, in suite or separately, with first class Board; private table if desired.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—Elegant Rooms to let, with or without private table; also Rooms on fourth floor, suitable for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 251 WEST.—IN THIS ELEGANT, HIGH stoop brown stone House, handsomely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly; table unexceptionable; private table if desired.

23 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS, EN suite, with private table, may now be secured for the winter; also double Rooms for gentlemen; references.

25TH STREET, NO. 215 WEST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have several well furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen; references required.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—HOUSE and location first class; large and well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

34TH STREET, 256 WEST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, furnished, with Board, a handsome Parlor Floor, $40 for two; back Room, on second or third floor, $13 and $15 for two.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue—Location delightful.—Fine Suit and single Rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with first class Board. References exchanged.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—Large, pleasant Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, for a family or gentlemen. References exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; Rooms for single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—SECOND Floor; also single Rooms, to let, with first class Board.

42 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET (UNION SQUARE).—A furnished Floor to let, together or separately, for gentlemen, with or without Board. Inquire at BIGOT'S.

43D STREET (WEST), 244—DELIGHTFULLY COOL location for summer, one block from Broadway and three lines cars.—Rooms for families or gentlemen, with Board, at reduced prices.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—PLEASANT AND WELL furnished Rooms, large and small, modern improvements, with or without Board; neighborhood first class and central. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

48 EAST TENTH STREET, BREVOORT PLACE, west of Broadway.—Elegantly furnished Rooms; Breakfast if required.

50 EAST SEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE ROOM, also two single Rooms, to let, with or without Board; also a few meal boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

57 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and Broadway.—City visitors will find large finely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board; References.

107 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO FURNISHED Rooms to let to gentleman and wife, with or without Board; no other boarders.

116 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS ON SECond and third floors, separately or en suite; also Back Parlor, with Board; references.

151 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife; Board for lady only.

158 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, for small families or single gentlemen; table first class; prices very low.

161 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues.—Neatly furnished front Room on second floor, with hot and cold water, to let, with Board.

206 EAST BROADWAY.—THREE OR FOUR GENtlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms; bath and gas.

208 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A YOUNG widow lady has an elegantly furnished front Parlor to let, also single Room to let, to gentlemen, where they can enjoy a pleasant home, with or without Board; house pleasantly located, with all modern improvements. Call for one week. Mrs. S. C.

217 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A NUMBER of quiet, pleasant Rooms to let, with Board; every home comfort insured. Foreigners and strangers please to notice. Reference.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board; fine location; all modern improvements and terms reasonable; a pleasant home.

267 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO front Rooms and two hall Bedrooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or to single gentlemen; references exchanged.

345 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, elegantly furnished third story front Room, with all conveniences, at a moderate price.

414 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Ninth avenue.—Rooms to let, with or without Board; also a handsome Parlor Floor for light housekeeping, with kitchen conveniences; gas, bath, all modern improvements.

A LADY, OCCUPYING A FIRST CLASS HOUSE above Madison square, near Fifth avenue, offers an elegant Parlor Floor; also two Rooms above, without board, or with private table, to parties willing to pay for superior accommodations; arrangements can be made for the winter without charge for retaining rooms. Address B., box 151, Herald Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND MEDICAL ATtendance before and during confinement in the family of a regular physician. Call on or address M. D., 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mme. WEST, 144 West 40th street, near Seventh avenue.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN A NEATLY furnished Room, with Board for wife only. Address J. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, WANTED—IN a respectable private family having a piano, by a young lady who is studying music and who desires a pleasant, quiet home; price must be moderate. Address Miss M. M. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A FURNISHED ROOM AND Board with a private family, at moderate terms; must be between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, Sixth and Tenth avenues. Address F. W., 312 West Fifty-second street.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN a quiet, respectable family; location east of Third avenue, between Fifth and Sixteenth streets; terms not to exceed $6. Address, with particulars, T. J. W., box 142 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT TWO FURNISHED Rooms, with restaurant or private table, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Tenth and Thirty-fourth streets, from November 1. State terms and reference. Address box 166 Passaic Post office, N. J.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A Parlor and large Bedroom, with private table; location between Sixth and Madison avenues, Fourteenth and Thirty-sixth streets. Address, stating terms, R. S. S., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE, Board for gentleman, wife, baby and nurse, with private Sitting Room; neighborhood between Seventeenth and Thirtieth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues. Address, with terms, P. M., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CARD.—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT a farm house near the Catskill Mountains: superior accommodations, pure air and charming scenery. For particulars address G. BARINGER, Kiskatom, Greene county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TERMS $8 A WEEK.—A VERY pleasant place, between two ponds; good fishing and hunting; only two miles from depot, at Monroe, on the Erie Railroad, 48 miles from New York. J. CLARK.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A COUPLE OF ladies and two children, at a farm house near the Harlem or New Haven Railroad, within one hour's ride of the city; location must be healthy; good reference given. Address, with full particulars, C., box 138 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, within 30 minutes of New York. State full particulars and price. Address L. A. B., Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, 25 minutes from New York.—Good Board and large, well furnished Rooms at reasonable prices.
R. McMICHAEL,
late American Hotel and Congress Hall, Saratoga Spa.

AT BELMONT HALL,
New Brighton, Staten Island,
first class Board. Boat from Dey street.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J. First class house; $10 to $12 per week.
Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker street, New York.

LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Two desirable Rooms, connecting, to let, with Board, Monday, August 14. C. H. BIRD.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., JULY 4, 1871.—Dinner daily, from 2 till 4 o'clock.
SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SEASIDE RESORT—FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, Conn.—A few desirable Apartments to engage; house and attention first class; terms satisfactory.
JOHN S. BLISS, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—A few Rooms will be vacated this week. Parties wishing accommodations may apply in person or address DECAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J.—FIRST CLASS table; elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; splendid shade trees and parks; good stabling, driving, boating; all the attractions of the country; eight minutes by New Jersey Railroad from Jersey City ferries, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 30 trains daily; terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, L. I.—THIS house has a few good Rooms to let for the balance of the season, upon favorable terms. M. H. POWELL.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side

A.—FOR SALE LOW—THE DESIRABLE FOUR STORY brown stone house 153 East Sixtieth street; frescoed and in fine order; lot 20x100. Apply on the premises.

BROWN STONE HOUSE IN HARLEM, HANDY TO the cars, for sale cheap—16 feet front, three stories, high stoop; gas and water.
BEEKMAN & BRO., Grocers, 543 Second avenue.

West Side.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE ON FORTY-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to trade for Tenement Houses at cash price; also one on Madison avenue, near Fifty-third street. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue, near Sixty-first street.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOUR LOTS ON EIGHTY-eighth street, 25x100.8 each, commencing 150 feet east of Ninth avenue; no rocks. For sale cheap, and only $10,000 cash required. LOUIS BOER, 18 Centre street.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—OWNERS OF VACANT PROPerty should send exact diagrams of their lots, with price and terms, as we are revising our list, to be completed early for the fall demand.
PAGE & McCAFFERTY,
Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 654 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for sale, at greatly reduced prices, desirably located and beautifully finished Residences on Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues and on all the cross streets, at gold prices, if purchased immediately.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 654 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for sale, at great bargains, from entire Blocks to Plots, to suit; Lots on Fifth, Madison, Lexington avenues and all the grand Boulevards and principal cross streets.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 654 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer for sale an entire Block; will not be subdivided. Wanted, a Plot on Sixth or Seventh avenues, north of the Park or on cross streets, to invest for an estate to comply with the terms of a will.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN SEVENTY-SECOND street, 100 foot street, full Lot of Ground, desirably located. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARING AUTUMN lists of Houses and Lots for sale and to let. Parties will please send memorandums to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—20 MILES IN NEW Jersey; about 150 acres; beautifully adapted to cut for city lots; almost level; lying between two railroads.
F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 95 Liberty street.

A HOUSE, WITH 12 ROOMS, AT YONKERS, TO LET—For 3 to 5 years, either unfurnished or with furniture; house and grounds in splendid order; possession immediately. B. T. BURNHAM, 2509 Hudson street, New York, or on premises, Buena Vista avenue, between Prospect and Hudson streets, Yonkers.

AT A BARGAIN—22 ACRES IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, near depot; house, barn, fruit, &c.; only $3,520; easy terms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

A VARIETY OF CHOICE FARMS, MILLS, VILLAGE Property and Country Seats; all sizes, prices and locations; sale or exchange. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE VERY low, at West Park, near Poughkeepsie, a charming Place of about 200 acres; capital house, splendid views, farm house and all necessary outbuildings; abundance of fruit, small fruit and good garden; stream of water on the place and water in the house. JAMES PRICE, 260 Hudson street.

ELEGANT STONE MANSION, COUNTRY STORE AND Farm of 26 acres, in the most healthy and beautiful part of Pennsylvania, six miles from depot, 3½ hours from New York; brick Store, 25 by 60, doing large business; Mansion has 12 rooms, good barn, carriage house, icehouse, piggery, hennery, 100 choice bearing fruit trees, splendid water; offered at a great sacrifice, on account of owner's death; splendid chance for a business man; price only $6,000; terms, $2,000 cash, balance $500 yearly. Take Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from foot of Barclay or Christopher street, New York, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.; buy a ticket for East Stroudsburg, Pa. Apply to GEORGE L. WALKER, office directly opposite depot, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

FARM—58 ACRES, THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED; must be sold. For full description get catalogue of O. G. Rafferty, 26 South street, or address WM. RAFFERTY, Stroudsburg, Pa.

FARM—75 ACRES, 40 UNDER CULTIVATION, BALance woodland; enough cordwood on it to pay for the place, and ready sale to railroad company close by; good house and barn and all other necessary outbuildings, nearly new; two horses, four cows, two heifers, hogs, poultry, wagon, carriage, harness, sled, sleigh, ploughs, harrows, &c.; also crops; price $3,500; without stock and crops, $2,500; 3½ hours from New York by railroad, two miles from town and depot. Address WM. RAFFERTY, Stroudsburg, Pa.

HACKENSACK AND PASSAIC.—FOR SALE AND TO let, furnished and unfurnished Country Seats and Cottages, all prices. Send for printed description.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A LARGE COTTAGE ON the bluff, fully furnished, in the best neighborhood, with stable; possession given at end of present season. Address box 271 New York Post office.

RARE CHANCE FOR CLOTHIER AND MERCHANT Tailor.—Proprietor of a fine store, after successful business of 16 years wishes to retire, leaving no stock, but will rent Store, at Carbondale, Pa. Address J. COHEN, or call, from 9 to 12 A. M., at Sweeny's Hotel at once.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., ONE hour from New York, handsome Residence; fine grounds, gas, bath, furnace, billiard room, stable, &c.; rent reasonable. Address R., box 82 Post office, New York.

TO LET—OPPOSITE UNITED STATES MINT, CHESTnut street, Philadelphia, a handsome four story brown stone Store and Building, 22 feet front on Chestnut street by 150 feet to Sansom street, suitable for any business. Address A. H. MERSHON, northwest corner Twelfth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia.

$3,200.—FARM, 21 ACRES; GOOD HOUSE, BARN, crib, poultry yard, fruit; level land; marl soil; very cheap. Apply to J. LEWIS, Northport, L. I., or 297 Front street Tuesday afternoons.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN.—SALE OR EXCHANGE, TWO HOUSES and Lots in Brooklyn; $10,500 for the two; would trade for a farm and stock worth about the above sum, near New York. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

FRAME HOUSE, WITH LOT 25X100, ON 130TH STREET—will be sold cheap or exchanged for mortgages on lots.
B. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR LOTS OR good Tenement New York Property—A strictly first class brown stone House and Lot, in a first class location, Brooklyn; price $17,500. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

WANTED—A FARM IN NEW JERSEY, IN EXCHANGE for two Houses in Brooklyn. Address FARM, box 131 Herald office, with price, mortgage (if any) and full particulars, or will not be noticed.

$100,000.—HOTEL, BROADWAY, FOR SALE, OR will exchange for good Real Estate; is doing a large first class business; books will show; 200 beds; very low rent. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 95 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A 25-FOOT BROWN STONE House, above Thirty-sixth street and between Madison and Fifth avenues. Send full particulars to WILLIAM MARSTON, box 126 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BROWN STONE HOUSE, from Fourteenth to Fortieth street, between Sixth and Madison avenues, not to exceed $35,000. Address CASH, box 113 Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 156 Grand st., near Broadway.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
PRIVATE LESSONS given day or evening.
CIRCULARS at his private Academy, 212 East Eleventh st.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

McDERMOTT—BYRNE.—On Sunday evening, July 30, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Maurice Ronayne, S. J., PIERRE H. McDERMOTT to MARY E. BYRNE.

Died.

BARNETT.—On Sunday, August 13, after a lingering illness, JANE DAVISON, the beloved wife of John Barnett, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, 261 Smith street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWN.—At Yonkers, on Friday, August 11, CHARITY BROWN, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 14th inst., at three P. M., from the residence of Benjamin Brown, North Broadway, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the two P. M. train from New York.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 11, MARY J. BROWN, relict of Ira Brown, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Z. Mayhew, No. 90 First place, on Monday, August 14, at three o'clock P. M.

Boston and New Bedford papers please copy.

BOYD.—On Sunday, August 13, after a long and severe illness, JAMES BOYD, aged 73 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Franklin street, on Tuesday afternoon, August 15, at two o'clock.

BYRNE.—On Saturday, August 12, 1871, Mrs. MARY BYRNE, aged 60 years, widow of John Byrne, of this city.

Funeral from the residence of the deceased, 271 West Thirty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Monday, August 14, 1871, at one o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CANNON.—In Burlington, Vt., on Friday, August 11, MARY E., wife of LeGrand B. Cannon, of this city.

Funeral on Tuesday, August 15, at ten o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's church, Troy, N. Y.

CLARK.—On Saturday, August 12, MARGARET, widow of Daniel Clark.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her brother, Jacob Schureman, 68 Spring street, Newark, on Monday afternoon, August 14, at three o'clock. The remains will be taken to New Rochelle for interment. Morris and Essex trains leave Barclay and Christopher streets at two and half-past two o'clock.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 14th inst., at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 323 West Fourth street.

CLEMSON.—On Thursday, August 10, in consequence of a railway accident, near home, JOHN CALHOUN CLEMSON, son of the Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, of Pendleton, S. C., and grandson of the late John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

COLLINS.—On Sunday morning, August 13, MARY, infant daughter of Joseph and Mary Collins, aged 10 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 4 First street, on Monday, August 14, at two P. M.

CONNOLLY.—On Sunday, August 13, THOMAS FRANCIS CONNOLLY, aged 13 years and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to the Church of the Epiphany, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at ten o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment at two o'clock.

CRONIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 12, ELLEN, beloved wife of Robert Cronin, formerly of Annsdale, S. I.

There will be a solemn mass of requiem this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, at St. Joseph's church, Pacific street, near Vanderbilt avenue. Late residence, No. 532 Fulton avenue. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DALY.—On Saturday, August 12, MARY EMMA DALY, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days, beloved daughter of Myles and Anastatia Daly, of the parish of Ferns, county Wexford, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 248 Tillery street, Brooklyn, on Monday, August 14, at half-past one o'clock P. M. The body will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

DAVISON.—On Friday, August 11, EMELINE, wife of Edward Davison.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 32 West Fifty-first street, on Monday, August 14, at half-past one o'clock.

DOUGHERTY.—On Saturday, August 12, JAMES DOUGHERTY, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 173 Ninth street, Gowanus, Brooklyn, on Monday, August 14, at two P. M.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, August 13, JOHN DUFFY, a native of the parish of Tullcorbet, county Monaghan, Ireland, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 314 West street, on Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M.

DUNN.—Suddenly, at Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday, August 12, EDWARD L., second son of William and Hannah M. Dunn, of Plainfield, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELLIOT.—On Saturday, August 12, of heart disease, GRACE, eldest daughter of Dr. Augustus G. and Lizzie A. Elliot.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah (Mr. Hepworth's), on Tuesday, at three P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FARRELLY.—On Saturday, August 12, SARAH FARRELLY, the beloved wife of Thomas Farrelly, of the parish of Carrigallen, county Leitrim, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Sixty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, this day, at one o'clock P. M.

GEEHR.—On Saturday, August 12, JULIA E., youngest daughter of Samuel P. and Violet Geehr, aged 7 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Middagh street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M.

HADLEY.—On Saturday, August 12, MAUD E. HADLEY, only daughter of Andrew J. and Mary P. Hadley.

Funeral from the residence of her grandparents, 178 Kosciusko street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HYMAN.—On Sunday, August 13, at ten A. M., MORRIS S. HYMAN, son of Lewis and Hannah Mawson, in the 21st year of his life.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his late grandparents, No. 130 East Forty-fifth street, at ten o'clock A. M. to-day (Monday). His relatives and friends and the friends of his parents are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—The members of the Forty-fourth street Synagogue are hereby invited to attend the funeral of the late Morris S. Hyman, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 130 East Forty-fifth street. I. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

JEFFERS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, August 13, PATRICK JEFFERS, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, August 15, at three o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 278 Division avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

JONAS.—On Saturday, August 12, WILLIAM JONAS, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ambrose chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

KEALY.—ELLEN KEALY, aged 24 years, daughter of the late Thomas Kealy, of Kilenabany, Queens county, Ireland, on August 13, at her mother's residence, No. 119 India street, Greenpoint.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, August 15, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., from St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KETCHAM.—On Sunday, August 13, HANNAH, late widow of Zebulon Ketcham, in the 90th year of her age.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 381 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Monday, August 14, at four o'clock P. M., and Tuesday, August 15, at the Amityville church, Amityville, L. I., at half-past ten o'clock.

LADUE.—On Saturday, August 12, ELLEN L. HALL, wife of Willett M. Ladue, aged 28 years, 10 months and 17 days.

LEAL.—On Saturday, August 12, after a lingering illness, SARAH MARIA LEAL, aged 64 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Joseph Fettretch, No. 775 Lexington avenue, on Monday, August 14, at five o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Kinderhook for interment.

LEE.—On Saturday, August 12, 1871, ANN LEE, native of Ireland.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 101 West Tenth street, at half-past one o'clock.

McCRORY.—On Saturday, August 12, THOMAS McCRORY, of the parish of Arrigle Kearan, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 122 New Church street, on Tuesday, August 15, at one o'clock.

McGAHAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 12, 1871, MARIA, wife of Patrick McGahay, native of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 50 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, August 14, at two o'clock P. M., from No. 50 Front street.

McNAMARA.—On Saturday, August 12, PATRICK McNAMARA, a native of Ruan, county Clare, Ireland, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of deceased, likewise those of his uncle, John McNamara, and the friends of his cousin, Michael P. McNamara, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 215 West Thirty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue, on Monday, August 14, at half-past one o'clock P. M. precisely.

McNAUL.—On Sunday, August 13, at her mother's residence, 437 West Thirty-third street, MARY JANE, second daughter of the late Mr. McNaul, Giant's Causeway, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take from her late residence, on Tuesday, the 15th, at nine o'clock A. M.

North of Ireland papers please copy.

NUGENT.—On Saturday, August 12, THOMAS NUGENT, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 Stanton street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

OSBORNE.—On Sunday morning, August 13, at twenty-six minutes past four o'clock, MARY ANN TRUMAN, infant daughter of John A. and Mary Ann Osborne, aged 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, from her late residence, 145 Elm street, at two o'clock, P. M.

OWENS.—On Saturday evening, August 12, THOMAS OWENS (born in County Cavan, Ireland), from the effects of an accident on the Second avenue car on July 30, in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at one P. M., from the residence of his cousin, John Murray, 411 East Twelfth street.

PICKEN.—On Sunday morning, August 13, infant son of S. S. and A. C. Picken, aged 2 months and 12 days.

Funeral on Monday, August 14, at half-past two o'clock, from parents' residence, 275 Navy street, Brooklyn.

SHANLY.—On Saturday, August 12, WILLIAM F., youngest son of Timothy and Agnes Shanly.

The funeral will take place on Monday, August 14, from the residence of his parents, 315 East Fourth street, at one o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also his brother Michael and brothers-in-law, Mr. Heffernan P. Larkin and W. Warren, are invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Saturday, August 12, CATHERINE HOLAHAN SMITH, mother of Thomas and the late Franklyn J. Holahan.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 5 Thames street, on Monday, August 14, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., thence to St. Peter's church, Barclay street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; after which will proceed to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend.

STUART.—At No. 1 Leslie place, Aberdeen, Scotland, on Thursday, July 6, ISABELLA MUNRO, wife of William Stuart, late Road Surveyor.

SPICER.—On Saturday, August 12, MARY BURTIS, wife of General Charles B. Spicer, and daughter of the late Thomas Burtis, of Jamaica, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Daniel H., and sons-in-law, F. S. Vanderpoel and A. P. Garcia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 52 West Forty-eighth street, on Tuesday, August 15, at three o'clock.

SUTPHEN.—MABEL, infant daughter of Rev. M. C. and Ella B. Sutphen.

Funeral Monday, at half-past three P. M., at Parsonage, Fordham.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, August 11, at his residence, 343 East Sixteenth street, WM. TAYLOR, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from St. George's church, Rutherford place, corner Sixteenth street, on Monday, August 14, at eleven A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TOOHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 13, 1871, EDWARD, son of Edward and Ann Toohill, aged 15 months.

The funeral will take place from 53 Woodhull street, on Monday, August 14, at half-past two P. M.

VARICK.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, August 10, Dr. RICHARD A. VARICK, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 41 Cannon street, on Monday, August 14, at three o'clock P. M.

WILCOX.—On Sunday, August 13, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Wilcox, eldest daughter of Abner Mellen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, August 13, 1871.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY during the past week was fairly satisfactory, the reduction in railway freights stimulating a buying movement from the West. In dry goods there is considerable business doing among jobbers, and the general tone of the market is firm, with a disposition to higher prices when the smaller purchasers come in. Collections are reported as being much easier, owing to initial receipts from the crops. The breadstuffs markets, assisted by the firmness of the gold premium and more freight room, show a large export demand with medium receipts.

THE PRINCIPAL EVENT OF THE WEEK in financial circles was Secretary Boutwell's new departure in reference to the balance of the five per cent funding loan, whereby its further negotiation was placed in the hands of a syndicate composed of leading bankers in Europe and here, presided over by Jay Cooke & Co. The particulars of the arrangement entered into between the Secretary and the syndicate have been so recently set forth in this column as not to need recapitulation. The plan seems to meet with the general approval of prominent financial men; but, as they are mostly parties in interest, and would not be likely to criticise with severity that plan to which they had given their adhesion, their opinion cannot be regarded as final. It remains to be seen what the result will be with the public, as upon the success of this preliminary effort at popularizing the new funding loan, in the attempt to float the $130,000,000 now subscribed for by the bankers, will depend whether or not Mr. Boutwell will have their co-operation in disposing of the remaining 4½ and 4 per cent bonds. Although differing in details the present plan is a repetition in effect of that which Secretary Chase formerly adopted, and is but another instance of history repeating itself. When Mr. Boutwell's distinguished predecessor had solved the problem of how to obtain money to carry on the war against secession, by determining to issue bonds, he was met at first with one still more difficult—viz., how to get rid of such bonds. This he effected, after a short trial of his own ability, by calling to his counsels and assistance the business men of the country, and through their co-operation and the aid of the press, always ready to give support and encouragement to practical and practicable measures, he achieved the great financial victory which, not second to that of the army, secured the triumph of the Union cause. When Mr. Boutwell, essaying a similar experiment under even more favorable conditions and of less magnitude, with all the prestige of Mr. Chase's success to assist him, introduced the first instalment of his new loan, it was early seen that it could not but result in failure unless some broader conception of the work on hand dawned upon the Secretary's mind. His initial movements—puerile, misdirected, partisan, it might be said—checked whatever of enthusiasm the hope of changing the heavy burden of debt under which the country labored into a cheaper obligation without damage to the national credit might have evoked, and the great funding scheme which had promised such grand results fell flat. In the present new departure of the Secretary there is evidence of a better comprehension on his part of the extent and character of the labor Congress has imposed upon him in its passage of the Funding bill. Happily it has been so early entered upon, and there is every reason thus far to suppose judiciously. In the measure of success which the future may show can this only be determined. The HERALD has never doubted the ability of this country to fund its debt at even a lower rate of interest than any the Secretary is empowered to offer. If failure should result in the present instance it can only be through mismanagement. In this connection comes the consideration of the probable influence of so important an event upon the general markets. And this it is difficult yet to determine. Leading bankers assert that

NO DISTURBANCE NEED BE APPREHENDED, the character of the negotiation in respect to its details being such as to prevent any undue pressure in any one direction. The plan proposed is simple and would seem to meet this requirement—providing for a constant and uninterrupted circulation of the gold and currency employed in the work of funding, while at the same time offering additional inducements to subscriptions. Thus the national banks are under the law, and by the designation of the Secretary, allowed to become depositaries for all moneys belonging to the United States except receipts from customs. The Secretary has agreed that all national banks furnishing subscriptions in coin shall be designated as such depositaries, subject to the conditions provided of depositing bonds in Washington as security for the government deposits. It is understood that all money subscribed for the new loan shall be placed in the banks so designated, subject to the order of the Secretary. This would appear, as was said above, to meet all the requirements of the case, the banks and other designated depositaries having the use of the money for the accommodation of their customers and their own profit until such time as the Secretary may call upon them. And perhaps it may, inasmuch as Secretary Boutwell is pledged to co-operate in the effort to prevent any unusual disturbance. But in order to secure this end it will be necessary that the public should know in advance what the Secretary's purpose is in the matter of calling in these deposits. The depositaries must know, otherwise there would be this derangement of the money market—an abundance of money on call at nominal rates and a great scarcity on time, with extremely high rates. But there is much in this that must wait the teaching of time. It is not improbable that

AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES may obtain largely increased favor abroad in view of this conversion, as they mostly offer very superior attractions to the foreign mind in the way of interest, and are many of them of undoubted security. Of these a number might be mentioned which are already held largely in England, Germany and Holland, and any sudden transfer of capital from the five-twenties into them would very seriously disarrange the plans of the government and the syndicate. That European capital has for some time past been seeking investment here of that kind there is abundant evidence, and with that strange speculative turn which induces Englishmen to invest in such out-of-the-way securities as Turkish debentures, Peruvian loans and Egyptian loans, virgin fields of enterprise in the United States never heard of in the Stock Exchange in Wall street are being worked at the present time by European capital. Whether or not Mr. Boutwell's plans prove a success, one thing is certain—that after the war he has been our great advertising agent; and whether with a view to take up our governments or not foreign capitalists appear to have their eyes turned towards us, scanning with wonderful ken our great undeveloped resources.

THE GOLD MARKET during the past week has been more than usually excited, the report of the negotiation of the balance of the new five per cent loan having started a sharp selling movement, in which gold went off at 111⅝ on Thursday, but which culminated, however, on the following day on the locking up of some three or four millions gold and the advance of the borrowing rate to ¼ of 1 per cent per day, and was succeeded by an entire reverse movement that carried the figure of the premium up to the highest figure of the week at the close. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of gold each day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	112½	112⅜
Tuesday	112⅝	112⅜
Wednesday	112½	111⅞
Thursday	112	111⅝
Friday	112⅜	112
Saturday	112⅝	112⅜

THE STOCK MARKET throughout the week was excited and irregular, the main speculative interest being directed toward Western Union, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The two former reached their highest figures on Wednesday—61½ and 33 respectively—the former going off subsequently, but the latter, although a fraction lower, showing continued firmness. Pacific Mail was highest at the close of the week, advancing yesterday to 50¼. The point made use of for the advance of the latter is said to be some proposed arrangement with the Union Pacific, while Western Union advanced on another story of a contemplated reduction of the capital stock. Adams Express was unusually active and strong during the week, advancing from 83¾ to 83 and 85, which latter figure it touched on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The highest figure yesterday was 84¼. The rest of the list were without special interest, except Erie which touched 30¾ on Wednesday and Thursday, on a better market abroad, but left off lower.

The following were last night's

CLOSING PRICES OF STOCKS.

Western Union, 60⅞ a 60¾; Pacific Mail, 49¾ a 50; New York Central consolidated, 93¾ a 93⅞; New York Central scrip, 94⅜ a 94½; Erie, 30¼ a 30⅜; Reading, 114⅞ a 115; Lake Shore, 109⅝ a 109¾; Northwestern, 69⅛ a 69⅜; Northwestern preferred, 91⅜ a 91½; Rock Island, 108⅛ a 108¼; St. Paul, 61 a 61¼; St. Paul preferred, 80¼ a 80⅜; Wabash, 63 a 63⅛; Union Pacific, 32¾ a 32⅞; Ohio and Mississippi, 46 a 46⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 68⅞ a 69¼.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The business connected with the placing of the new loan under the new departure has temporarily distracted attention from the regular list, and business is almost stagnant, but few bonds being offered. Prices were steady throughout the latter part of the week and closed strong, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 114⅞ a 115; do., 1881, registered, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., coupon, 117⅞ a 117⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113⅝ a 114; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112⅞ a 113; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅜ a 113⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114 a 114¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., coupon, 113⅜ a 113⅞.

THE MONEY MARKET exhibited the same case—two and three per cent on call—and at the close balances were freely offered at two per cent on mixed collaterals to secure the two days' interest. A slight flurry was caused on Friday by, it is said, the withdrawal of some funds previously employed on the street, and after banking hours four per cent was in some instances paid by stock houses. The effort, however, if any was intended, to derange the money market, failed, and currency is very abundant. The present outlook favors continued ease.

THE BANK STATEMENT is unfavorable in the sense that it shows a further diminution of reserve, yet the changes are so slight, in view of the present plethora of funds, as to be a matter of indifference. The first item, loans, shows a further expansion, being the result of the low rates of interest, which induce the banks to put out all the money possible, in order to swell their earnings to a proportionate figure, with periods of greater activity in money. The reserve has fallen off over two and a half millions, and liabilities over one million, making a net loss of reserve of about two and one-quarter millions. The banks now hold $14,360,000 above the 25 per cent legal reserve. The following are the items in detail:—

Increase in loans	$1,630,125
Decrease in specie	1,002,704
Decrease in legal tenders	1,502,043
Decrease in deposits	1,147,147
Increase in circulation	43,786

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with last:—

	August 5.	August 12.
Loans	$300,777,261	$302,409,587
Specie	13,364,453	12,361,749
Legal tenders	73,892,443	72,390,400
Deposits	253,392,427	251,245,280
Circulation	30,235,623	30,285,409

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 12—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The movement in Rio coffee was less active, but prices were well sustained. We note further sales of 1,620 bags Rio, per Royal Blue Jacket, and in Baltimore about 4,000 bags Rio, per Warwick, on private terms. Other kinds were sparingly offered, nearly all on the market having been previously bought up for speculative purposes. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 10¾c. a 11c.; fair do., 11½c. a 11¾c.; good do., 12c. a 12¼c.; prime do., 12¾c. a 13c.; extreme range for lots, 10½c. a 13¼c., all gold, in bond, 30 to 60 days' credit; Java, government bags, 18¾c. a 21½c.; do. grass mats, 19½c. a 22½c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 15¾c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 14c. a 15½c.; Laguayra, 14c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 15½c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 9¾c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 13½c. a 15½c.; Manila, 14c. a 15c.; Mexican, 13c. a 15c.; Savanilla, 13c. a 15½c.; Curacoa, 13c. a 15c., all gold, 30 to 60 days' credit, duty paid.

COTTON.—Without decided change the market for this staple was feeble. The demand was light, and, with more sellers than buyers the transactions were, if anything, a shade under quotations. For future delivery the rates were moderate at a decline of ⅛c. per pound, the market closing dull. The first bale of new crop Florida cotton was received here to-day by D. H. Baldwin, and sold by auction to Messrs. Welsh Bros. at 15c. per lb. The cotton was raised upon the plantation of P. G. Craddock, Jefferson county, near Monticello, Florida, and classed strictly low middling. The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	192	240	432
Consumption	333	91	424
Total	525	331	856

(Included in the above are — bales to arrive.)

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—August, 100 at 17¼c.; September, 500 at 17 11-16c.; 200 at 17⅝c.; 600 at 17 9-16c.; October, 100 at 17⅛c.; December, 100 at 17 5-16; January, 100 at 17⅜c., 100 at 17⅝c.; 100 each September and October, at 17⅛c., together; 100 each September, October, November, December and January, at 17⅛c., together—total, 2,400 bales. To-day—August, 100 at 17⅛c., short delivery, 400 at 17⅛c.; September, 100 at 17 9-16, 1,200 at 17⅝c., 100 at 17 9-16c., 800 at 17½c.; October, 300 at 17⅜c., 100 at 17 7-16c., 400 at 17⅜c., 400 at 17 7-16c.; November, 200 at 17⅝c.; December, 100 at 17⅛c.; 100 November, 100 December, at 17¼c., together; 100 October, 100 November, at 17⅜c., together; 100 October, 100 November, 100 December, at 17⅜c., together. Total, 5,000 bales; grand total, 7,400 bales. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were:—August, 17.32c.; September, 17.52c.; October, 17.65c.; December, 17⅜. Rates for cotton freight to foreign ports closed thus:—To Liverpool, by steam, 5/16d.; by sail, 9-16d.; to Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c.; to Hamburg, by steam, 5-16d.; to Bremen, by steam, ⅞c., gold, compressed; to Baltic ports, by sail, ¾c. a ⅞c., gold. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	15
Good ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Low middling	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17¾
Middling	19	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Good middling	20½	21	21⅛	21⅛

(The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.)

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 11,164 bbls.; wheat 121,532 bushels; corn, 169,311 do.; corn meal, 1,135 bbls. and 250 bags; oats, 49,830 bushels; barley, 6,477 do. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were steady. The demand being mostly for local uses; sales, 6,800 bbls. Rye flour continued dull, but prices were nominally unchanged. Corn meal was quiet and steady for both barrels and city sacked. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 50 a	4 50
Superfine State	4 75 a	5 10
Extra State	5 20 a	5 50
Choice do.	5 75 a	6 05
Superfine Western	4 65 a	5 10
Extra do.	5 00 a	5 40
Extra Minnesota	5 00 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 20 a	5 90
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a	6 25
Family	6 50 a	7 00
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a	6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75 a	7 00
St. Louis choice family	7 00 a	9 00
Rye flour	3 50 a	5 00
Southern No. 2	4 00 a	4 50
Southern superfine	4 75 a	5 50
Southern extra	5 70 a	7 75
Southern family	7 00 a	10 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 25 a	3 40
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 65 a	3 80
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a	3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10 a	4 25
Corn meal, puncheons	2 00 a	—

—The wheat market was active and firmer, especially for winter. The sales were about 140,000 bushels on the spot and to arrive at $1 20 a $1 33 for unsound and soft spring, $1 35 for prime No. 2 do., $1 39 a $1 45 for red Western, $1 40 for do. to arrive, $1 46 a $1 49 for choice amber Michigan on the spot and $1 49 for do. to arrive, $1 60 for white, the market closing quiet. Corn was fairly active for export and higher. The sales were about 200,000 bushels at 66½c. a 67c. for Western mixed afloat, and 66½c. in store, 67½c. a 68c. for high mixed and 71c. nominally for yellow. Oats continued unsettled and irregular. The sales were about 49,000 bushels at 42c. for black Illinois on the track, 45c. for black Ohio afloat, 47c. a 50c. for new white Ohio on the track, 51c. for do. afloat, 47c. for mixed Western afloat, the market closing weak and unsettled. Barley continued dull and nominal. There was noticeable a light inquiry for future delivery, but no business transpired. Rye was in better demand and firmer. Sales 8,000 bushels Western, spot, at 80c., and 30,000 bushels to arrive at 80c. a 81c.

FREIGHTS continue quiet, and rates cannot be quoted as firm, although there is very little doing to establish a market, but the general impression is that they are declining, and in fact the late engagements of to-day confirm it. The chartering business was somewhat neglected, and the vessels closed were at decidedly weaker rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool by steam, 7,000 bushels corn at 9d.; 2,000 boxes cheese, 37s. 6d. a 40s., and by sail, 82,000 bushels of grain, at 8¾d. for wheat and 8½d. for corn; 2,500 bales cotton at 3-16d. by sail and ⅜d. by steam; 250 bbls. rosin, 2s. To London by sail, 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d.; 120 hhds. of tobacco at 37s. 6d. To Glasgow by steam, 4,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d.; 200 tierces lard at 27s. 6d. To Antwerp, 1,800 bbls. rosin, 4s.; 260 hhds. tobacco, 37s. 6d.; 100 bbls. tallow, 35s. The charters comprise:—A British bark, 2,500 quarters grain, direct to Jersey, 7s. 6d. flat; a German bark hence to Bremen, 3,200 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s.; a British bark from Philadelphia to Antwerp, 3,700 bbls. refined petroleum, 5s. 6d.

MOLASSES.—The market was quiet but steady without cargo sales, but a moderate business in lots was consummated at quotations. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 23c. a 30c.; clayed, 33c. a 36c.; muscovado, refining, 34c. a 37c.; do., grocery, 38c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 58c.; English Islands, 33c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 35c. a 60c.

NAVAL STORES.—The rosin market was firmer, but not active. The sales comprised 600 bbls. good strained at $2 80 and 250 bbls. do. do. at $2 81. We quote:—Strained $2 75 a $2 80; No. 2, $3 a $3 50; No. 1, $3 50 a $4 75; pale, $5 a $6 and extra pale, $6 25 a $7 50. Spirits turpentine was firmer, with a fair demand. The sales comprise 25 bbls. at 47½c., 100 bbls., to arrive, on private terms, and 50 bbls., to arrive, at 46¾c. Tar was quiet, but steady at about $3 50 for Washington and $3 62½ a $3 75 for Wilmington.

OILS.—Crude sperm was steady at $1 25. Whale oil, without further business, was quoted 51c. a 52c. for crude. Linseed was steady at 78c. a 80c. for large and small lots. Last evening there was a large movement reported, embracing about 200,000 gallons, at 78c. for prompt delivery.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined, after yesterday's activity, ruled quiet, with prices still on the decline. Buyers generally would not invest, the impression prevailing that it will go still lower. Crude cannot be quoted as weak, although at the close 13½c. was the best bid; sales were reported of 450 bbls. crude, part last evening, at 13¾c. The sales of refined were:—3,000 bbls. refined standard white, last half August, at 23¼c., and a rumored sale of 2,000 bbls. do. at 23¼c., but we were unable to trace it. At the Creek the market was reported dull and weak, quoted at $4 10 a $4 15 on upper and $4 60 a $4 65 on lower road. The Philadelphia market was dull and weak; sales were reported of 2,000 bbls. standard white, for last half of August, at 23⅞c., with return; and, later, 1,000 bbls. do. at 23½c., with return. Shipping crude dull and lower; quoted at 17½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 25 bbls.; cut meats, 38 packages; lard, 1,199 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was unusually quiet but prices were steady. We have only to notice sales in round lots of 250 bbls. for September at $13 37½. In jobbing lots small sales were made at $13 50 for mess and $11 75 for prime do. Bacon continued dull. Sales were reported of 50 boxes long clear at 8¼c., quoted at 8c. a 8¼c. for short clear, 7⅞c. a 8c. for long do. and short rib, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. for Cumberland cut and 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. for Stratford and Birmingham. Lard continued quiet but firm at 9⅝c. for balance of month and September. Sales were made of 150 tierces Western on private terms. City lard sold in a small way at 9⅜c. a 9⅝c. Beef and beef hams were very quiet. There was no inquiry for either, and former quotations were nominally unchanged. Cut meats—Beyond sales in a jobbing way the market was very quiet, quoted at 5½c. for dry salted shoulders, 8¼c. for clear bellies, 7½c. for bellies, 11½c. a 12c. for short cut hams and 11c. a 13½c. for sugar cured and smoked do. Dressed hogs were quiet and quoted within the range of 5½c. a 7c. Butter—The hot weather has somewhat diminished trade, but the former quotations still predominate. Cheese was dull at 10c. a 10½c. for choice factory.

RICE.—The market for all descriptions was quiet but steady. Sales were confined to 125 bags Rangoon at 6.80c. a 7⅛c. per lb., 75 bags Patna at 7c. a 7¼c., and 25 casks Carolina at 8¾c. a 9⅜c.

SUGAR.—The market was about steady on the basis of 9¼c. a 9⅜c. for fair to good refining, but quiet. The sales were 1,000 hhds., including 425 hhds. fully fair refining Porto Rico at 9⅜c.; 150 hhds. fully fair to strictly prime at 9.31c. a 9⅝c., and to the trade 225 hhds., 500 boxes clayed, Nos. 7 to 11, sold at 8¾c. a 9⅛c., and 11,000 bags Manila at 9c. Refined was steady at 12¼c. a 12c. for crushed, powdered and granulated, and 12⅛c. for A. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅞c. a 9c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9½c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10¼c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅞c. a 11⅛c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9⅜c.; melado, 4⅝c. a 7⅜c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9c. a 9⅜c.; do., 10 to 12, 10c. a 10⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅞c. a 11⅜c.; do. 16 to 18, 11¼c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; do., white, 12⅜c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅞c. a 9⅜c.; do., grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8c. a 9⅜c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅝c. a 10⅜c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 7⅞c. a 9c.

TALLOW continued quiet but firm; sales 17,000 lbs. at 9⅜c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 477 bbls. The market was firmer, but quiet at the advance; sales 150 bbls. at 93½c. a 93⅝c. for iron bound.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull and lower; good ordinary, 15⅞c. Net receipts, 125. Stock, 1,300.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull and lower; low middlings, 16⅞c. a 17c. Net receipts, 57. Gross, 324. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,544; coastwise, 1,050. Sales, 1,100. Stock, 27,630.

MOBILE, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull; middlings, 17⅜c. a 17½c. Net receipts, 150. Stock, 6,160.

AUGUSTA, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 16⅞c. a 17c.

SAVANNAH, August 12, 1871.

Cotton—Net receipts, 8. Exports—Coastwise, 55. Stock, 4,236.

CHARLESTON, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull. Low middlings, 17⅛c. Net receipts, 94. Stock, 3,347.

BOSTON, August 12, 1871.

Cotton dull. Middlings, 19⅝c. Net receipts, 5; gross, 197. Sales, 20. Stock, 6,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 12, 1871.

Tobacco—Sales 89 hhds.; lugs, $6 25 a $7 25; low to medium leaf, $7 25 a $12. Flour quiet; family extra, $5 50, in round lots. Wheat firm; sales of choice red and white, from store, $1 15 a $1 25. Corn weak; held at 55c. for sacked; demand light. Oats steady; 42c. a 43c. for prime sacked. Rye steady; 75c. from store. Provisions opened dull; closed with a firmer feeling; better inquiry; pork at $13; bacon, hams and lard unchanged. Whiskey quiet at 85c.

OSWEGO, August 12, 1871.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 25 for amber winter, $7 75 for white winter, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat steady; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 white Michigan, $1 56; 3,800 bushels old No. 1 red Ohio, $1 52½, and 500 bushels new No. 2 red Toledo at $1 51. Corn quiet; sales 1,100 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 59c. Other grains quiet. Corn meal $1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $20 a $21; shipstuffs, $24 a $25; middlings, $30, per ton. Highwines, 91c. Canal freights lower—Wheat 8c.; corn 7½c., to New York; lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 55c., to New York 40c., to Albany 35c. Receipts by lake—31,000 bushels wheat, 19,400 bushels rye, 3,485,000 feet lumber. Shipments by canal—9,200 bushels wheat, 1,758,000 feet lumber.

The first cargo of wheat from Duluth arrived last night.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 12, 1871.

Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; wheat, 185,000 bushels; corn, 245,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 113,000 bushels; corn, 125,000 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels; rye, 16,000 bushels. Rail shipments—Corn, 40,000 bushels; oats 11,000 bushels. Freights quiet and lower—11c. for wheat, 10c. for corn, 7c. for oats, to New York. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand for prime; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 20; 8,000 bushels red winter, privately. Corn quiet and strong; sales of 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed Western at 56½c.; 15,000 do., to arrive, at 56c. a 56½. Oats dull and nominal; sales at 41c. for No. 2 Western. Rye neglected. Seeds dull. Pork and lard dull, and nominally unchanged. Highwines inactive; nominally 89c.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, August 12, 1871.

Sugar slow of sale and prices unaltered; sales unimportant, and buyers demand a reduction; quotations nominal. Sales of the week, 8,000 boxes. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 18,000 boxes and 1,400 hhds., of which 9,000 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 302,500 boxes and 4,800 hhds.

Bacon steady. Butter dull. Coal oil active. Flour easier, at $12 75 a $13. Hams buoyant. Lard declining, owing to heavy arrivals; keg, 15½c. a 15⅝c.; tins, 18½c. a 19½c. Potatoes flat and declining, owing to heavy arrivals; quoted at $4 a $4 50. Wax firm; yellow, $9 25 a $9 75; white, $12 50 a $12 75. Freights quiet.

Exchange—On London, 24½ a 25 premium; on United States, 60 days, currency, par a ½ discount; do., gold, 60 days, 12½ premium; short sight, 13½ a 14½ premium.

STREET CAR EPISODES.

The Second Avenue Car Outrage—Death of Owens.

Information reached the Coroners' office yesterday morning of the death in Bellevue Hospital of Thomas Owens. It will be remembered that late on the night of the 30th ultimo, during a quarrel between some unknown ruffians and Patrick Flood, driver of car No. 49 of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, John Deltour and Owens were pushed from the front platform, and both had their legs crushed by the wheels passing over them. Deltour died some days ago at his residence, No. 55 Hester street, and at last Owens has succumbed to the injuries he then received.

By permission of Mr. Toal, Coroners' Clerk, the remains of Owens were removed to the house of a friend, No. 411 East Twelfth street. Coroner Schirmer has the investigation in charge, and some days ago examined a number of witnesses. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, is in search of the guilty parties and evidence necessary to convict them.

The Fatal Front Platform Again.

William H. Tinckler, a doctor, twenty-three years of age and late of 305 West Thirty-fourth street, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries. About half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Tinckler, while riding on the front platform of car 60 of the Third avenue line, becoming drowsy and losing his balance at Thirty-fourth street, fell off, one of the wheels passing over and crushing his left thigh. Shock to the system caused by the injury caused death. An inquest will be held by Coroner Young.

Another "Run Over" Case.

Jacob Auber, the German who a few days ago was run over in Cannon street, near Delancey, by one of the cars of the Forty-second street and Grand street ferry line, died on Saturday in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

BILLS AND BULLETS.

Grabbing a Contractor's Money Bag and Getting Shot.

Yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, Robert Palmer, of 303 East Thirty-fifth street, was arraigned before Alderman Plunkitt, charged with stealing $50 from a contractor, named John Breen, residing at 234 East Thirty-sixth street. Breen stated that on Saturday night, while paying his men in a lager beer saloon, 645 Second avenue, the prisoner, a brother of his and another man, named James Mealio, grabbed a package of $50 and attempted to run off with it. Breen fired upon them and shot the prisoner in the shoulder and arm, while they cut him badly about the head and face. Robert, who was the only one arrested, stated that some time ago he borrowed of Breen, for whom he worked, $25, which on Saturday night he wanted to keep out of his (Palmer's) wages. This Palmer would not consent to, and on his attempting to take by force the package to be paid to him Breen shot him. He was held in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

CARRYING OFF A JEWELRY STORE.

Attempted Highway Robbery on Eighth Avenue—The Robber Captured.

On Saturday night last Leopold Stein, who keeps a jewelry store in Eighth avenue, while going across the street from his store to his residence with a small tin box containing his jewels—about $500 worth—under his arm, was attacked by three men, who attempted to rob him. He shouted "police!" and "watch," but before aid reached him the thieves were running off with the box. The police, who were on the scene almost immediately, gave chase, and the man who carried the box was captured. He gave his name as Charles Van Blarcom. Yesterday Alderman Plunkitt committed Blarcom for trial, in default of $2,000, from the Yorkville Police Court.

BROUGHT FROM THE RIVERS.

The body of the woman found in the water near the foot of Thirty-seventh street, North River, is supposed to be that of Maggie Scott, a woman about twenty-eight years of age. Coroner Young has charge of the case, and will hold an inquest. The remains were far advanced in decomposition.

The remains of a boy about sixteen years of age, name unknown, was found in the dock foot of Forty-second street, East River, yesterday morning by Lawrence Taneycke, of the sloop Magician. Deceased had light sandy hair and was dressed in brown flannel shirt, black pants, high laced shoes, white stockings and leather apron. He had a white handkerchief with yellow border around his neck. The body, which was much decomposed, was sent to the Morgue, and Coroner Young notified.

A JUSTICE WITHOUT BUSINESS.

A difference of opinion recently arose between Justice Lynch, of New Brooklyn, and the Police Commissioners, owing to some action of the latter reflecting upon His Honor, and the result of the affair is that the police captains have been instructed not to bring their prisoners before Judge Lynch. This course will make business more lively for the other civil courts.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI...........................No. 226

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—THE BLACK BAND.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL—THE BUZZARDS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—DAVID GARRICK.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—UNDER THE WILLOWS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

New York, Monday, August 14, 1871.

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6—Religious: Sermons in the Metropolis and Elsewhere Yesterday: The Damaging Power and Dastardliness of Detraction; Envy, Idleness and Pride as Sources of the Evil; Religion in the Slums; Saints Among the Publicans and Sinners in the Pulpit—Church Excursion—Sunday Excursions: Rum and Rowdyism; Sights, Scenes and Sayings Among the Sunday Pleasure Seekers.
7—After the Setting Sun: From the Narrows to the Golden Gate. Over the Three Great Mountain Ranges; A Flying Visit to the Mormons; Story of a Transcontinental Excursion—Our Summer Resorts—The Westfield Disaster—The Weehawken Ferry—A Chance for Base Ballers—Sunday Stabbing Scrape—The Midnight Murder—Dougherty's Discovery—The Death of Henry Dobson.
8—South America: Interesting Political News from Peru and Bolivia; Railway Enterprises in the Two Republics—Naval Intelligence—Jake Thompson: Interview with the Mississippi Statesman: Approval of the New Departure—The Justice of an "Apostle of the Rights of Man"—The New Drug Law—Local Matters—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

THE WESTFIELD'S DEATH ROLL.—John D. Clark, one of the victims of the Westfield explosion, died yesterday morning at the German Hospital. The deaths caused by this disaster now number one hundred and three.

CHICAGO MORALS are improving. A glass of ice cream eaten on a fast day by a rabbi of the Garden City caused his congregation to forcibly expel him from his synagogue. It was reserved for Chicago to invent a religion without ice cream; but its success is questionable during hot weather.

THE HYDE PARK INDIGNATION MEETING in London against the conduct of the authorities, with regard to the late riot in Dublin, has, according to our special cable report, proved a complete fizzle. The meeting was mainly composed of juvenile raggamuffins, who in their grotesque fashion combined Fenianism and Communism in their demonstrations. After this we should not be surprised to hear of an alliance between the International and the Fenian Brotherhood. The police treated the demonstration as a joke, and abstained from all interference. We also publish the version of another correspondent, according to which the Hyde Park demonstration was quite a serious affair. We are, however, inclined to think that the account of our special despatch is the correct one.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Internal Revenue Bureau are incomprehensible to ordinary mortals. A decision is rendered by one Commissioner only to be overruled by his successor or set aside by a superior officer, and in this manner business circles are mystified and great confusion caused. The decision of ex-Commissioner Pleasonton, relieving banks from the payment of tax on borrowed capital, was promptly revoked by the present Commissioner, but not before it had been officially communicated to the bankers of the Thirty-second district of this State. Banks in other districts, therefore, are not affected by the decision of the late Commissioner, and will be compelled to pay tax on borrowed capital, as heretofore.

SHALL ROUGHS RULE THE CITY?—The crimes daily perpetrated by the roughs of this city are fearful to contemplate. A few days since an unoffending citizen was beaten and perhaps fatally stabbed by Saunders and Coburn, two of the worst representatives of the dangerous classes. Two weeks since two passengers and a driver of a Second avenue car were thrown from the platform and received injuries from the effects of which both passengers have died. Yesterday morning Dennis O'Connor was fatally stabbed by a drunken ruffian named John Cullom, at the corner of Bayard and Baxter streets, and on Saturday night Patrick McNamara was murdered by an assassin in Eighth avenue. Has the law no terrors for such scoundrels?

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT is satisfied with M. Thiers' conciliatory attitude in the Roman question. Our special despatch says that Minister Visconti Venosta has instructed Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador to France, to inform M. Thiers of this fact, but also to express surprise that the French government does not stop the abusive language of several deputies against Italy. To our mind it is more surprising that Signor Visconti Venosta can be so absurd as to expect M. Thiers to interfere with liberty of speech within or without the National Assembly. The liberal journals in Rome offer alliance to France on condition that she abandon the claims of the Papacy. To this M. Thiers is apt to reply ironically, "How very kind and considerate of the liberal journals in Rome!"

The Labor Reform Party and Its Sweeping Revolutionary Programme—A Tremendous Agitation Coming.

The new Labor Reform or National Labor party has been holding a general Congress at St. Louis, and, considering the widespread and ominous agitation of this labor question on this side as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, the proclamation of the principles and purposes of this new party may well challenge the attention of the statesmen and politicians of all other parties in the country. These labor reformers, in their political platform for the coming Presidential campaign, say that "the land, water, air and all natural elements are common gifts," and that "governments are only trustees to guard against their misapplication;" that all class legislation perverting these common elements from the many to the few is wrong and subversive of good government; that "all able-bodied, intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock, by fruitful industry, a sum or quantity equal to their own support, and that legislation should tend, as far as possible, to the equitable distribution of the surplus products." They say, furthermore, that "pauperism and crime are the prevailing questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal;" and that, although "chattel slavery has been abolished, the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before emancipation in respect to the division of the products of the laboring masses of the country."

This is substantially the bill of grievances of the International and of the Paris Commune, and the remedies suggested from the bare recital of these complaints simply mean the approach of the most radical and sweeping political revolution in the history of mankind. This St. Louis National Labor Reform pronunciamento says that the instrumentalities by which these wrongs upon labor are inflicted are—first, banking and moneyed monopolies, by which, through swindling rates of interest, the productions of labor are concentrated in the hands of a few non-producers; second, extortionate consolidated railway and other transit companies; third, manufacturing monopolies, whereby small operators are crushed and the price of labor is mathematically reduced to the smallest living compensation; fourth, land monopolies; fifth, commercial and grain monopolies. Nor can it be questioned by the most superficial observer that these evils, particularly since our late civil war and from the manifold corruptions growing out of it, have been operating, and now are operating more powerfully than ever, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer" and to widen and deepen the gulf between the two classes. These labor reformers propose to remedy these evils as far as possible—first, by a new monetary system, based on the substantial resources of the nation and embracing a currency that shall, without any exception, be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, this currency to be also interchangeable for national bonds at three per cent interest, and so on; second, by the redemption of the debt on the greenback plan of "Old Thad Stevens;" third, by holding the public lands exclusively for actual settlers; fourth, by a tariff framed exclusively for revenue purposes; fifth, by restraining or, if it must be so, by abolishing corporate monopolies under interdicting class legislation; sixth, by requiring in all future wars that we pay as we go from the substantial wealth of the country; ninth, by prohibiting the importation of coolies or other servile labor; tenth, by encouraging co-operative industry; eleventh, by a general amnesty, and twelfth, by a general board of management of the revenue and the currency.

It will be observed that there is the average proportion of political claptrap and stuff for buncombe in this new party platform, and that in its leading and distinguishing propositions of reform it is somewhat too much a budget of "glittering generalities." But from the complaints of the party we think we may pretty fairly interpret its real designs. They say that the laboring classes, even in the United States, are practically in the same condition in respect to the products of their labor as were the slaves of the South before their emancipation; that labor is under the heel of capital; that non-producers and grinding banks, railroads, land jobbing and other monopolies absorb the profits of labor; that non-producers must be put to work; and that, if there be no other way to reach them, these grinding monopolies must be abolished. Here, in the abolition of these monopolies, we have the main idea of this new party, for all the rest of its proposed reforms are but "leather and prunella." We perceive, too, in this movement the groundwork of a political agitation compared with which even the tremendous and terrible slavery agitation will stand in history as but a small and incomplete affair, including the abolition of slavery, the establishment of equal rights before the law and the elective franchise to citizens of all colors.

We have repeatedly within the last year or two discussed the great political dangers threatened the country from our gigantic railway and other powerful moneyed corporations. This Labor Reform party, therefore, in our estimation, in opening the war upon these overshadowing monopolies, and in its general design of the subordination of capital to labor, is initiating, we repeat, a movement which is destined to be marked by the fiercest political agitation and the most radical and comprehensive revolution ever known in this or any other country. These labor reformers may not be able to make any serious diversion as a third party in the coming Presidential campaign; but they have a large and inviting field before them in which the harvest will soon be ripening. Many of our readers will remember the general contempt and derision with which the original abolition party was met, even in the Puritanical city of Boston, in its agitation of the abolition of African slavery. Yet that "stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner."

No such difficulties as those which confronted the original abolition party stand in the way of this National Labor or Labor Reform party. It appeals from the outset to the interests and the sympathies of the masses of the people. In a milder form it is the outcropping of the labor programme of the International. It represents the leading ideas of the Paris Commune, and it introduces into the arena of party politics the war of labor against capital as represented in our trade unions. We are bound to have immediately after this approaching Presidential contest, whatever the shape which this contest itself may assume—there must come after it, we say—a reorganization of our political parties. In 1854, when the old pro-slavery democratic party had pushed its demands for slavery beyond the last point of Northern forbearance, the republican party, from a little public meeting at Pittsburg, came to the front on the platform of "no further extension of slavery." The country was ripe for it, and behold the mighty revolution which since that day this republican party has achieved! But its appointed mission on the slavery question and the negro question is fulfilled. Its complete success, too, after fighting it step by step, from the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law to the consummation of the fifteenth amendment, is now admitted by the democratic party; and this democratic surrender brought both parties necessarily to the point of a new departure.

On the remnants of the old issues and souvenirs of the war, and on half-way financial expedients and theories of reform on both sides, the republican and the democratic party may each be able to hold their forces together substantially through the coming Presidential campaign through the sheer force of party discipline and party loyalty. But as the old temporizing whig party went to pieces and was dissolved after the election of 1852, and as the old pro-slavery democratic party went to pieces after the election of 1860, so, we dare say, the republican and the democratic party, as now organized, will both begin to go to pieces after the election of 1872, and from these disintegrations on both sides it is quite possible that the party superseding the republican party in 1876 will be the party representing the combined aggressive elements of the laboring classes of the country against moneyed monopolies and combinations. The workingmen have the votes, and they need only discipline, harmony and union, and a common paramount political purpose among themselves, to get possession in the elections of 1876, if not before, not only of the national government, but of every State government in the Union.

That the elements of a great revolution are fermenting in this country no man can successfully dispute; that this revolution will come from a political struggle between combinations of capital and a general combination of labor is broadly foreshadowed in this labor reform movement, and is apparent on every hand. The fearful demoralizations and corruptions of both our great political parties; the greedy, grasping and extortionate doings and demands of railway combinations, of stock-jobbing and land speculating rings, and of commercial, huckstering and manufacturing monopolies, and the general tendency of things to a gigantic moneyed aristocracy on the one hand, and to a multiplication of paupers, vagrants and criminals on the other hand, have created a state of feeling among the laboring classes, at home as well as abroad, which is full of danger and mischief to "the powers that be" everywhere.

In the closely contested election in New Hampshire last March this Labor Reform party wielded the balance of power; in the coming Massachusetts election, should General Butler be the labor candidate, he may turn the State topsy-turvy. In this event even the *Presidential election of next year may* become a doubtful problem; but in any event, after November, 1872, we shall have the beginning of a new political agitation in this country which will hardly stop short of the greatest and most radical and sweeping revolution in the history of the world, and we shall be fortunate if we escape another general civil war in passing through this approaching revolution. Such are the signs of the times, and we live in an age of revolutions.

The Code in South America—A Duel Spoiled.

The citizens of Lima, the capital of Peru, are unhappy. They have been defrauded out of a first class sensation—one that would have made their republic famous throughout the world. A venturous newsmonger published some very severe strictures upon the administration, which so incensed President Balta that he caused the unfortunate author to be imprisoned. After a time the courts took the matter in hand, and finding the prisoner had committed no offense against the laws ordered his release. This action of the judiciary added fuel to the ire of the President, who sent for the offending official, and upbraided him for interfering with the course of justice. The interview was spirited if not consoling. President Balta's wrath found its counterpart in that of the Judge's; uncomplimentary expressions were interchanged, and the conference ended by the Judge assuring the President that as soon as he vacated the Executive chair a personal satisfaction would be demanded. Balta is impetuous and plucky, if not discreet and considerate, and within ten hours after the occurrence, in order to give the Judge an opportunity to avenge his wounded honor, signed a decree resigning his office and calling the Vice President to the chair. Here was a lesson in chivalry without parallel in history, and great was the rejoicings of the Limanos thereat. Of course no affair of honor would be complete without a woman being in the case, and President Balta's exciting episode was no exception to this universal rule. The President's counsellors saw the dangers which threatened their republic should he resign and leave the chief magistracy in the hands of so inexperienced a person as the Vice President, and accordingly besought him to reconsider his determination; but Balta was inexorable, and no consideration could induce him to forego the pleasure of meting out satisfaction to his opponent. At length the aged mother of the President appeared upon the scene, and to her tears and entreaties the spunky Balta succumbed, and agreed to defer the combat till further notice.

LOYALTY AT A DISCOUNT.—The ultra loyal papers of New Zealand complain that at Napier on the Queen's birthday the courts continued their sessions, and the members of the Provincial Council stubbornly kept their hats upon their heads while the national anthem was being played. This exhibition of democracy shocks the nerves of the New Zealand press, which sees in it troubles for the home government, and possibly the germs of a revolution.

Hiscox—Taylor—Snow.

The Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D.D., pastor of the Carleton Avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, will be familiar to many New York readers of the HERALD as the pastor for many years of the old and once honored Stanton Street Baptist church in this city. He is a man past the middle age of life, but, according to the old proverb that "the good never grow old," he is yet young and vigorous and active in the service of his Divine Lord and Master. Dr. Hiscox is one of the best and soundest theologians in the Baptist denomination. Three or four years ago a retired merchant—Mr. Mangin—at his own expense, erected the church on its present site in Carleton avenue. The mission from which this church originally sprung was located on Vanderbilt avenue until the present edifice was erected and handed over, a gift to the trustees for their and the people's use in the future. Dr. Hiscox has been laboring in this vineyard ever since, and with marked success. He is an excellent disciplinarian, and by his own personal example encourages his people to be prompt and strict in their attendance upon all the means of grace and active in spreading abroad the knowledge of the Saviour's name. His discourses are mainly doctrinal and practical, and extensive reading and long experience in the ministry have made his tongue like the pen of a ready writer, so that the sophistries and casuistries of the age have very little strength to stand before his arguments, attacks and appeals. He is well liked, not only by his own people, but by the hundreds of strangers who from time to time listen to his words, and by his denominational friends and neighbors and by others outside of his own creed. He is a loving and faithful pastor and a genial and warm friend. The "sensations" of the day find no place in his theology, and the unconverted young who chiefly seek such kind of preaching are not to be found in his church. His preaching is designed more to encourage believers, and to develop the Christian virtues in them, than to gather a multitude of unintelligent converts into the church. The converts enter by slower degrees; but they come to stay and to live and work for Christ and for His cause.

The Rev. George Lansing Taylor, pastor of the South Second Street (Williamsburg) Methodist Episcopal church, is a man in the prime of life, though prematurely gray. He is the poet laureate of Methodism, and is a man of considerable literary attainments. As a preacher or theologian he does not stand remarkably high, though we believe he receives generally as good appointments from his Conference as the average of his brethren in the ministry. Mr. Taylor's sermons are more in the style of literary essays than of theological disquisitions. He preaches usually from very copious notes, and sometimes gives the stranger an idea that his sermons are written and read from manuscripts. Mr. Taylor has some reputation as a writer among the Methodists of the United States who read the Church papers, and the productions of his pen are scholarly and able as a rule. He is an excellent exhorter in prayer and other social meetings, and is attractive to the young people. His success spiritually is fair, but not remarkable.

Bishop S. S. Snow, the "Prophet of Mount Zion," with half a dozen other aliases, is the leading theorist of the Second Adventists in this city, and utters his anathemas against his adversaries every Sunday in the little chapel of the New York University. He has been a quarter of a century or more advocating his theories publicly and privately, and by books and pamphlets, and yet has failed to gather into his fold permanently more than half a hundred persons. The "Bishop," "Prophet" or "Messenger," as the reader may desire to consider him, is a standing proof that impracticable theorists find very little place in this country or in this city. Religious people, too, like to hear something besides the second coming of Christ presented to them occasionally. And the prophets of that event have gone so often and so far astray in regard to the time of its fulfilment that no one now takes much heed of their prognostications. Doctrines, to be accepted by the mass of mankind, must be such as the average intelligence of mankind can comprehend and their faith lay hold of. But the "Bishop's" theories, however he may back them up with citations from the Word of God, are too impracticable, and, as presented by him in an abrupt, insulting manner—can never run round the globe with such apostles as he. Mr. Snow is liberal in blasphemous expressions, and has little, if any, ideas of the proprieties of a Christian temple or a Christian minister. He has a half crazy idea that God designs to overturn the world and its religions through him, and he feels himself especially commissioned to denounce orthodoxy in general and Roman Catholicism in particular. He is exceedingly severe on the "scarlet whore," and consigns her to the deepest depths; but as he has no faith whatever in the place known among orthodox Christians as hell, it is difficult to determine to what other depth he would send the old lady. The immortality of the soul is also denied; but this earth, he believes, is to be renovated by fire and made a fitting abode for the redeemed, who, by some process of creation or legerdemain, which the "Prophet" does not clearly explain, are to be brought into being for the purpose of serving out another probation on this ashheap. Such a heaven must be a great affliction, a punishment indeed, to hundreds who have taken their own lives rather than live a short life of seventy years here. But it is true of Bishop Snow as it is of every individual and class of impracticables, that their theories don't hang well together and do not meet human consciousness with the authority of "Thus saith the Lord," and they fail and fall to the ground, however well spun and good they may appear. Truth is simple and direct, and boldly presents herself to the criticism and acceptance of mankind; but error needs to wrap herself up in theories and sophisms, and then expects the world to receive her. The ignorant may, but the intelligent cannot.

MARSHAL SERRANO has been the victim of a railway accident, but, fortunately, escaped with a slight injury to his foot. According to our special despatch from Madrid a Barcelona train ran into that which contained the Marshal and a number of officers. Several were wounded, but none killed.

The Sermons Yesterday.

Yesterday was a quiet, but, we trust, nevertheless a profitable day, in the churches. There were but one or two discourses that immediately touched on the topics of the day; the rest were good, practical sermons, setting forth fairly and fully the Gospel scheme of salvation and the various aspects of the Christian virtues.

The Rev. Charles Smyth preached an admirable address upon the religious bearings of various recent events. He was justly severe upon the selfishness of millionnaires, and said that he did not know which was the worst scourge God could send us—corrupt and greedy and heartless corporations or cholera and famine. Which was the more terrible death, to be hurled into eternity a disfigured and hideous victim of the Westfield or to linger through the sharp pangs of an epidemic? Was it more horrible to be sacrificed to the cupidity of a great capitalist or to be burned and eaten by a savage tribe of cannibals? It is worth while to reflect now and then, as we mouth about the glorious privilege of living in the nineteenth century, upon the monsters in human form which our modern civilization has brought forth—creatures who gamble the cost of replacing an ancient boiler against a hecatomb of human lives, and infamous wretches who clothe themselves in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day from gains made by letting out houses for purposes of prostitution.

> And put in every honest hand a whip,
> To lash the rascal naked through the world.

Rev. Father Kearney delivered a discourse upon the sin of detraction. This is comparatively a new subject, and yet the vice itself is one whose mischief we have all experienced. Evil tongues and willing ears are indeed the most fruitful source of misery in this little planet of ours. The reverend Father quoted to good purpose Shakspeare's lines—

> Who steals my purse steals trash;
> But he that filches from me my good name
> Robs me of that which not enriches him,
> And makes me poor indeed.

The Father, in scathing words, described most of the phases of this vile habit of talking scandal and saying smart things against our neighbors for the sole purpose of setting up a reputation as a pleasant and witty man. And, as the good Father said, the worst feature of the evil is that the slanderer is withheld by natural instincts of pride from confessing his sin. What man, even when he sees that his careless words have wrought untold wrong, will come squarely out and say, "I have been a liar and a scoundrel; what I have uttered against my neighbor's reputation was false?"

With a great deal of sound and wholesome truth the Rev. John Miles, we are afraid, gave a rather pernicious encouragement to the luxury which some people delight to indulge in of "plain speaking." "I am a plain, blunt man," says a boor, "and I say just what I think." And he does say it and earns the unenviable reputation of being the most offensive person in his social circle. "Faithfulness" in a friend does not require that he should spy out his brother's peccadilloes and sermonize over them with complacent pleasure. And we fear that there is little danger of men failing to keep their friends down to a proper standard of humility by exposing their foibles. A warning, if at all, should be given in the other direction.

We cannot commend too highly Dr. Duryea's noble summer appeal for the sick and the helpless. A couple of weeks ago we made a few remarks which contain substantially the gist of the Doctor's sermon. In winter the poor and the dying are pretty well cared for; but in the heats of midsummer, when the city is deserted, there is even greater need of well-directed charity. The hand of death touches many an unhappy victim, the pangs of starvation kill hope and kindness in many a sorrow-laden heart, in July as in December. We hope the Doctor roused yesterday some few noble souls to a consciousness of the vast field of duty that lays around them.

Bishop Southmayd, on "The Personal Relations of Christ," and Dr. Curry, on "Adam's Sin and Christ's Obedience," are two admirable specimens of doctrinal theology. While they contain much that is profitable and wholesome, however, they are marked by but few original ideas, and we therefore content ourselves by simply recommending them to the perusal of our readers.

The Meeting of the Two Emperors.

Very considerable interest now attaches to the approaching meeting of the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph, which is to take place at the beautiful little village and watering place called Gastein, or Wildbad Gastein, in Austria. The *Cross Gazette* has it that the Emperor of Germany will remain three weeks at Gastein and that Count Beust and Prince Bismarck will assist at the conference of the two monarchs. The *New Free Press*, of Vienna, says that the official relations of the two governments have slowly but steadily improved, and that an *entente cordiale* has been established which cannot but promote the welfare of the two empires. The good understanding as well as the approaching meeting are due, it seems, to the flattering words which Count Beust recently made use of in the Reichsrath with regard to Germany. These meetings of monarchs are proverbially full of danger. It is impossible but that some new complications will grow out of this meeting. We have already seen that Russia likes not the growing feelings of friendliness between her two great neighbors. Has the "urgency" of President Thiers anything to do with this approaching conference? It will not surprise us to learn that it has. This, at least, it is safe to say—the situation of Europe is quite as critical to-day as it was on the eve of the outbreak of the late war between France and Germany.

PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—The debate and the votes in the French Assembly on Saturday last cannot be said to be very encouraging as to the continuance of the present state of things in France. President Thiers has, no doubt, been popular and powerful; but it is quite manifest that his power in the Assembly and his popularity among the people are not growing. The two motions submitted to the Assembly—the one that he should be proclaimed the President of the republic with full Presidential authority, the other that confidence be expressed in him and that he be continued in his present powers—show that the Assembly is divided. The vote of "urgency" on both proposals seems to imply that some new movement is seriously apprehended. From the fact that the President himself asked for the vote of urgency it is evident that it is his opinion that he alone can save France. It is not at all impossible that some of these fine mornings we shall learn that France thinks differently. What is to be the new departure we shall not yet venture to say.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

THE ISLAND NEIGHBORS. A Novel of American Life. By Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1871. 8vo., pp. 14[illegible].

A quiet, good-natured, easy narrative of country life on the sea coast of Martha's vineyard; such is Mrs. Blackwell's first attempt in fiction. There is enough of the picturesque in that little island to have drawn yet more upon the author's descriptive powers; but it is difficult to resist being devoured by *ennui* at any resort so quiet and "lonesome" as this little island, lying between Nantucket and the main. There is not enough of incident in the book to hold any of the readers of the modern high pressure novel, but those who like realism and a modest endeavor to mirror nature in a domestic tale will not regret spending a few hours in making the acquaintance of "Our Island Neighbors."

GUIDE BOOK FOR THE EASTERN COAST OF NEW ENGLAND. Concord: E. C. Eastman & Co. New York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham. 1871. 16mo., pp. 220.

Good local guide books are things which our country and seaside resorts stand much in need of. This one gives a succinct account of each resort for summer visitors on the New England coast, from Newport to Mount Desert. It is prepared from fresh materials, and he who seeks health and comfort by the salt sea waves at any point out of the beaten track cannot do better than to consult its pages. Two excellent maps illustrate the work.

HESPERIA. By Cora L. V. Tappan. 1871.

This prettily printed volume of poetry is one that would give the *Saturday Review* an excellent text for at least two pages of sarcastic abuse of American literature. The poems have a certain jingle; the adjectives are of the latest style, lush and sonorous, and to the very young, or very sleepy, or to a foreigner very ignorant of English, they might seem extremely beautiful, but the stern law of criticism demands of us to condemn them. The long lay, Hesperia, might, perhaps, please the enthusiasts in England who hail Walt Whitman as the first poet of America and Joaquin Miller as the second. The patriotism of the poem is undeniable, and it is not easy of comprehension, an especially attractive quality for those *blasé* critics; but whatever may be its fate in that country between the conservative *Saturday* and these patronizing seekers after novelty we cannot recommend it here. Mrs. Tappan has a certain poetical gift; she is sensitive to the charm of words, but she is too much so. Sonorousness is but one charm of poetry, and, of course, only an auxiliary. We might as well have a horse all mane because his mane is handsome. Mystical is a flattering term for most of the poems. The volume is hardly worth preserving, even as a curiosity.

Literary Chit-Chat.

THE SECOND SERIES OF MR. FROUDE'S "Short Studies on Great Subjects" is keenly dissected by the *Saturday Review*, which observes that Mr. Froude cannot tell the simplest story without misrepresenting the meaning of his author. It is not so much that he wilfully despises truth of statement, as that he cannot be made to understand what truth of statement is.

THE ATHENÆUM, IN REVIEWING the "Life and Writings of Alexander James Dallas," says:—"The appearance of this memoir of a gentleman who was nobody particular some sixty years since, and whose strongest claims to consideration have been utterly destroyed by time, indicates that social and literary conditions in the great republic are still favorable to dealers in profitless biographies." After a few well-expressed sneers at our "second-rate politicians and insignificant placemen," the reviewer charges us with having produced "an appalling mass of unreadable literature in the shape of memoirs of men and women who differed from ordinary mankind in being rather richer, or noisier, or more fortunate than the average of common-place people." It then descends to particulars by styling Mr. A. J. Dallas "a very respectable and uninteresting man," and his son, George Mifflin Dallas, as a man who, "achieving success disproportionate to his natural endowments, represented the government of the United States for some years at the Court of St. James."

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 14—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Since Saturday night the barometer has risen and again fallen in the Gulf and Southern States. It has risen in the Middle and Eastern States and fallen slightly on the lakes, and more decidedly so north of Missouri. The temperature had arisen unusually high on Sunday afternoon from Iowa to Tennessee, but had fallen somewhat in New England, where northerly winds are now replaced by south and east winds from Maine to Virginia. Easterly winds have continued north of the Ohio River. Rain has been reported from the Gulf and South Atlantic coast and the extreme Northwest. Clear weather now very generally prevails at all stations east of the Rocky Mountains.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably fall somewhat on Monday on the upper lakes, with cloudy weather and local storms. Clear and warm weather will probably prevail from Michigan to Arkansas and eastward to the Atlantic.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

One Woman Burned to a Crisp—Several Others Badly Wounded—Loss $70,000.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock this morning the people residing in the vicinity of Montgomery and Washington streets, Jersey City, were startled by a terrible explosion, like the report of a cannon shot. A policeman was immediately on hand, but ere he had time to give the alarm another and much louder report took place, followed by showers of timber, broken glass and other missiles, which on all sides for upwards of a hundred yards. The firemen were quickly on hand, and found that it was the building owned and occupied by Messrs. Durancy & Mayce, liquor dealers, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

The force of the explosion blew away the whole side of the house on Montgomery street and set fire to Mr. Wilson's real estate office and Mr. Ellison's stationery store on Montgomery street. From these the fire spread to Ahrens & Haines' fancy dry goods stores, and for the moment the fire seemed to be beyond the control of the firemen. They worked gallantly, and succeeded in saving Haines' and Ahrens' stores, but were unable to save the others. A woman, named Mary Jane Martin, jumped from the top floor of Durancy & Magee's building and broke her leg. She was also badly burned about the face and neck. Mrs. Smyth was taken out from the ruins soon after, burned almost to a crisp. Several other families lived on the same floor, but up to two o'clock it was impossible to ascertain the real damage. Loss will foot up $70,000. Insurance unknown.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, August 13, 1871.

The official returns from eighty-four counties give Leslie (dem.), 113,443; Harlan (rep.), 74,124. Leslie's majority in these counties, 39,319. The full returns from the State will probably make Leslie's majority in the neighborhood of 40,000. In the counties given Leslie gains 5,301 on the vote of Stevenson, democrat, in the last gubernatorial election, and Harlan gains [illegible] on the vote of Barker, republican, in the last gubernatorial race. The republican increase is attributed to the enfranchisement of the colored people.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

Shortly after ten o'clock last night an altercation took place between Casmar Schuderick, who resides at No. 23[illegible] Division street, and Joseph Jasmuskie, of No. 67 James street, at No. [illegible] Division street, during which Jasmuskie received four severe stab wounds on the right hand with a large clasp knife. Schuderick was arrested and locked up.

ITALY.

Herald Special Report from Rome.

The Italian Government Satisfied with the Conciliatory Conduct of M. Thiers.

The Roman Journals in Favor of an Alliance with France.

Convents Appropriated to Public Use.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent at the capital of Italy:—

ROME, August 13, 1871.

It is reported in Rome that Viscount Venosta, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has ordered Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister to France, to express to M. Thiers satisfaction at his (Thiers') pacific and conciliatory words, but also to say that the Italian government is surprised that the President should permit speakers to use language injurious to Italy.

FRANCE SHOULD ABANDON THE POPE.

The liberal journals of Rome express the readiness of Italy to accept an alliance with France if the latter abandons all negotiations relative to the Pope.

APPROPRIATING CONVENTS.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree expropriating for public use two convents and three plots of ground in Rome belonging to religious ladies.

FINANCIAL.

Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, is opposed to a fresh issue of renta.

FRANCE.

The Paris Press on the Prolongation of M. Thiers' Powers—Two Soldiers Sentenced to Death.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 13, 1871.

The press generally contend that the vote in the Assembly yesterday is a success for the advocates of the prolongation of M. Thiers' power, as the right was desirous of postponing the question indefinitely.

TWO COMMUNISTS DOOMED TO DEATH.

A court martial at Rouen has passed sentence of death on two soldiers who deserted to the ranks of the Commune.

THE POPE.

Another Encyclical Letter Issued by the Holy Father.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, August 13, 1871.

An Evangelical letter has been issued by the Pope, urging the faithful to offer prayers for the freedom of the Holy See and the triumph and tranquillity of the Church.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier Not Dead.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 13, 1871.

A despatch from Constantinople contradicts the rumor of the death of the Grand Vizier which prevailed last week.

BRAZIL.

The Bill for the Emancipation of Slaves Passes a Second Reading in the Chamber.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, August 13, 1871.

The steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived last night.

In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies the bill for the emancipation of slaves had passed its second reading.

A RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT ACQUITTED.

The superintendent of the San Paulo Railway had been acquitted of the charges made against him.

NEW ZEALAND.

Excitement Over the New Gold Fields—Breaking out of the Speculation Mania—Loyalty at a Discount.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13, 1871.

The steamship Ajax, from Honolulu, with mails and passengers from Auckland, New Zealand, per steamship Nevada, July 13, has arrived. She brings no Australian news.

New Zealand advices state that the general interest and excitement over the Thames gold fields continues unabated, greatly injuring other business.

Speculation in mining shares has become a perfect mania.

The journals complain that at Napier on the Queen's birthday the Courts continued their sessions and the Provincial Councillors did not even lift their hats when the national anthem was being played.

Three Fijian chiefs, bound for Europe, and the Episcopal Bishop of Dunedin, bound for England, arrived by the Ajax.

The Nevada left Honolulu for Auckland July 30.

THE STEAMER HORNET.

Captain Willis, of the brig Scotland, from Port au Prince, reports:—

Left the steamship Hornet, Captain Walsman, at Port au Prince, making repairs, and when completed would sail for New York. The commander of the Spanish man-of-war, however, has notified the American Minister, Mr. Bassett, that under no circumstances shall the American flag protect her if she attempts to leave the port, but if possible he will sink her and treat her crew as pirates—the true spirit of Spanish rule, "kill first and try the case after." Heavy bids have been made to Captain Walsman and others to burn the ship where she lies. The captain is not in the market for such bids, and will guard against such contingencies from others, and I think when he is ready for sea, if his government will not protect him he will show the Spaniards that a Hornet can sting, and he will go through or die trying.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Vallandigham.

Mrs. Vallandigham, the widow of Clement L. Vallandigham, died at Cumberland, Md., yesterday. Since the tragic death of her distinguished husband her health has been in a very precarious condition, and her reason, if not her life, was despaired of. But her griefs struck her down, and she has gone the way of all mortals overladen with sorrow and care. The hand of affliction always touches a responsive chord in every heart, and the announcement of her death will be heard with regret in nearly every household in the land.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

The Captain General of Porto Rico to Remain at His Post.

A CONSPIRATOR RE-ELECTED DEPUTY

Marshal Serrano and Many Others Injured by a Railway Accident.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent at the capital of Spain:—

MADRID, August 13, 1871.

ACCIDENT TO MARSHAL SERRANO.

An express train from Barcelona to Madrid dashed into a standing train, which contained Marshal Serrano and a number of officers. The shock was terrible. Marshal Serrano's foot was slightly hurt, and many others wounded. Nobody was killed by the collision.

It is reported on good authority that Captain General Baldrick will remain at his post in Porto Rico, in spite of the rumors to the contrary.

THE CASE OF GENERAL PURRAD.

The imprisoned General Purrad, who is charged with conspiracy against the government, has been returned, for the second time, as Deputy to the Cortes.

The Missing Steamer Espana Safe.

CADIZ, August 13, 1871.

The missing steamer Espana, of this port, arrived to-day. She broke her shaft and was nine days under sail. She made repairs at Porto Rico.

THE PACIFIC COAST

A California Desperado at Work—The Alleged Cruelties on Board the Ship Mary Brune Denied—Important Railroad Suit in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13, 1871.

William Alvord or R. B. Woodward will probably be nominated for Mayor by the Taxpayers' Convention.

George Carlisle, the notorious Barbary coast ranger, stabbed Edward Schultz, a saloon keeper, mortally, and Michael Crowley, of Company G, Second United States artillery, dangerously, in an affray in a saloon last night. Carlisle was arrested.

The Acting United States Consul at Hong Kong, who is now here, denies the report of the cruelties alleged to have been committed on board the ship Mary Brune, published in New York. He says three sailors mutinied and one stabbed the mate; but Captain Arthur had no trouble whatever with the crew and no one was seriously injured. Their case was investigated before him.

The Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Company have commenced suit against the Oregon Steam Navigation Company for the right of way through the pass of the Columbia at the Cascades. This pass is the only one through which the company can build their road.

California fruit is being shipped East freely.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Change of Gauge of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad.

CINCINNATI, August 13, 1871.

The change of gauge of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, commenced at daylight, and was successfully completed at seven o'clock this evening. Regular trains will run to-morrow.

Maine Central Railroad.

BANGOR, August 13, 1871.

A substantial temporary bridge was completed on Saturday morning in place of the one destroyed on Wednesday night on the Maine Central Railroad, in this city, and the regular passage of trains to and from the depot is resumed. A first class bridge will be erected as soon as the proper materials can be obtained. All the bridges on the road are being subjected to a most rigid examination, and will be immediately put into thorough repair where they are not so already. All the wounded by the recent accident are doing well.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, August 13, 1871.

The Pennsylvania Company, which is the bureau representing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company's interests west of Pittsburg, has completed negotiations for the lease of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad; and also secured the controlling interest in the Ohio River bridge at this place. By this arrangement the Pennsylvania Company secures the control of all lines crossing the Ohio River at Cincinnati and Louisville to the south and southwest. It is understood that liberal arrangements have been made with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the use by the latter of the bridge at this point.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1871.

President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell and ex-Secretary Borie came from Long Branch on Saturday afternoon, and dined with ex-Senator Cattell, at his residence, near Camden. Subsequently the party went on board of a private yacht, which had been placed at their disposal, and proceeded up the Delaware to the residence of ex-Secretary Borie, where they passed Sunday. The President returns to Long Branch on Monday morning.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, August 13, 1871.

Nine eastward bound cars (Continental fast freight) were precipitated down an embankment by a broken wheel yesterday between here and Chillicothe, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and were badly wrecked.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of a two-story and attic frame dwelling house, 235 Franklin avenue. Before the flames could be extinguished a damage of about $1,000 was effected by the fire. The building is owned by Mr. James Smith, who, together with his family, is sojourning in the country. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN RHINEBECK.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., August 13, 1871.

Rescue engine house and the engine and the barn and carriage house of Homer Gray were burned at one o'clock this morning. Total loss, $12,000; insured, [illegible]. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO MORALS.

CHICAGO, August 13, 1871.

Rev. Elkan Herzman, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue, failing to comply with the regulations requiring all Israelites to fast strictly one day during the fast week—he having broken fast by eating ice cream—the congregation are determined to remove him. This morning another rabbi occupied his desk, and an affray ensued, during which one of the leading officers of the church seized Herzman, divesting him of his sacerdotal robes, conducted him to the door with instructions to leave, threatening to kick him out if he returned. Herzman complained at police headquarters, but was informed they could do nothing. He threatens to prosecute for one year's salary and assault.

ENGLAND.

Herald Special Report from London.

The Hyde Park Indignation Meeting Against the Dublin Authorities a Complete Fizzle.

Fenianism and Communism Commixed.

The Assembly Composed of Juvenile Raggamuffins.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent at the English capital:—

LONDON, August 13, 1871.

The meeting in Hyde Park to-day, to protest against the brutality of the police at the late Dublin riots, was insignificant.

Some hundreds of people demonstrated without interruption. At the hour of meeting a band, with twenty men and about a thousand juvenile raggamuffins marched into the park, bearing the flag of the red republic.

FENIANISM AND COMMUNISM.

One carried a red flag, it is said, with a blue and white checker board in the upper corner, and wore a Phrygian cap, with a green ribbon. The party marched to the Reformer's Tree, where several stands had been placed for them.

THE AGITATORS' QUARREL.

Some quarrelling took place among the leaders as to the cause of the meeting. There were also other evidences of division among them. Red and green were the favorite colors. The police would not tread on the tails of the agitators' coats.

Another Version of the Hyde Park Meeting—The Miners' Strike in Staffordshire—Troubles Apprehended.

LONDON, August 13, 1871.

The meeting in Hyde Park to-day, to protest against the suppression of the Phoenix Park meeting in Dublin on Sunday last, was an immense affair. Twenty thousand people attended; and speeches were made from six different stands. Communist and American flags and banners, with the Irish harp and suitable mottoes, were displayed. Among the speakers were Messrs. Bradlaugh, Odgen and other well known radicals. The crowd was of a better class than usually assembles on such occasions. It was very quiet and orderly, and made few demonstrations of sympathy with the speakers.

TROUBLES IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

Miners have arrived from Staffordshire to take the places of the strikers in the coal mines of South Wales. Trouble is apprehended, and as a precautionary measure the volunteers, many of whom are miners, have been ordered to deposit their arms with the authorities.

STILL ANOTHER ORANGE RIOT

Herald Special Report from Dublin.

The Orange Riot in Londonderry Continued Yesterday.

MANY INJURED BUT NONE KILLED.

A Procession of Apprentices Headed by a Member of Parliament.

The Rioters Scattered by the Police and the Cavalry.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent at the Irish capital:—

DUBLIN, August 13, 1871.

The excitement in Londonderry has not abated. To-day a large number of apprentices, consisting for the greater part of boys from twelve to eighteen years of age, arranged an Orange demonstration. They were headed by Mr. Johnstone, Member of Parliament, and a Mr. Rea, of Belfast.

The apprentices attempted to form a procession, in violation of the proclamation issued by the authorities. The police, aided by a detachment of troops, interfered, amid the yells and cheers of the Roman Catholics.

Stones were thrown by the rioters at one another and at the police and the military. The Riot act was read without producing any effect upon the apprentices. The cavalry and the police then charged and scattered the crowd. Several were injured, but none killed. A number of arrests have taken place. Order has been completely restored.

THE INNER LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.

It was reported that he had amassed an immense private fortune, but the statement was utterly unfounded. He did not borrow money of the Prussian staff at Sedan, but his friends were not surprised to hear that he was without means. On one occasion he was urged to do like other sovereigns and accumulate a private fortune. He said that France would always, and without solicitation, supply his wants. "That is, sire, a soldier's pay and cigars at discretion." The Emperor replied:—"Well, we must stipulate for the cigars. *Fumi est gloria mundi;* and you know we love glory." The profusion of Napoleon was the reverse of that which Sallust ascribes to Catiline. He was careful about the fortunes of others and completely indifferent to his own. This lavish generosity was a fault, but a fault that can be readily condoned. It must not, however, be supposed that the generosity of the Emperor was altogether indiscriminate. In matters of business he was exceedingly careful. An American gentleman wanted the French government to buy some ocean steamers and he obtained an interview with the Emperor. He told His Majesty that they were the fastest vessels in existence. "Yes," was the reply; "but the Americans would not sell me their fastest steamers unless they had faster vessels on the stocks." Napoleon was of a mirthful and joyous disposition. At the imperial private parties the formal etiquette of the Court was put off, and those who attended these gatherings testify to the prevailing hilarity. Games were more in request than music, and the Emperor was a prolific author of *bouts rimés* and charades, humorous as well as witty. To a foreigner—we do not remember whether an Englishman or an American—who was at one of these "fun parties," who was evidently uneasy, the Emperor said, "Let us be happy. We are not on the stage and there are no social distinctions in the green room."

ARTISTIC PARIS.

Immense Loss of Invaluable Works of Art.

Destruction of the Quartier du Luxembourg—British Snobs Relic Hunting in the Ruins—Desolation in the Studios—Narrow Escape of the Goblins—Flower Selling Under Fire.

PARIS, July 20, 1871.

A lover of the arts in the habit of reading an account of their progress and development in the HERALD, as of course he is, will remember the names of the best studios, which, being mostly on the bank of the Seine, will lead him to direct his steps toward one of the bridges, probably the *Pont de la Concorde*, which faces the legislative palace. It must be admitted that things look very bad down the Rue Royale, half of which is burned, and the blackened walls still erect here and there, likely to totter down when least expected. A very ill reward this for poor Paris, who began to make places healthy and tidy round the Madeline from the very day the army had forced its passage through them. No sooner had this quarter of the capital been delivered than, even before the insurgents were attacked at the Bastile, the flower market at the foot of the Madeline held here her usual gathering. *Pots* of mignonette,

ROSES AND PINKS, THE COMMONEST BUT SWEETEST,

delighted eyes and hearts long weaned from elegancies by the Commune. It will be a marvel if my friends do not here meet some British tourists searching for bits of struck columns or other dilapidated bits to preserve, ticketed, among their artistic relics. At the beginning collections of this kind were plentiful; hats full of mortar and old wall, chassepot ball, mitrailleuse ball, cannon ball, fragments of chimney pots, crooked nails, morsels of shell, &c., shreds of flags, old shoes, old pipes, blood stained stones, were the precious trophies that offered some compensation for a morning's minute search. Now these treasures are not to be picked up, but purchased; they are also resold by speculators, which commercial enterprise has caused various quarrels over odd bits claimed to have been seen first by several parties at one time. A French woman of the lower classes made a very philosophical remark on contemplating the ruins. Her two bare arms were crossed very placidly meanwhile. She was evidently one of those who take things quietly. "It is only a change, that is all," she said; "we used to go out to see our constructions; now we have got the destructions, which to my mind are much more curious." To proceed. The havoc on the Place de la Concorde was perfectly distressing; but it is wonderful how fast the workmen are repairing damaged Tritons and Nereids in the famed water fountains—how soon their green metal skin, which was peeled off by projectiles, will be smoothed down to an even stagnation shade. For a few days the water pipes hung out of the beheaded trunks of scaly mermaids and looked like inanimate windpipes, not anything hydraulic at all. The statue of Lille is decapitated; in fact, the whole bust of this figure by Pradier is to be renewed, it having been shot off by a colossal cannon ball from one of the barricades in the Rue de Rivoli. This statue has had many vicissitudes; among the number a madman once attempted to saw off its right arm. The street de Lille is also more than half burnt down, and good gossips say that this is a punishment Lille has deserved for having attempted to get up a Commune.

THE HIDEOUS AND ABSURD BLACK VEILS,

which were tied over the faces of all the other statues representing the cities of France, have at length been taken off. They were put on when the Prussians were admitted to view the place and were supposed to hide the shame blushes of these maidens! The statue of Strasbourg, which had become a shrine, has been cleared of all the paltry rags, wreaths and bead work with which the superstition of the populace had covered it. A plain black wreath, a memorial of sad retrospection, now lies at her feet. The pride of the place, the two famous horses known as Les Chevaux de Marly, because they decorated Marly for half a century, are perfectly intact. They are to the right and left of the Avenue des Champs Elysées, opening in front of the Tuileries, and were brought to Paris during the revolution of 1792. They are by Couston.

The obelisk in the centre stands up as firm as it did at Luxor, on the left bank of the Nile, and, with self-complacent majesty, does not appear to think much of the scene of desolation around. "My good people," is evidently meant by its hieroglyphics, "why all this fuss over so small a commotion as

ONE CAPITAL ONLY IN RUINS?

When you have lived a few centuries more other empires will have passed over; nations and mankind have much more to behold before the end of time is consummated. Consider my past; your present has also to be the past of the future. When you think of my palmy days you call them the age of barbarous antiquity. Yours will be called something else—perhaps the age of excessive civilization.

* * * Ha, ha, ha!" And there is a smile still on the pyramidal face of the obelisk.

The Palais de l'Industrie, so dear to artists, has undergone trials, but none are irremediable. The colossal group by Diebolt, "France Distributing Wreaths to Art and Industry," has been spared, with the exception of one sitting figure. The fine painted glass in the central nave, by Maréchal, has received a slight injury, all the other glass windows have been reduced to atoms, to siege snow, which sparkles about the neighborhood of the palace on the ground far and near, and has been pulverized by the feet of pedestrians. The pavilions which face the Tuileries have been much damaged by projectiles from the terrace along the Seine, formerly called the "Promenade Réservée de l'Empereur."

We will now hasten on to the Luxembourg and look about for the studios. What a change! What has become of this street and that, this house, that collection? Has everything been charmed away? No, but things and places have exploded, notwithstanding which a few still remain. It was on Wednesday, the 24th of May, towards midday. The federates had been defending the formidable barricade erected at the corner of the streets Brea and Vavin for more than eighteen hours, when, finding they could hold out no longer in

AN ATMOSPHERE OF POWDER

and shot which had become almost stifling, and now fired their brains with savage fury, they rushed into a baker's shop near by, in it seized all the empty wheat bags they could find, dipped them in petroleum, set fire to them, hurled the burning mass on a trench at the foot of the barricade, which was filled with powder and explosive shell, and in less time than it can be read the whole shook, then reeled, then blew up. When the shock was over flames leaped up on all sides. Thus was annihilated the studio of the sculptor Auguste Préault, the studio of A. de Curzon and the house of the architect Reber—Reber the indefatigable publisher and proprietor of the journal *Art for All*. Here were lost, and forever, private collections of great value—bronzes, Indian, Chinese, Persian and Japanese objects of art; albums, sketches, copies, tracings, notes, and matter enough in this artistic part of Paris for museums to copy from all over the world. But this wilful destruction is not the only disaster the streets round the Luxembourg have to deplore. The explosion of the powder factory added to the general stupefaction. This took place at about one o'clock, and in the space of five minutes the Chestnut avenue, formed by four rows of trees towards the Observatoire was blackened and burned as if

A PESTILENTIAL TOUCH HAD BLASTED EVERYTHING BY MAGIC.

In this space of time partitions were disjointed, floors fell in, doors were unhinged, furniture rolled from one story through to the foundations of houses, libraries were overturned, glasses cracked, and the dead and the living were crushed under countless burdens, smothering their groans and shrieks, which were rendered maddening by supplication for help. But still, as a stray raft will float on the furious ocean after shipwreck, some things were saved. You and I and all of us have seen flowerets peep up from under the mower's scythe, and their seed, spared by accident, has brought forth sturdy plants in its time. Thus the painter Français, living in the Rue Carnot, discovered, on returning to his studio, after the catastrophe, that, in the midst of all his wrecks, in the centre of all his disfigured works, of all the labor of his manhood, one treasure hung on its old nail, in its old place. It was a first attempt at painting from life; it was his first success, and recalled

THE HAPPIEST HOURS OF HIS ASPIRING YOUTH;

for it was the portrait of his father! The tears, which poured freely down his cheeks, were not of sorrow—for all that had gone—but of joy; the promise of his young days was still held out to him. He is athletic and hopeful. He will begin another artistic career under the well-remembered paternal smile and encouragement of the patient model left him.

The aquafortist Bracquemond is also among the sufferers. He regrets his laboratory, in which several chemicals were kept of which he has also to [illegible] the proportions. M. Victor Vilain had had his studio bombarded by the Prussian siege, but he calls their shells innocent pills compared to the damage caused by the explosion.

In the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, in which so many Americans had their studios, the absence of glass windows is truly remarkable. No. 70 is a group of small galleries, wall to wall, and divided by several painters of great talent—MM. Toulmouche, Brion, Lambert, Monchot and Schutzenberger. Fortunately their best works had been cleared when the Prussian advance on Paris made the capital rather a nervous sojourn. The studios of three distinguished artists in the same street have escaped likewise—MM. Jouffroy, of the Institute; the Austrian Yundt, and M. Bouguereau. In my next on the arts of Versailles I shall show that although much has been irretrievably ruined, we look for another revival, which in a few years will be welcomed as

THE AURORA OF A NEW AGE.

Your reader will not like to leave the part of Paris he has rambled to without a glance at the Gobelins. The manufacture of art in tapestry still stands in its place, though I am sorry to say the managers had abandoned it. A few workmen were at their looms when the building was set on fire by the insurgents. So soon as they found out what was going on they opposed a most manly resistance—not to their barbarian brother citizens, but to the flames. They appealed to all the wives and children of the men who gained their livelihood at the factory: all helped, and without these patriotic apostles in the cause of industry the Gobelins would be no more. The insurgents had fled, and now began the toil. Every man was a link in the chain of water carriers. Hatchets, spades, pickets, every instrument or tool that could cut off the fire from walls not yet attained was used by the weak and the strong. They all knew that the bread of their little ones depended on the preservation of the establishment, and the little ones understood that

"FATHER'S WORK WAS BURNING."

Up flew muscular, begrimed arms; down trickled the sweat from hot brows; right and left squirted water; out came yards and yards of the delicate textures, heaps of wool and silk, and looms and fairy-like tissues; but the smoke was mighty, and lurking the burning oil. Smooth and sure, deep and relentless the enemy, therefore, much was lost. The fire destroyed the gallery open to the public; three of the factory looms, full of goods; the school room, a painting room, a part of the drawing school, and the worst loss of all was that fine collection showing the progress of tapestry from the days of Louis XIV. to our own times. Distressing though all this be, still mighty activity reigns everywhere, and as the arts can never prosper where a government is divided, men of thought ardently desire to unite in one common effort for the purpose of securing unity of purpose, unity in the schools and fusion of all parties. May the painful trials with which France has been visited be a lesson, for the worst is far from over. Study of the arts, their culture and encouragement are the only calm joys this unhappy land may hope for through coming years of distress. It must be said private causes of grief, loss of kindred and ruin will be felt long after edifices have been rebuilt.

THE MURDERER CAUGHT.

The "Unknown Man," Who Was Found Dying at the Corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, Turns Out to Have Been Murdered by a Friend—The Villain Caught—What Mr. Berryman Saw and Heard.

In the HERALD of yesterday appeared an account of the finding, on the night of the 12th, the body of an unknown man at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, who had evidently been most foully dealt with. The body was that of a young man, very well dressed, and was apparently about twenty-eight years of age. The back part of the head was most horribly crushed, as though with some heavy blunt instrument.

Of the hundreds who viewed the body at the station house and after it was removed to the Morgue none seemed to know who it was or that they had ever seen him before.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning three or four gentlemen

APPEARED AT THE MORGUE

and stated to Warden Brennan that a friend of theirs, named Patrick McNamara, aged twenty-nine years, and who had been boarding with a Mrs. Ford, at No. 245 West Thirty-fifth street, had been missing since Friday night, and, as they could get no trace of him, they were fearful lest he had been murdered. Mr. Brennan conducted them inside the building and showed them the body of the unknown man, when they at once recognized it as that of their missing friend—McNamara. Fully convinced that the unfortunate man had been murdered, and determined to probe the matter to the very bottom, they started off to hunt up the perpetrator of the foul deed. They first went to the Twentieth precinct station house, where they found Captain Caffery, to whom they imparted what information they had just obtained

AT THE DEADHOUSE,

and by whom they were most heartily joined in their investigation and search. All the remaining portion of the night they worked as only men instigated by such motives as were theirs can work, but to no avail. Yesterday morning they ascertained that their friend had been seen in company with a man named John Keefe, at the saloon at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Third avenue, where they were both drinking. Being informed that Keefe lived at No. 311 East Forty-eighth street they bent their steps in that direction; but on reaching the house they were informed that their man was not there, nor had he been during the previous night. The people about the place told the party that Keefe had come in about half-past two or three o'clock Saturday morning and gone to bed, where he remained until near eleven o'clock the same morning, when he got up and left, since which time he had not been seen in that neighborhood.

Believing now more than ever that Keefe was the murderer, Captain Caffery and the friends of the deceased determined to redouble their efforts in the prosecution of the search. The friends took one direction and the Captain and detective McConnell, of his precinct, took another. All the most

NOTED HAUNTS OF VICE

and retreats for outlaws of every description were visited, but without success, until about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when one of the party of friends went into 308 Pearl street and were rewarded by finding the object of their search. Without making any disturbance, or even intimating the cause of their visit, they returned to the street to get an officer of the Fourth precinct to go in and arrest Keefe, who was taken to the station house and locked up. Information of the arrest was at once sent to Captain Caffery, in whose precinct the murder had been committed, and without delay Sergeant Heape was sent down with instructions to convey the prisoner to the Twentieth precinct station house. This was soon accomplished, and shortly after the arrival John Berryman, of 353 West Thirty-sixth street, came in and volunteered some information which proved to be of the most important character. He stated that he got off a street car at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue about one o'clock on Saturday morning, and shortly after reaching the sidewalk he saw two men standing a short distance down Thirty-sixth street, and heard them quarrelling. They talked in a boisterous manner, and as though they were

BOTH PRETTY DRUNK.

They called each other "Patsy" and "Jack," respectively, and after talking some time Jack said something to the effect that if he had known the other (Patsy) meant more, he would not have stood it so long. As he said this he (Jack) struck Patsy with his fist. They continued their quarrel for some minutes when Mr. Berryman saw one of them go in the middle of the street and stoop down as though he was picking up something. Whether he actually did pick anything up or not Berryman was unable to say, as it was rather dark where the parties were.

Still quarrelling the two walked up towards the corner of the avenue, and Mr. Berryman, supposing it was only a quarrel between two friends and that nothing would come of it, started down the street. When he had gone a short distance he heard one of the parties say "Stay where you are, Patsy. I am a bad man and am too much for any one about here to handle!" Berryman went on home, and thought nothing more of the occurrence until

HE SAW IN THE HERALD

the account of the finding of an unknown man at the exact locality where he had heard the disturbance.

Patrick McNamara has always been known among his friends by the familiar name of "Patsy," while John Keefe is addressed as "Jack" by those who are well acquainted with him. Keefe himself, of course, denied all knowledge of how McNamara came to his death, but he did acknowledge that they left the saloon at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Third avenue in company on the night of the murder.

ST. JAMES' PARK.

SUMMARY.

ST. JAMES' PARK, SMITHTOWN, L. I., August 9.—Purse $100; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

S. S. Jones entered b. m. Lady Jones	2	2	1	2	3	1	1
B. B. Newton entered g. m. Minnie Warren	3	3	3	1	1	2	2
H. Hause entered b. g. Shrimp	1	1	2	4	2	3	3
J. Frown entered blk. g. Ajax	5	4	5	4	4	dis.	
Wm. Gates entered b. g. Dandy Jim	4	5	4	5	dr.		

Time—2:41, 2:41½, 2:43¼, 2:45, 2:40½, 2:45, 2:45.

HARTFORD ITEMS.

HARTFORD, August 13, 1871.

Peter Murphy, one of a party of Sunday excursionists down the river to-day, while crazed by liquor, jumped overboard from the steamer and was drowned. He was about fifty years of age and leaves a family.

Mrs. Catharine Toucey, widow of Hon. Isaac Toucey, formerly Secretary of the Navy, died suddenly this evening, aged sixty-nine years. She was taken ill in church and died in her carriage on the way home.

FAST DRIVING.

At Jefferson Market yesterday Justice Shandley fined the following parties in $10 each for fast driving:—William Mela, 51 East Fifteenth street; John Scrigner, 408 West Twentieth street; Peter Nicholas, No. 4 Hatt's alley, Brooklyn; Jervis Pett, 13 Stanton street; Abraham A. Sinman, 7 Seventh avenue, and Andrew Bean, Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue.

WASHINGTON.

Annual Receipts and Expenditures of Government.

Tax on the Borrowed Capital of Banks To Be Collected.

The Postal Money Order Convention with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1871.

Annual Receipts and Expenditures of Government.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $383,324,000, and the expenditures $292,177,000.

Tax on Borrowed Capital of National Banks.

The recent decision of ex-Commissioner Pleasonton, relieving bankers from the payment of tax on borrowed capital, reached officially only one district—namely, the Thirty-second of New York. As soon as Mr. Douglass, the present Commissioner, shall be officially advised by the proper officer of the receipt of the communication it will be recalled. As the case now stands there is no change in the old decision, and the tax on borrowed capital will be collected as heretofore.

The Postal Money Order Convention with Great Britain.

In addition to the details already given in these despatches in relation to the convention for the interchange of postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States, on the 2d of October next, it may be further stated that in the conversion of the currencies of the two countries the pound sterling of Great Britain is to be considered as equivalent to $4 86 of gold coin of the United States. The value in United States paper currency of money orders drawn in Great Britain and accepted by the exchange office of New York is to be determined at New York in accordance with the current premium on gold on the day of their receipt, in the same manner that the gold value of currency deposits for money orders on Great Britain is to be determined in the same city. Although, as previously stated, the convention places no restriction upon the number of the international money orders that may be purchased by one person, it is quite certain that the Post Office will, in case undue advantage is taken of the system, issue instructions to postmasters limiting the amount of money thus transferable by one person daily, the purpose of the convention being to afford facilities for the transmission of small amounts and not to supplant the ordinary commercial methods of remittance and exchange by means of bankers' drafts.

Postal Negotiations with Denmark.

The postal negotiations that have been progressing for some time with Sweden, Norway and Denmark now give promise of the early conclusion of a satisfactory convention with those countries, which will insure a large reduction in the present rates of postage between them and the United States.

The New Colombian Minister to Great Britain.

Dr. Justo Arosemena, of Panama, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Colombia to reside near the Court of St. James. The new appointee is a good English scholar, has resided many years in the United States and his wife is a New York lady well known in Knickerbocker circles.

Decision by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has held, in the case of the British schooner John Bull, Lingua, Cape Breton for Portland, Me., under erroneous destination, as per manifest, and allowed to proceed to Boston by the Collector at Portland, Boston being her true destination, that a vessel must in general be held to her destination as expressed in her manifest, and that the destination of her cargo should correspond with the destination of the goods as specified in the triplicate invoices, as required by the act of March 3, 1863, though the law does not seem absolutely to prohibit the change of destination where the manifest is incorrect through an unintentional error.

A Question for Guidance.

The question has been raised at the Treasury Department, under the Tenure of Office act, whether the designation of J. W. Douglass, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to perform the duties of Commissioner Pleasonton creates a vacancy in the subordinate office. There are quite a number of applicants for the position of First Deputy; but the opinion prevails among the law officers of the Treasury Department that no vacancy exists in that office.

The Annapolis Naval Academy.

The midshipmen's quarters of the Naval Academy at Annapolis are being refitted preparatory to the opening, on October 1 next. There are now twenty-nine midshipmen, admitted at the examination in June last, who are being instructed in the routine of ship duties. Among them are Washington J. Chambers, Charles O. Drake, L. T. Halpine (son of the late General Halpine), Frederick A. Lathrop, J. A. Sherman and Thomas N. Wood, of New York. A Japanese student, Korokee Katz, is also included in the list. The twenty-four midshipmen who were turned back last year are now on the practice squadron, and they will be admitted in the September examination.

Favorable Condition of the Crops.

The next crop report of the Department of Agriculture will not be published until September. The returns recently received show that the crops are in better condition than was reported in July, including corn and cotton. A letter from Arkansas says that, although the acreage of cotton is not so large as last year, the crop will be equally as large, and so of the other States.

Death Warrant Signed.

Governor Bowie, of Maryland, has signed the death warrant of Leah Scarborough, colored, convicted of murdering her infant, and the death warrant of William Pritchard, colored, convicted of rape of a white girl. Both are sentenced to be hung on the 29th of September, and the executions are to take place in Baltimore county, where the crimes were committed.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

AUGUST 14.

1870—Battle of Courcelles, the Prussians attacked the French under Bazaine, who were endeavoring to form a junction with General MacMahon's army; the fighting was arrested by darkness under the walls of Metz, and both parties claimed a victory.

1870—Admiral D. G. Farragut died in Portsmouth, N. H.

1869—The steamer Cumberland blown to pieces on the Ohio River by the explosion of her boilers; twenty of her passengers killed.

1821—Riot in London during the funeral of Queen Caroline; it had been intended that the procession should not pass through the city, but the mob barricaded the proposed route and compelled the cortège to abandon it.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Thuringia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume,
I LOVE YOU
I LOVE YOU

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

All New York [illegible] Match Company's Matches have green labels, [illegible] and of superior quality.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The best in the world. The only perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world. It is the safest and most reliable in existence. Sold everywhere.

[illegible] Water of this Spring have cured thousands afflicted with diseases of the kidneys.
JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

RELIGIOUS.

Sermons in the Metropolis and Elsewhere Yesterday.

The Damaging Power and Dastardliness of Detraction.

Envy, Idleness and Pride as Sources of the Evil.

Religion in the Slums—Saints Among the Publicans and Sinners in the Pulpit.

The Prophet of Zion on Immortality.

The Church Troubles at Hudson Ended.

The churches in this city were but slimly attended yesterday, owing to the absence of such large numbers of our citizens in rustic and rural retreats and at our fashionable watering places. Besides, the exquisite weather outdoors drew off thousands to the suburban places of resort, where materialists, with their wives and children, enjoyed themselves in a manner which, if it was not devout, they, at least, who passed the fleeting hours deemed their enjoyment most natural.

AMERICAN FREE CHURCH.

Charges Against Public Men—The Evils of the City—Picnics, Rowdyism and Free Love—The Herald as a Censor—Sermon by the Rev. C. B. Smyth.

A fair congregation assembled in this little church yesterday to listen to the address of the pastor, the Rev. C. B. Smyth, who took for his text the admonitions of Christ to the women of Jerusalem. The reverend gentleman said:—The text for the day is taken from the Gospel of St. Luke, xxiii., 28—"Weep not for Me, but weep for yourselves and your children." These words were uttered by our Lord Jesus Christ when He was being led away to be crucified. And the lesson which they teach us is that we should not sorrow for the departure of the just, and that our sorrow should rather be given to those who remain exposed to the temptations and

TRIALS OF THE WORLD.

In the punishment which befell the Jews for their hard-heartedness we have only a type of what awaits all nations that turn away from the paths of righteousness. On the wicked God shall rain fire and brimstone. It is not necessary for our punishment that our city shall be besieged. God can send to scourge us for our sins cholera and famine and pestilence, or he may afflict us with corrupt corporations, who shall think only of their selfish interests, and plunder and oppress the people, and shall sacrifice even their lives to their selfish cupidity. What matters it to us whether we lived in the time of Titus or in the days of railway accidents and steamboat explosions? The horrors of which the newspapers daily informs us, the railway accidents, steamboat explosions, the murders and

DARING OUTRAGES IN THE PUBLIC STREETS,

the rowdyism at picnics, violations and free love developments, almost force us to believe that he who said that it was "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven" had come among us and set up his throne. I do not wish to say that human nature is worse in this city than in the other large cities of this world, but the people who congregate here, whether coming from the interior of our own country or from abroad, seem to cast off all restraint and hypocrisy and to deliver themselves up recklessly to [illegible] wish to join in the their evil inclinations. [illegible] cry that has been

RAISED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

against the authorities of the city.

A good deal of public comment has been made upon the action of three ministers (of whom I was one) on last Sunday, and a commentary appeared in an editorial article in the HERALD. When such an important journal as the HERALD, with its immense circulation and influence, takes exceptions to the conduct of a minister of religion or public man it becomes desirable to offer whatever explanation may be deemed necessary, especially so when the remarks of such a journal are known to be directed in a friendly and considerate spirit. We have pondered over the views put forward in that article and feel bound to say that the complaints put forward against the unprincipled conduct of certain journals were

NOT INTENDED TO APPLY TO THE HERALD,

but were directed against certain sheets that have been engaged in making reckless charges against public men whom we have no reason to believe unfit for public confidence. We cannot but commend the noble candor exhibited by the HERALD in the article on Monday, though we differ from the views put forth. A Christian sermon does not become sensational when seeking to lead men in the path of truth, because some accident or crime which agitates the public mind is seized on for a text or an illustration. But an editor or a minister who indulges in wholesale misrepresentation cannot escape condemnation. Nor can any excuse justify departure from truth. The apostles put the liars and those

GUILTY OF WILFUL MISREPRESENTATION

in the same category with fornicators and murderers, and told their disciples that they should not escape from condemnation. When we denounce the crimes which we see perpetrated with impunity we preach as truly the Gospel of Christ as St. Paul when writing to the Romans. And in dealing with great crimes it makes no difference to what party the criminals belong. It is sufficient that as individuals they are accountable for their actions to God as well as to the community. We hold it, therefore, a duty to call attention to the facts at a time when their mind is occupied with the considerations of the event, and is open to conviction. It is a very general complaint from the pulpit that the greatest difficulty is experienced in awakening

INTEREST IN MATTERS OF RELIGION,

and it is almost impossible to impress the minds of the people with the necessity of strict attention to religious duties. Most people nowadays are so well indoctrinated in their religion that they know nearly as much as the ministers, and therefore don't pay very much attention to their exhortations. We therefore take the opportunity created by some event that amply agitates the people and awakens their attention to cast in the seed while the soil is prepared for its reception, that it may take effect and result in general advantage.

We shall now return to the consideration of our text—that the departure of the just is not a cause for sorrow. Death has lately entered into our community

WITH AWFUL STRIDES,

and has touched even our small congregation, sweeping away a faithful wife, who no doubt has now her home in heaven. The present condition of those who were suddenly hurled into eternity can only be guessed by those who knew their lives, and may be judged by the fact that they met their deaths in the act of breaking the Sabbath; but there is no knowing what change may have been wrought in their hearts at the last moment by the mercy of God. In a moment, like the penitent thief on the cross, they may have been called to repentance. We are too liable to seize on what we consider the true cause in explanation of human events, forgetting that

GOD, THE FIRST CAUSE, ALWAYS STANDS BY.

We say often the physician might have made a better diagnosis, but it is not the fault of the physicians if our friend die; for there is a higher Physician above, and where the physician does his best he cannot be blamed for the result. God has a right to do what He pleases with his own, and in the case of the explosion of the Westfield there is no knowing what wise ends He may have subserved. No doubt he will punish the capitalists who caused the death of the people by their cold-hearted selfishness. Yet we must remember that we are as safe in a battle field as at our fireside under the protection of Divine Providence, and though

THE BULLETS MAY WHISTLE

round us, without the will of the great Creator they are powerless to injure us. Weep not, therefore, for those who departed in Jesus, for they have received the triumph they desired.

There are little amusements here which we all enjoy, but they are momentary, and if pleasure be enjoyed in that which meets not with the approval of our conscience there comes afterward the feeling of repentance, and the desire for the great happiness which Christians feel to be the only true happiness, and, like St. Paul, they desire to be delivered from this

PRISON OF DEATH.

Weep not, then, for those who have gone to Jesus; they are immeasurably more happy than they could ever be here. The mother thinks that if she could have back her child she would try to make that child happy. Suppose it were back, could you make it as happy here as it is in heaven? Could you guard it against the pain and suffering that at all times reach some men. Weep not for them; the time of separation between you is short. The greater part of the human race dies before the age of thirty years, and if you have reached that age you may soon expect to follow, and be restored to the loved one with greater happiness than could ever be experienced by meeting the dearest friend on earth.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The Prevalence and Enormity of the Sin of Detraction—"Who Steals My Purse Steals Trash"—The Difficulty of Restitution—Who Would Say, "I Have Been a Liar and a Scoundrel?"—Sermon by the Rev. Father Kearney.

At St. Patrick's cathedral yesterday morning the congregation was rather thin, owing, of course, to the heat, which caused the majority of the worshippers in the neighborhood to attend the earlier and shorter masses. A great many, therefore, missed hearing

A SERMON SADLY NEEDED

by a much larger number of professing Christians than would fill all the pews in the Mulberry street house of Catholic worship. The preacher there yesterday was the Rev. Father Kearney, and the sin of detraction formed the subject of his discourse. He read the gospel of the day from Mark, vii., 31 to 37. Our divine Lord, said he, touched the tongue of a man who was dumb, and he spoke right. There was a lesson in these few words which all Christians should take care to profit by. We are not to suppose that the afflicted person alluded to in the Scriptures was really and perfectly dumb. He had simply some

IMPEDIMENT IN HIS SPEECH

which rendered his conversation unpleasant; but when our Lord relieved him he "spoke right" in more senses than one—his speech was perfect, and his first words were words of thanks and praise to his Divine Benefactor. The lesson to be derived from this is that we, whose tongues have been loosed, should always speak right, should always speak with charity towards our neighbor, because we are bound not only to love God, but to love every one else for His sake. The mean sin of detraction is a very common failing among us. There is no place and no company we can enter into where we do not find persons who are constantly speaking disparagingly of their acquaintances. Detraction is a sin against charity, because we are bound to love, and, if not to serve, at least not to injure our neighbors. If we really love God we must prove that love by showing ourselves well disposed towards all His creatures, especially toward our fellow men. Detraction is also

A SIN AGAINST JUSTICE,

because we take from our neighbor that which is of value to him and of which we have not the right to deprive him. No one will doubt that if I rob a man of his worldly goods I commit a grievous sin, but if I filch his good name from him I commit a greater crime than if I picked the money out of his pocket. Society is so constituted that no man is allowed to interfere with another's rights, and what more outrageous interference can there be with a man's rights than an attempt to destroy his reputation? There would be something like reason in the slanderer's conduct if his slanders did him any good; but, instead of that, he often does more injury to himself than to the persons he would calumniate. Those to whom he speaks are sure to look upon him with contempt. If the person slandered be the slanderer's enemy the hearer, mentally if not aloud, says, "Behold, this man has a grudge against his neighbor, and, instead of having it out in a manly way, he meanly tries to destroy his enemy's reputation behind his back." If, on the other hand, the slandered person be the slanderer's friend, the latter will most naturally be regarded as

A TREACHEROUS WRETCH,

whose very presence poisons the air which honest men must breathe, and all trust and confidence, without which this life is really worthless after all, will be promptly withdrawn from him. Mutual esteem and confidence, which are required for the peace and the very existence of society, are undermined and destroyed by the detractor. Those who make it a practice to talk ill of their neighbors are generally

IDLE AND WORTHLESS FELLOWS,

who have much time on their hands and do not know how to make a proper use of it. The only satisfaction such persons derive from their vile habit is the temporary gratification of being thought pleasant persons in company, for even the stupidest man need never be at a loss for a subject of conversation as long as he can fall back on calumny; and, for the sake of being considered interesting talkers, many such persons will tear asunder the character of their nearest friends. Envy also promotes detraction, for it makes people injure the reputation of those who are better liked than themselves. There are three sources of detraction—envy, (supported by vanity), idleness and pride. In every case where a crime is committed by depriving another person of that which belongs to him there can be no true repentance, and certainly no forgiveness, unless restitution is made. We may restore a man's property easily enough, but how are we to give him back his good name? What man can so bitterly repent of a slanderous wrong as to bring [illegible] to the world,

"I HAVE BEEN A LIAR [illegible] AND A SCOUNDREL,

and what I uttered against my neighbor's reputation was false, and I knew it?" But if what I said against my friend was true then restitution becomes impossible; for, though I have ruined him in the eyes of his fellow men, I cannot come forward, even though willing to humiliate myself, and deny that he was guilty, and cannot restore him to his lost place in the esteem of his friends. All those sins of detraction cry to heaven constantly for vengeance on the detractor. They are not only the most difficult to make restitution for, but the most difficult to be even sorry for. Let us, therefore, endeavor to be like the dumb man, so that when we find our tongue loosened we shall begin by praising and glorifying God, and continue only by trying to "speak right" of our neighbors, whom Christ loved, whom Christ died for.

RELIGION IN THE FOURTH WARD.

True Friendship—The Publicans of To-Day—The Devil a Sectarian—Sermon by the Rev. John Miles.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the little mission room of the New York Port Society, at the corner of Dover and Water streets, was completely filled by a homely congregation, the greater portion of which was composed of seamen, with their wives and children. Many, however, looked as if they might be reformed "land sharks." The men were bronzed and sturdy fellows, who followed intently the simple services, and whose unaccustomed voices joined lustily in the singing of the hymns. When the other benches were full three bare-footed urchins coming in were beckoned to the platform, where they sat down much absorbed. They were attired in clothes that were much tattered, but scrupulously clean, and had bright, pleasing faces, which never lost their aspect of attention.

A sermon was preached by the Rev. John Miles, of Albany, on

"TRUE FRIENDSHIP,"

taking as texts the last verse of Proverbs xviii, and St. Luke vii., 31. The first passage declared that the friendship of God is the true friendship. The last was spoken by the lips of the enemies of Christ, in irony, jest and malice, accusing Him of associating with publicans and sinners. This accusation was true, for sinners never had a better friend than Jesus Christ. His is the real friendship, about which there is no sham. Now, if we would render good for evil how much rather should we render good for good and repay well the friendship of the Friend who sticketh closer than a brother. Bread comes by the sweat of the brow; salvation by prayer and faith. These are the conditions: He, our best friend, has put salvation in our reach, and we must reach it. "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." If this assurance were only believed the world would not be one-half nor the Church one quarter so bad. Friendship comes by friendliness. The publicans, who were the taxgatherers, were hated by the Jews, and so when Christ noticed them He, too, was hated.

THE PUBLICANS OF TO-DAY

are not only the taxgatherers, but the folks who sell liquid fire, who sell it to their neighbors for their dirty pennies, willing to barter their own souls and those of their neighbors, and who will at last go to hell. The taxgatherers and the rumsellers are all sinners. It is true as then—Jesus is and always has been the friend of sinners. To them all He holds out His right hand and His friendship to save them; but, in spite of what has been done, there are still publicans and sinners. The policemen watch them in the streets; they are tried and condemned, imprisoned and hung; but their number is not lessened, and there are thousands of hypocrites who go on wronging God and their neighbors.

THERE ARE SINNERS IN THE PULPITS

and in the pews. There are sinners because of their bigotry; sinners because of their covetousness; sinners because of their blinding passions. The speaker then referred to the sinners—so plentiful in that locality—who were such because drunkenness, and said in a stentorian voice of warning, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven!"

People get so far gone as to think that they have no friends in heaven or earth. To such it is cheering to prove that they have one after all—Jesus Christ, who has all the characteristics of a true friend. He would not tell you a lie or do you an injury; he would try to keep you from danger. He would never be a Universalist. He never preached

A UNIVERSALISTIC SERMON.

In all the Bible there is only one of that character, and that was

PREACHED BY THE DEVIL,

in the Garden of Eden. Jesus Christ never preached such horrid rubbish; but He tells the truth and preaches faithfulness. Our souls are covered with wounds and bruises and putrifying sores; by nature we are sinners, and cannot go to heaven unless we undergo a change, and it must be a great one. The Lord said to Nicodemus that he must be regenerated and born again; and He told His disciples that "except ye repent ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." But faithfulness is not the only characteristic of a true friend as exampled by Him. He is kind, and he says to us, "Come, now, and let us reason together." This to His enemies, to

HARLOTS AND PUBLICANS,

to those whose sins are as crimson. He makes his yoke easy and his burden light, and is kind in acts as well as in words. The reverend preacher then proceeded to dwell upon the other qualities of true friendship—self-sacrifice, forbearance, love. The last he illustrated by relating how a Quaker, seeing others indulging in wordy pity for an unfortunate man, forthwith pulled off his hat and placed in it a five dollar bill, saying, "I pity him $5; how much does thee pity him," and proceeded to collect a large sum for his relief. That was the true pity of Christ, who went around with His hat—no; but took all the help from His own pocket. He came from angels, who obeyed Him, to a world of darkness and misery and

CUT-THROAT ENEMIES.

Our Lord sacrificed body, blood, life and all, and died an ignominious death. Here was friendship in reality, which no one can doubt or question. He gave all to show Himself the friend of the sinner.

Lastly, it is for you to become the true friends of Jesus, that you may have at last a good home. He says, "Where I am my friends are." Remember that He sticks closer than a brother. A brother may change; but He never. He makes no distinction between rich and poor, white and black, but is able to save to the uttermost all those who come to Him.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Results of Adam's Sin and of Christ's Obedience—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Curry.

The Rev. J. Elder, pastor of this church, is spending his vacation in the country, and yesterday his pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Curry, formerly member of Congress from Alabama before the war, and now the pastor of a Baptist church in Richmond, Va., who preached to a goodly-sized congregation from the words contained in Genesis ii., 16, 17—"And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." When the world first came forth from the creative hand of omnipotence and love it must, he said, have been exceeding glorious and beautiful. The Father looked upon it and pronounced it good, very good. There was an adaptation in all its parts to the purposes of its creation. There was brightness in the sky,

BEAUTY IN THE LANDSCAPE,

fragrance in the flowers and joy in everything. Man was made upright, blessed and happy also. His eye was calm and his conscience easy; he knew no guilt, he felt no shame; his heart was pure and his prospects good as his soul went out toward God. Man was a stranger to fear. His body was free from pain and disease; he conversed with God and communed with the Father. He was as happy as a being could be. Yet this bright picture was soon to be marred by sin. Man was the highest illustration of God's great goodness, power and love, capable of the greatest degree of happiness. He was created a living soul in the image and likeness of God and made a little lower than the angels. He was not made like the material universe, governed by fixed and unalterable laws, like the stones and the flowers and the stars even, until the end of time. Had he been so created he could have made no progress and been subject to moral and legal accountability. He could neither learn, remember, hate or love. But far otherwise is it with man. He is endowed with faculties and susceptibilities capable of the highest development. But with this progressive accountability a special command was given against the indulgence of the appetites. There was

NO MORAL INTERNAL EVIL,

nothing wrong *per se*, he contended, in Adam eating the forbidden fruit. The prohibition was obligatory, because God had commanded to abstain from it and this abstention was to be the test of man's obedience. What God commands is His creature's good; what He forbids is His creature's evil. Unquestionably man's highest perfection is attained by obeying the divine will and command and to recognize those things pertaining to human progress in obedience and love. The test was therefore necessary to man's progress, accountability and happiness. Man was made a living soul, a spiritual intelligence, with a perfect freedom of will to choose and to act. Mind and matter are controlled by very different laws. Man is governed by moral and intellectual laws. You are here, the preacher remarked to the congregation, voluntarily and with freedom to choose between the good and the evil, to come or stay away.

This accountability in man is honored by God. We cannot predicate good or evil of the stones and the flowers or the sun or moon, but we can of man, and this provision of our nature secures appropriate results. Love cannot be constrained; coercion is not its parent. We love God because He first loved us. The bee constructs its cell on mathematical principles, but it has made no progress and is no farther advanced to-day than when the original bee was made. To our first parents the [illegible] choice was given whether or no their will should be subordinate to God's. Scepticism often asks

WHY SHOULD GOD IMPOSE A TEST?

The trial was indispensable according to man's moral instincts and laws and government. It was indispensable to his progress. It was not fate or misfortune or destiny, but the free election of Adam and Eve that brought upon them and their posterity the evil. All criminal law is founded on this freedom of moral action, and yet many say they are under the necessity to sin. Not to be capable of falling is to take away from man the possibility of virtue. But in mercy God gave him this privilege of falling. It was designed and executed in love. Man is not the victim of circumstances. They may surround us, but they are not insurmountable. They may be overcome, or, if we allow them, they may overcome us. Men are not to become the bond slaves of unholy influences and passions, and if we put our trust in God He will make a way for our escape from them. And the young man can say, "How shall I do this great wickedness and sin against God?"

CRIME IS VOLUNTARY.

God said to the people in the garden, "Choose you between my will and yours, between my wisdom and yours." Do you say, he asked, I will not choose God's will or way? I will follow my own devices and will not have God or Christ to reign over me. There are men to-day who say that sin is light and trivial, when the whole head is sick and the whole heart is corrupt. No sooner had our first parents come out of nothing than they aspired to be, not merely in the image and likeness of God, but to be as God, knowing good and evil, and possessed of power as He. The enemy flattered their ambition, just as he does ours now. They denied God's wisdom, veracity and love, and we know the result. Our only safety is in trust in God. Adam and Eve acknowledged their guilt, but sought to cover it up or to shift the responsibility, but there are atheists in our day who deny its existence.

The Doctor then spoke briefly on the necessity for the infliction of a penalty and of the

RECONCILIATION PROVIDED

by and through Jesus Christ and the consequent obedience of mankind to the Divine will through faith in Jesus, and closed with a fervent appeal to the impenitent to choose this day whom they would serve, God or the world, and which they would accept, life or death, as set before them in the Gospel and to be attained through obedience and faith. A missionary collection was then taken up, after which the congregation was dismissed.

ZION CHURCH.

The Personal Relations of Christ—Sermon by Bishop Southmayd.

The morning services at Zion church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, were but slimly attended yesterday—the result, of course, of the hegira into the country at this season of our wealthy and fashionable churchgoers. Though there was a seemingly beggarly array of empty pews, the services were particularly interesting and the music, as it always is here, was unusually fine. Occupying the pulpit was Bishop Southmayd, the well known missionary Bishop, for many years in Asia Minor. Few pulpit divines have a more pleasing and effective delivery—and it is a rare thing in ministers, the lack of which is a serious drawback to their power of oratory. He has a magnificent voice, whose deep, clear and richly resonant notes filled every part of the church. His subject was

CHRIST IN HIS PERSONAL RELATIONS

and the text upon which it was based—St. John, xi., 5—"Now Jesus, Martha and her sister, Mary, and Lazarus." The family of which the persons named in the text were members was one of good repute, living in the suburbs of Jerusalem. It was evident that Christ was very intimate with them—was in fact almost one of them. At one time Martha was busily employed in attending to the domestic duties of the household, while Mary sat at Jesus' feet, and she asked him to tell Mary to help her. One week before his death he spent the most of his time there. They were not poor people, as shown by the fact of Mary anointing his feet with costly ointment. They were unquestionably cultivated people, and under their roof was

PLEASING SOCIETY FOR JESUS.

When Lazarus fell sick, instead of sending beseeching messages, as other people were in the habit of doing, for Him to come and cure him, they only informed Him of his illness. Jesus did not come, however, at the instant, the other labors of His mission occupying His time. Lazarus died. Jesus met the sisters at the tomb, and then Jesus wept, showing His deep affection for the deceased. This affection He showed more truly by raising Lazarus from the dead. All the relations of Jesus with this family reveal the beautiful characteristics of His human qualities. He was alike

GOD AND HUMAN,

a divinity, a God and man united. After enlarging at length on this point he proceeded to unfold the personal relations of

CHRIST AND HIS DISCIPLES.

As a man He was without flaw. He loved them and they loved Him; He sympathized with them in the toils and troubles of their laborious lives; He gave them words of good cheer. The human phases of His human nature shone out with resplendent beauty. From this he enforced, in conclusion, that we might all hold personal relations with Christ. Jesus will be joyous with us when we are joyous, and sad when we are sad. We may go Him with perfect trust, without fear of disappointment.

CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT.

"Bishop" Snow on the Rampage—No Immortality for the Soul Until After the Resurrection—"Christian Theologians Are Stupid Asses."

There is a little room in the second story of the New York University which will hold about seventy-five persons when the apartment is crowded. In this room, every Sunday afternoon, a number of strange-looking people meet to hold communion, under the auspices of a man who calls himself "Bishop Snow," whose full name is Samuel Sheffield Snow. This man at one time used to hold out in the Bowery, up a dingy garret, like one of the primitive Christians who frequented the Catacombs, and it is said that when times were hard His Grace Bishop Snow was cut down to a meal a day. Then the "Bishop" migrated to a dark apartment in the Cooper Institute, and on Sunday afternoons came a score or so of

GAUNT AND DECREPIT DISCIPLES

of the "Universal Church" (which numbers, all told, about sixty persons) to listen to the "Messenger of Jehovah," the "Spirit of Elias," the "Angel of the Covenant" and the "Prophet of Mount Zion," for by all these titles has Bishop Snow dubbed himself.

Since then the "Bishop" has had many episodes, vicissitudes, ups and downs. He is a man of a good deal of miscellaneous reading, with the *cacoëthes loquendi* largely developed, and when services are over it is usual for the "Bishop" to call upon the faithful to subscribe or buy a pamphlet from a stock of cheap literature which is piled up on a table below the Prophet's reading desk. The "Prophet of Zion" is a tall, gaunt-looking person, with grayish hair, a suit of black broadcloth and a pair of patent leather shoes. He has a rolling eye and a wild look, which takes in everything in the room, including the stamps which have been deposited on a collection plate by the voluptuous-looking sexton. Imbedded in the other stamps is a quiet ten cent note contributed by the HERALD reporter to the cause of the Second Advent. The "Bishop," as he proceeds in his rather denunciatory sermon, which has for its title

"ARE THE DEAD CONSCIOUS?"

pitches into the Christian religion and into all the orthodox theologians who have asserted that the soul is distinct and separate from the body. He also asserted that the soul is life, and that the soul is but a breath, and finally asserted that the soul is not immortal until after the resurrection of Christ. Until that period, which the "Prophet of Zion" expects to come soon, it will be necessary that all souls which leave the body shall suffer annihilation. The "Bishop" related an anecdote of a friend of his who had narrowly escaped drowning. The man stated that he was unconscious totally while in the water. "Now," said the worthy "Bishop," "where was that man's soul? Can any stupid Christian theologian tell me? Of course not. As well might they endeavor to make me believe that there is a hell such as is depicted by the believers in orthodoxy and that men and women shall go on burning for all eternity without a drop of water to wet their lips. Why this theory involves the most awful blasphemy, said the "Bishop." Do these stupid Christian theologians want us to believe that God is an Almighty fiend? Snow now quoted Scripture freely and at random to support his theories, and when he got tired the poor old lady disciples of the Prophet, who had worked themselves into a frenzy of pious admiration, sang some hymns of the Bishop's own make and selection. Then the Bishop, after quoting Greek and Hebrew with the reckless freedom of a Fourteenth ward boy, subsided into a benediction, which he gave with his arms outstretched and his eyes closed. Two or three men and women who left during the oratorical efforts of the Bishop were roughly reprimanded for their want of knowledge of the proprieties, and the Bishop lost his temper in such a way that some of his disciples were astonished. Altogether it was a sorry sight and gave food for reflection.

CLAREMONT AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Dr. Duyrea's Church—What It Does in the Vacation Season—Help for the Suffering, the Sick and the Dying—Sermon on the Life that Now Is, and a Rebuke to the French Infidel and the German Pantheist.

Dr. Duyrea's church in Classon avenue does not adopt the fashionable practice of closing its church during the "heated term," neither does the pastor take the regulation vacation. It is neither a desire for the reputation of singularity or an austere, unhuman piety that prompts this practice. Anybody who may have thought so had that notion dispelled pretty considerably yesterday morning. There was a house well filled, in the best sense, with a highly respectable congregation. Just before the hymn was sung, before the sermon, the Doctor said that the congregation might remember that about this time last year he asked them to contribute to a collection for the poor, the suffering and the dying. The response was so hearty that much good had been enabled to be done by their beneficence. At this season of the year there was more than usual demands upon the benevolence of the church, and it was to meet this demand that he would ask them to make a similar collection that morning. Now that the churches were closed for the summer months the ordinary organizations for the sustenance of

THE SICK AND THE SUFFERING

were not available. Their church was in its ordinary activity, and they had consequently the honored position of sustaining the sick and needy of the whole district who required Christian help and guidance. They had been able to succor many a needy one, to smooth many a weary head on the pillow of sickness, to bury in lots where the sorrowers could visit the graves those whom death had claimed for its own, and in some instances to forward the survivors to other parts of the country where their relatives lived, and they had the pleasure of receiving letters from those who had been so removed acknowledging their gratitude and notifying their union in those places with some Christian church. Now it was for a continuance of these purposes he wished for a collection that morning. It need not be a very large collection, but sufficient to tide their available funds over the summer months. The baskets were passed round, and from the rustling pile of "stamps" that were up-heaped in all of them the congregation seemed to have given of their abundance.

Dr. Duyrea's subject was "The Hope of Immortality we Have in This Life," and the text selected was the nineteenth verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Corinthians:—"If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men the most miserable." There were two ordinary views of looking at this text. One was, "If in this life only we have hope, then we are of all men the most miserable;" the other was, "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, then we are of all men the most miserable." Hope had been defined to be expectancy marked with desire. We might expect without desiring; but if we desired and expected then we had hope. Let us, then, see

WHAT OUR LIFE HERE IS,

as viewed from our expectancies and desires, and see whether it is of itself satisfying or approaches the ideal of what we ourselves would wish it to be. Childhood had its hopes, its sorrows, its griefs and its joys, and childhood felt as poignantly as the man or woman; but at that era in our life's history we forget the epochs of our intense feelings with a deeper obliviousness than in after life. In youth we grow up with strong desires: life is to be very joyous to us; our hopes are set to concert pitch; we vow eternal friendship as schoolboys and schoolgirls, promise to write to each other every month and seek to cultivate a friendship that shall be like to David and Jonathan. Manhood comes, and our ideal is still before us; but do we attain unto it? Looking at it from our matured life how much there is of sorrow and suffering traced thereon; how little we remember of the joy; but how indelibly impressed are the mistakes of the days of our history! Then if we reflect upon our being, upon what we have been, and turn our gaze away from what we have done, how miserably apparent is failure and

HOW BROAD THE GULF

between the promise and the performance! If we would try to gather material for "appendices," as it were, for the history of our life, how slender is the material for that which we would desire to preserve! It was once my opportunity, said the Doctor, to listen to a group of college men at a college reunion. One said to the other, "Have you heard anything of A.?" and so they went on through the list of the men of their own term. How few in that list had succeeded; how many had fallen short even of the expectations of their friends; how very, very few had achieved an abiding fame! Now I contend that as a class there was a class of men who, by the circumstance of their training, by their preparations for the professions they were about to enter upon, were as likely to achieve success as any class of men which any other combination of circumstances could gather together. Look around at your own experience, and how many men have achieved such a wholeness, such a roundness, such a finish in their life's history as to leave no regrets, no incompleteness, no memories that had better be forgotten? These are the hints of this perfectness that we get in our strivings after it, these joys that we only get a passing glimpse of, this unfathomable love that a man feels for his wife, the chastened affection of friend for friend, to go down to the grave with us, and are buried with our mortality there. Is our love and friendship here to culminate with the exclamation, "Let me bury my dead out of my sight?" The French infidel and the German Pantheist say so. I do not wonder that, so believing, they commit suicide. Science to-day is trying to teach us this; it is endeavoring to destroy our faith in the immortal. Bewhiskered literary exquisites, with their canes in their hands and standing on the tips of their toes, affect brilliant witticisms on your faith and mine, by pun or joke, smile and laugh, try to fritter it away in newspaper and magazine articles. These men are either very ignorant, very insincere or

UNMITIGATEDLY DEVILISH.

If our life here is the goal, then their ignorance of that which makes up life is amazingly vast. If they believe that there is some way hereafter of completing this life's incompleteness, of patching over the blemishes of to-day, they are insincere, and if they only wish to laugh away a "fanaticism" that brings comfort real and lasting to all mankind then they are unmitigatedly devilish. Anyway, if our faith is a faith, they are impertinent and rude in trying to defraud us of it, and if it be only a dream they are incomprehensibly wicked in taking from us that which gives endurance to the sad days of our life's history.

ST. PIUS' CHURCH, EAST NEWARK.

Laying a Corner Stone—Interesting Services—Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey.

The corner stone of the new chapel now in the course of erection by the Catholics of East Newark was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon, a large audience (over two thousand) having congregated to witness the event, among whom were many from Newark and the adjacent parishes.

The building now used being too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing membership, the church a short time since commenced the erection of the new edifice, which is seventy feet in length and twenty-five feet wide. It is adjacent to the building now used, and when finished will add greatly to the architectural adornments of the village.

The pastor of the parish, Rev. Father J. J. McGahan, in the little time he has labored in this community, has accomplished a great work. The church has already purchased a valuable tract of land on the main street, where they will build, as soon as the growth of the church demands it, a large and handsome structure. Prior to the commencement of the exercises yesterday the Bishop and several clergymen of Newark met at Father McGahan's house, from which place they marched in a body through the street to the new chapel, followed by a large number of people.

At four o'clock the services began with the usual invocation, imploring the blessing of the saints on the good work. The corner stone was then laid by the Right Rev. Bishop J. Roosevelt Bayley, assisted by Father Gervais, pastor of St. James' parish, Newark, and several others. A chant followed by the choir, under the direction of Mr. W. A. Schmidt, organist and chorister of St. Patrick's church, Newark.

Bishop Bayley followed with a sermon, which drew the deepest attention from the audience for forty minutes. He congratulated the Catholics, not only of East Newark, but all of the inhabitants, on having a resident priest among them. The old writers, said he, speak of the judgment of God, and one of the evidences that God exercises this judgment on a people is when He sends a negligent pastor to preside over them, and one of the signs of His mercy and love for them was to send a good and faithful pastor, one who was after His own heart, and who would look after their temporal and eternal interests.

The speaker then paid a glowing eulogy to the young father of the parish; after which he referred to the impressions which had often entered his mind while passing through East Newark. He thought he saw too many drinking places, and in his mind the godliness of a town would be found exactly in reverse to the number of drinking places which it contained. In reference to East Newark he must be mistaken, as there were evidently many good people there. He then alluded to the scriptural passage wherein it was promised that God would avert His judgment should ten good people be found in the town, and humorously ejaculated that he was sure there were twenty good ones in East Newark. There is, continued the Bishop, a great work to be accomplished in this place. The schoolhouse and the chapel which they at present used were too small for the population; and it has become necessary to have a proper parish church, a church of good appearance, which would, when their eyes rested upon it, turn their thoughts to spiritual things and strengthen their faith. He then spoke of what was being done in other parishes, so they could understand what they ought to do. Some happy allusions were then made to the proper way for the people to contribute to God's cause. The mode pursued by many of erecting marble monuments to perpetuate memory was of no real benefit. He advised the erection of churches, asylums, hospitals, &c., instead. In conclusion the Bishop counselled temperance, charity and faith. He denounced the various isms of the day and also "female suffrage," which theory, he said, no true woman who loved her home could endorse. These fallacies had never existed in the church during her existence of over nineteen hundred years, and they never should. The assemblage then dispersed.

IN THE GROVES OF MERRICK.

"To Thy Tents, O Israel!"—Methodist Worship in the Open Air—Preaching, Praying and Singing—Sinners Converted Unto Christ.

MERRICK, L. I., August 13, 1871.

The Methodist camp meeting of the Eastern Long Island District, as already noted in the HERALD, has been in session here now seven days. At five o'clock this morning the exercises of the day commenced by family worship in every tent. The prayers offered to the Throne on High were many, and as all prayed in tones more or less loud the chorus of "O Lords" that went up were very affecting. At eight o'clock there was a prayer meeting at the grand stand. At half-past ten o'clock the regular Sunday service commenced. The seats around the grand stand were all occupied, and people stood packed together as far back as it was possible to hear anything. There must have been

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE

present. The prayers were very devout. The Presiding Elders and many ministers occupied seats in the pulpit. From the number of ministers present it is possible that those who remained at home had to content themselves with prayer meetings. Revs. Reynolds, Hill, Oldin, Tower, Johnson, McAllister, Hadley and Dr. Mitchell participated in the exercises. The singing was done by the whole congregation. The melody of the

THOUSANDS OF VOICES

that sent forth words of praise to God might have been distinctly heard nearly two miles away.

At one o'clock a profound silence was observed on the ground. Prayer meetings were held in the society tents, and also in the private ones. After this the encampment dined. The smell of eatables pervaded the whole ground.

THE CLAM CHOWDER SMELLED VERY LOUD!

In the great pavilion there was grumbling and growling. Some fared well, while others left in disgust. It required great patience to eke out a meal.

After dinner the people strolled forth to meet one another and hold a pleasant chat. A general handshaking was observable on all sides. Some who had not met since last year's exercises were very warm in their congratulations. At half-past two the bell on the grand stand summoned the faithful to assemble for worship. The attendance had greatly increased. Every hitching post on the twenty acres devoted to carriages was in use, and besides the great number tied to trees great large wagons were standing far up the sandy road. There were here some of the handsomest women imaginable, and the handsomest seemed to be mated to the most

HOMELY SPECIMENS OF MASCULINITY.

The meetings for the past four days have been entirely successful. The receipts are very large, and a few years more of such success as the present will see the association out of debt and with a handsome surplus.

A great many converts have been made. The praying bands from the many churches have been doing noble work and the ministers have been zealous and persevering in their labors. The meeting will close on Wednesday. Most of those occupying private tents will go from here to the Sing Sing meeting and thence to Martha's Vineyard.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TROUBLE IN HUDSON.

Father O'Sullivan Suspended by Bishop Conroy—Mass Celebrated for the First Time in Eight Weeks.

HUDSON, N. Y., August 13, 1871.

The Catholic rebellion in this city was ended and the siege of the church raised this morning by the appearance of the Rev. Daniel J. Brown, of Albany, secretary to Bishop Conroy, who came duly accredited by the Bishop to take temporary charge of the church until a permanent appointment could be made for the office. Last evening, in company with the Vigilance Committee, he proceeded to the residence of Father O'Sullivan and obtained the vestments and chalice, although the priest was absent from home, and this morning he was admitted to the church, where mass was celebrated for the first time in eight weeks. The attendance was very large, including both parties, and every countenance betokened happiness and gratitude at the termination of the late unpleasantness. All manifested the most devout demeanor, and the services passed off as harmoniously as though there had never been any dissension in the church. The new priest made no allusions to the recent difficulties, and created a most favorable impression upon all present.

Father O'Sullivan is virtually suspended from the church, and it is expected by next Sunday his permanent successor will be appointed, and enter upon his charge. The Protestants of the town, as well as the Catholics, feel relief at this peaceful termination of the recent imbroglio.

CHURCH EXCURSION.

The annual excursion of St. Bridget's church, Jersey City, takes place to-morrow, under the auspices of the pastor, Rev. Father Connolly, who is rapidly building up an extensive parish. The steamer Sleepy Hollow and barge will leave the dock foot of Spring street at eight o'clock, the Long Dock, Jersey City, at half-past eight, and the Morris street dock an hour later, for a trip to Sandy Hook and around Staten Island, landing at Meyers' Grove

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

RUM AND ROWDYISM.

Beer and Business—Sights, Scenes and Sayings Among the Sunday Pleasure Seekers.

ON THE RIVER.

How the Substrata of New York Enjoy Fresh Air and Frivolity and Endure Ruffianism—Scenes on the Opposition Boats to Fort Lee and Pleasant Valley.

No city in the world possesses greater advantages for workingmen in the matter of Sunday relaxation than New York. Cars almost innumerable in title and most general in direction screech from fifty depots, while warning bells of impatient steamboats hurry passengers bent on recreation to get on board and secure their places for

COSEY NOOKS ON THE SOUND,

the river and the adjacent islands. Not the fear of sudden and murderous stoppage of family glee nor the possible consequence of putting themselves in the way of merciless ruffians, who in a great measure control these affairs, with dual objects of robbery and lust, will deter them. They crowd on board the boats eagerly and clamor for seats over uncertain and suspicious boilers. And the worst of it is that the noble army of martyrs to monopoly—the working girls of New York—are generally the majority on such excursions. These are comparatively

DEFENCELESS AGAINST RUFFIANISM,

and take their chance for the sake of health.

But while cities of the European seaboard lack our advantages they are wiser in management. Under monarchical government people whose only desire is enjoyment of their present means of happiness have full protection from violence.

Walking down to the foot of Spring street yesterday, where the Pleasant Valley lay in waiting and blowing impatiently for passengers, a HERALD reporter thus reflected and marked with a watchful eye the doings of his neighbors, bent, like him, on gaining the boat before she started on her trip for Pleasant Valley.

Neither the features nor the characteristics of the multitude were strange to him; but there is something in

A NEW YORK SUNDAY MOB—

whether decent or otherwise—exceedingly entertaining.

The scene on summer Sundays, just previous to the departure of the Pleasant Valley, is to the student of human nature at once interesting and amusing. The old boys who appreciate that New York is, far and away, the best watering place in America, have long ago taken possession of their camp stools and established themselves in the most comfortable and airy positions which the boat affords, and are in eager anticipation of the moment when the flask of *eau de vie* may with propriety be brought forth from some hidden recess.

THE FAMILY PARTY

have also seated themselves, *materfamilias*, with the inevitable baby, *paterfamilias* anxious that Johnny may not fall over the railing, and Julia and Anastasia, young slips, furtively admiring their new dresses, new boots, new hats or what not. But where is the flower of the flock, the angelic Angelica? Close to the companion (why companion?) ladder she stands like Diana, "in gorgeous array," eagerly awaiting the arrival of Augustus. The moments are fleeing swiftly, and still he does not come. The gentle bosom begins to palpitate with unaccustomed violence, and a feeling of despair takes possession of the fair one, when, just as the bell sounds the signal of departure, Augustus, with a splendid bouquet—Augustus invariably has a bouquet—makes his appearance, and Angelica is happy. All the Angelicas and Augustuses having been, with more or less politeness, bundled on board, the steamer started. Fortunately there was

LITTLE TO RUN FOUL OF

between Spring street and Thirty-fourth street, so no accident occurred. At the latter landing, however, there was considerable uproar, confusion and delay. The couple of hundred low-browed, swaggering, undersized ruffians, of whom one can see types any day in our courts, either as officers or criminals, were impatient and expressed their dissatisfaction in a manner that brought the blush of modesty to many an innocent girl's cheek. Policemen are good at clubbing, but they did not club those brevet murderers and scoundrels. Why? They were not on board.

There was a great deal of

EXCITEMENT AT THE GATE OF THE FERRY,

and rival agents vociferated and abused each other with much gusto.

"Here you are!" cried one, while a policeman lazily gazed at both, "Thomas E. Hulse, now goin' for Fort Lee!"

"Don't ye mind 'im!" exclaimed the other man, clutching an anxious passenger by the nape of the neck. "Don't ye mind 'im! He's a beat, he is. The Hulse 'ill go to Rockaway. Here ye are—the only re-liable boat! Show yer tickets or pay yer money!"

"None of yer jaw! I'd like to put a head on ye, I would, ye son of a b——! Hold on there—where the hell are ye going to? (this to a young girl with a child). D'ye want to get busted and blowed up? Wait for our boat. She's just here, and runs twice as fast as the Hulse."

"Don't be impatient, young man," exclaimed the Hulse agent, as a gentleman rushed towards the pier; "this infernal boat will sink, it will; wait for the Hulse."

This gentleman, it is worthy of remark, bore the marks of a recent difficulty.

THE COURSE OF A KNIFE

was indelibly marked on his square and repulsive jaw. His opponent in the wordy controversy looked a likely candidate for similar honors, while the policeman, who watched both, had an equally amiable expression.

The wordy war was maintained with spirit (and spirits) until the Pleasant Valley had to leave and give place to the Hulse, when it ceased. There was nothing worthy of note on the passage to Fort Lee. Peach is being cheap the embryo politicians did not feel inclined to eat the ears off any of the passengers. Had their appetites taken that direction they could, however, have enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. No ruffian could possibly desire a better field for

THE EXERCISE OF ASSASSINATION

than can be found on board these boats. And perhaps no policeman who knows his duty and cares to do it could better employ his time than by studying the faces of the Fort Lee excursionists.

The boats arrived back from Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee at sundown without accident; at least no accident was reported. Of course an abundance of beer was disposed of, and whiskey stimulated the b'hoys to frisky humor.

The powder magazine did not explode, because nobody threw a match into it. And this is the reason why there was no accident or difficulty on board the Thomas E. Hulse and Pleasant Valley.

HIEING TO HOBOKEN.

Fun and Fancy—Cosmopolitan Crowds.

As was noticeable at all the resorts of excursionists yesterday, the number of those who visited Hoboken was far smaller than usual, the Westfield explosion being undoubtedly fresh in the memories of the thousands that remained at home. A horror still exists even in the breasts of the individuals who venture to intrust their lives to illiterate engineers while a mere quarter of an inch of iron separates them from a violent death. Whether with a view to banish those terrors from their minds, or to gratify the cravings of the inner man, those very gents and ladies thronged

THE LAGER BEER HOUSES

and the dens where odoriferous rotgut was vended at the moderate rate of two cents a finger. The pothouse politicians of Hoboken are fully aware of the enormous benefits to be derived from the Sabbath visits of New Yorkers, and have taken care that no prohibition of their free sale of drinkables should be tolerated. It is impossible to set foot on Hoboken territory without being within a stone's throw of some temple dedicated to Bacchus. Of course there are exceptions to this kind of institutions, but they only prove the rule. It is useless, for instance, to seek admission to Busch's or the Park Hotel, unless your appearance can show your respectability. But in most places the proprietors receive all visitors with

GRACIOUS SMILES

and bows. Hence it is that very few of the long train of pleasure seekers succeed in reaching the Elysian Fields without imbibing one or more millimetres of *aqua vita*. A more cosmopolitan region it would be difficult to find. Natives of all ages, Milesians armed with shillelahs that "never miss fire," Frenchmen discussing the prospects of their country, bloated sons and diminutive daughters of Fatherland, robed in the flaring costumes of their transatlantic brethren; Spaniards, sallow and swearing, and occasionally a "gemmen ob color," with snow-white pantaloons and cuffs—all dazzle the eye, while a confused clatter of tongues falls upon the ear and fumes of tobacco roll carelessly through the throng. On arriving at the Fields some stretch themselves flat on the grass, while others stroll along the beach or crouch beneath the trees. Numerous baskets, pockets and handkerchiefs are then opened, and those who toiled all the week refresh themselves again.

PICKPOCKETS ARE DIFFUSED

here and there, but they would have a better field of work in the ferryhouse. As evening approaches the stream of passengers stops and soon begins to flow back again to Gotham. The ferryboats are eyed with suspicion, the engineer is scrutinized and the steam gauge viewed. There is evidently not so much intoxication as usual. The Barclay street boats leave about every half hour, and convey an enormous number of excursionists to New York every trip. The gauge of the Hackensack while she lies idle in the slip shows exactly twenty-seven pounds of steam, and the coincidence with that of the Westfield before her destruction is observable. Not till after midnight is the city of Hoboken cleared of the strangers, and then the keepers of rum houses count their hundreds, while their customers prepare for another week of toil.

AFTER THE SETTING SUN.

FROM THE NARROWS TO THE GOLDEN GATE

Over the Three Great Mountain Ranges.

A Midnight Ride Through the Wasatch Canyons.

"ALKALI, ROCK AND SAGE."

A FLYING VISIT TO THE MORMONS.

Through the Sierras on a Cowcatcher.

Story of a Transcontinental Excursion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21, 1871.

A certain philosopher of the East is in the habit of giving advice to young men of slender means that the best thing they can do is to "go out West and grow." For a man who has not the price of a horse car ride to Harlem handy this sounds so excessively like irony that the beggar in wisdom leaves the philosopher with a poor opinion of the latter's sanity, and a wonder at his heart as to what the West may be like where it is and how people and things grow there. Yet to those of the East who have no fortune to make there is something in the way of life experience hidden from them unless they have traversed their mighty country, in all its width, from the Empire to the Golden State. A man or a woman having sufficient means may, with the exercise of their sweet will accomplish this without an effort, and learn a living chapter of the country to whose children they have the honor to belong. This is

THE DAY OF GREAT EXCURSIONS,

and but a few years is necessary to make this trail of the sun a trip as necessary to a young lady's education as the visit to Newport, Saratoga or Long Branch is now supposed to be. It needs but just a few precautions to make it as pleasant as either of the above. The HERALD, in the persons of its goose-quill angels, has traversed this route many times that the world might be enlightened and it need, therefore, be no surprise to observe that one of its reporters with a stout heart and a small valise, the first crammed with noble sentiments, the second moderately full of clothes, took a berth in the sleeping coach attached to the train which shrieked

ITS WHISTLING "WESTWARD, HO!"

in the Jersey City depot, at a quarter past seven o'clock P. M. on the [illegible] inst. His feelings on this occasion need not be dwelt upon but as he grew tired of gazing on the expanse of the rescued Jersey swamps his eye fell upon the form of a lady, with a pretty little girl by her side. Down the mother's face large tears were coursing while the child, conscious only of the new signs of life opening before her, prattled and gamboled about as if there were no sorrow in the universe that could reach her little soul. The reporter felt, what all the world knows, that over every foot of the toiling earth the passions and sorrows tread their sombre way, heedless of the sunshine or the scene that may be a paradise of joy to all but them. In one corner a quartet have already commenced playing everlasting euchre; in another an old, bespectacled gentleman with a look of owlish wisdom, is devouring an evening paper, and so on until the whole car [illegible] is summed up in the expression [illegible], translated mostly with American [illegible]. "Tickets!" is the next sound heard above the throbbing of the engine and the rattle of the wheels, and every one discovers that all are going West, but it is the vaguest of vague directions, for with each it has a different signification, and if any one tries to puzzle his brain over it, the sooner he gets the dusky porter to

MAKE UP HIS BED FOR THE NIGHT

the better for his health. It is little over three hours' ride before Philadelphia is reached, and the lights of the city show brilliantly through the night, and the train again shapes its iron way toward the Alleghany Mountains. The reporter is neither a wizard nor a guide book and so he does not pretend to describe what scenes he passes while wrapped in the folds of sleep in an upper berth, which is a particularly warm and uninteresting location on a midsummer night. It is a pity the sleeping coach company do not advertise the Turkish bath, which is thrown in free to all who slumber two stories high in the dog days.

The morning of Tuesday the 11th, dawned auspiciously, and about seven o'clock the terrific sound of a Chinese gong sent the travelers toward their breakfast. They were at Altoona, Pa., and twenty minutes were at their dejeunistic disposal. The time was generally well employed. And now the engine begins

CLIMBING THE ALLEGHANIES.

This is the first grand experience of the route, and under a lovely setting of morning fleece clouded sky is it presented. Magnificent sweeps of distance run down from beneath you and, after dipping into the bosoms of lovely valleys, are carried up in bold lines to the crests of the wooded hills, whose verdant crests are clad in the mist white glory of the morning. The sun's rays are glistening in the foaming mountain streams, silver rivers below and the gentle breeze waving the long plumes of the pines to the tune of a gentle melody if the panting of the engine would but let one hear. It is near the Horseshoe now, and as the train creeps fearfully upward, still higher on the mountain side may be seen its curved road, marked by telegraph poles until a bend in the mountain cuts it off. At length the summit is reached, and as if angry at the pleasure it has afforded you, the iron horse, with an angry neigh, plunges into the rock hearted darkness of the Alleghany tunnel. When next you emerge to light it is a sharp down grade, and although the scenery is pleasant it has lost its mountain splendor. But the signs of life are plenty around you. The

SHAFTS OF THE COAL MINES

the miners' cottages, the rusted look of the smelting furnaces are the landmarks of every rod traversed, seeming gradually to concentrate to a focus as Pittsburg is reached with the unutterable smoke of its industry vomiting from its myriad chimneys and hanging like a big dingy canopy over its grimy generator, whose smutted face the Alleghany, the Monongahela and the Ohio rivers cannot wash clean. Thus far in this morning's travel the majesty of nature and the power of man have been witnessed. Leaving Pittsburg on the Pan Handle route a bridge over the far famed Walkey River is an unbounded cause of terror to the nervous and henceforth on the stretch of 193 miles to Columbus the beauties of

DELIGHTFUL RAILROAD ENGINEERING

are exhibited in numberless tunnels, bridges and deep cuttings until at length the iron and coal districts are left behind and the smiling fields of the Buckeye State come into view. A thunderstorm meanwhile has rolled up its massive banks of cloud, shot forth its fiery portent, and deluged the fields with rain till every fissure in the railroad cutting becomes the bed of a small cascade of water, muddy as the Missouri from the yellow earth of the adjacent slopes. As Columbus is reached the storm god furls his wings and hangs in purple clouds above the verge of the western sky beneath which the sun goes down in a sea of virgin gold. Flat and [illegible] are the cornfields now and night again closes [illegible] upon the Westward bound with the yellow wheat and [illegible] corn reflecting the last rays of its fiery god. [illegible] some of the voyagers, believing themselves [illegible], have already dropped off the train and if it [illegible] any importance to the public they may learn it in the report beyond.

THE LUXURY OF A LOWER BERTH.

"Ten minutes of Indianapolis" was the conductor's first good morning, and at half past four the train and the reporter [illegible] company" at Indianapolis, where the latter was to start West in dead earnest. It is not a pleasant thing to be dropped in a railway depot, no matter how large, shortly after daybreak with the prospect of loafing round until nearly noontide. It gives great play to a man's patience and, if necessary, his philosophy.

"All I can say is you must see Jones, he's runnin' this here scursion, which ain't gwine to start at no nine o'clock."

This was the only consolation vouchsafed by the stalwart policeman on duty at the depot, whose office seemed to be that of marching at the head of incoming trains with one hand resting on the cowcatcher like a portly parish beadle bringing a bull to the pound. This done, he joked solemnly with the fireman while the latter oiled the engine. Gradually the city began to open its eyes, and by six o'clock

A HERO WITH A CARPET BAG

made his appearance, bragging to every one he met —

"I'm railroadin' since I was knee high and never got left, no, sir!" His first query was —

"Say, Jones round yet?"

To which the stalwart policeman made his reply —

"This 'scursion won't start at no nine o'clock, don't fret, stranger!" Whereupon the hero [illegible] himself and proceeded to mutter to [illegible] for the following five hours. One by one [illegible] westward [illegible] dropped in to secure sleeping berths for the next night, having already [illegible] one night's rest to this purpose. These sagacious people proceeded to grumble also. At seven o'clock, lines of three and four began alighting from the local trains accompanied by innumerable trunks, valises, satchels and huge baskets of food, on which they cast delighted eyes. Each individual asked for Jones and after hearing the policeman's reply only added [illegible] in contemplating the hecatombs of provender which [illegible] the [illegible] journey west.

[illegible] before [illegible] far [illegible] ers when the waiting process became any way tedious. Time wore slowly on and no Jones was visible until his existence became a matter of doubt. At a quarter to nine o'clock a [illegible] young man made his appearance and a thrill of joy shot through some seventy five persons, who had assembled, as it became known that this was

THE INEVITABLE JONES.

and no further sleeping berths were now disposed of at the rate of five dollars for the night between Indianapolis and Omaha by the Pullman palace car people, which was considered tolerably steep, but [illegible] under the circumstances everybody had to pay. As the bell commenced ringing, and with the cry of "All aboard," three of the extra Pullman palace cars moved out toward the setting sun via the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It may be well to explain that this was but one portion of the "grand transcontinental excursion," a train from Chicago and one from St. Louis leaving for Omaha at the same time, where all would unite. Through the red soil and grazing lands of Indiana and southern Illinois the course of the Indianapolis party lay, and in the sight of the fertile country all the first vexations of the morning were forgotten. The railroad, running as it does through

A PRAIRIE COUNTRY,

is level as a becalmed lake and, aided by the cheerful [illegible] of the [illegible] all were soon in the best of spirits. At various stations along the route parties of two and three came on the train, the whole village turning out to see its great men off. At Crawfordsville, Ind., a handsome gentleman in a blue dress coat, with gilt buttons of the pattern '61, accompanied by a lovely daughter and a prankish son, was particularly sent off. This was Colonel Wilson, President of the Indianapolis, Covington and Western road.

"Quite a send-off, Colonel!"

"Bless my soul!" was the Colonel's response. "If the train had been on time you'd have seen a sight. They had a brass band of three pieces playing there for over an hour."

Better, pondered the reporter, to be

FIRST IN A HOOSIER VILLAGE

than ninety nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-ninth in the Empire City. At Urbana twenty minutes was given for dinner, but mine host's provisions were almost raw, the chickens having to all appearance been put to the fire only when the train came in sight. Several ineffectual attempts were made by the hungry upon them when

THE STURDY GRUMBLER OF THE CROWD

laid down his knife and interviewed the chicken scorcher as follows —

"Pretty wild chickens in this country I reckon? Takes three men and a boy to run one critter down, don't it? Game birds, I guess—die game, too? Clinch their feathers on the inside afore they kick off so as you can't pluck em, eh? Then won't cook under three bushels of coal and a half a day? Yes, thought so. Just the thing for a twenty minute dinner at seventy five cents. The chicken heads are level. Give me a glass of iced tea and don't stand looking at me with your mouth open. I'm not going to hurt your feelings by asking you to eat any of the bird, think I'll keep it as a souvenir, would if I were to eat it, anyhow, &c."

The unfortunate host explained that he had only an hour's notice and he had to go half a mile to pick up his chickens, which were of a self-supporting out vagabond race.

"Then it's Jones' fault," said the grumbler, "I knew it."

The company were in such good humor that neither the chickens nor the christener could mar it, and the train bowled along amid the thousands and thousands of acres of corn, over the Wabash River and over the Illinois, until Peoria was reached, at a quarter past six o'clock P. M., with its

DISTILLERIES AND PIG HOUSES

looming very prominent indeed—a fountain verily of unclean spirits and a last home to that unclean but cherished animal, the pig. Here a long delay occurs which wears out patience sorely. No engine to take us on. Some say it is through the surliness of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad officers; that it is the fault of Jones. Jones, being an entity unknown, mildly receives all the blame. The more charitable confine themselves to the remark —

"A SCREW LOOSE SOMEWHERE,"

which, however, frightens an old man who has taken a policy in the Accidental Insurance Company. A snorting monster is procured after much [illegible], and over the rolling prairies of Illinois the train goes on and another night drops about the Westward bound. The company seek their berths, whose high priced softness a quarter past eleven supper at Galesburg cannot induce them to quit. At three A. M.

THE MISSISSIPPI IS CROSSED

at Burlington, Iowa, the rumbling over the iron bridge being the principal evil hereto [illegible] to the sleepy tourists. Towards daybreak there was a copious fall of rain which had the very pleasant effect of laying the dust and cooling the atmosphere through the greater part of the day's ride. The country was steadily

BEGINNING TO LOOK WILDER

but the immense spread of cultivated prairie, with its numberless fields of corn, wheat and oats, which seem limitless in extent, call forth hearty admiration. Few trees are seen save here and there patches of scrub oak and cottonwood. At Chariton a halt is made and breakfast is served in a sort of shanty hostel which would have shamed many a pretentious city hotel in quality and variety of food and cleanliness of serving. By and by Creston is reached, said to be the highest point in Iowa, but which stands with its score or two of houses in the centre of a plain level as a billiard table far as the eye can reach on every side. This is 1,[illegible] miles west of New York, and here are boys playing base ball as if it was Central Park. On now through the same stretch of country, sometimes breaking into long billowy rolls, until at three in the afternoon the abrupt rise of Council Bluffs is seen in the distance, with the quiet town nestled on the plain at their base, and next the brave Missouri, broad with its 3,000 miles of flow, meets the gaze, and in a few moments [illegible] on the depot platform gazing across "old muddy" at

OMAHA SITTING WIDE AWAKE

on the rising ground upon the opposite bank. As the new bridge is at least twelve months from completion the ferryboat is signalled and the ungainly craft propels painfully over to the Iowa bank and then back again to the shore of hardy young Nebraska. That Omaha stands in the track of manifest destiny its inhabitants continually aver, and with implicit faith in its future they are preparing to build a large city, and are eternally busying their brains and bothering their visitors about the high and increasing value of building lots. Here will be found several traces of the irrepressible George Francis, who owns some real estate which one of these centuries will be worth millions. Its streets are up hill and downhill and [illegible] and very much like other [illegible] cities of the far West. The principal objects of interest are the public school house and a classic advertisement in letters fifteen feet high about the qualities of

[illegible],

which encloses the site of the new courthouse. From the crest of the hill on which Omaha is built a magnificent view of the Missouri River is obtainable. But what of the excursion? The Chicago and St. Louis parties, to the number of some one hundred and thirty, had arrived at ten A. M., and had occupied their time in gazing across the river like Sister Anne from the tower of the Arabian Nights, to see if anybody was coming. They were in a plaintive state of heat and excitement when the Indianapolis party arrived. Either through want of foresight on the part of the excursion manager or ungraciousness on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad—most probably the latter—the last arriving party had to scramble for

TWO HOURS AND A HALF UNDER A BROILING SUN

to get their excursion tickets changed for Union Pacific paper—a process which, if absolutely necessary, could have been done without any difficulty on the cars before they arrived at Council Bluffs. It is but just to Mr. Jones to say that he telegraphed ahead to have this done, but met with no response. Fresh sleeping berths had also to be bought and baggage to be rechecked, a series of vexations which spoiled everybody's humor and kept most of the excursionists without their dinner or a chance to see the town, as the stupid authorities announced that the train would start momentarily. The reporter, taking in the situation at a glance, drove with some of the party to Cozzens Hotel and dined, and afterwards drove over the city, putting

THE ASTONISHED HACKMAN

inside and taking the reins themselves. This ingenious contrivance caused intense amusement to the unsophisticated population. At half past eight P. M., just as an indignation meeting was about to be held, the train, now numbering eight sleeping coaches, a baggage wagon and a smoking car—of which more anon—started for the setting sun, which, however, got ahead of them and left them in the darkness on the unenclosed prairie still on its trail. Now as to the smoking car. Some of the passengers believed that under the contract they were entitled to a first class passage over the line and that taking a sleeping car was entirely optional. They were told, as a compromise, to take up their quarters

IN THE SMOKING CAR.

Among the protesters was a stout-hearted, good looking Indiana schoolmarm of interesting years, who declared that she had paid for a first class seat, and that the smoking car did not come up to that description. [illegible] the means of a busy body [illegible] detective, who by dint of excessive talking worked up matters to fever heat, matters became very unpleasant for the lady since she [illegible] some high toned gentlemen (!) of the party in their smoking while loudly protesting his desire to serve Miss Indiana. The news spread all over the train and many ladies and gentlemen offered to secure her a berth, but that was too [illegible] and she would make no compromise, [illegible] the company's head [illegible]. At length, after passing an [illegible] matter in the [illegible], endorsed her ticket for a sleeping berth both ways, so, with her bright brown eyes flashing,

INDIANA DECLARED HERSELF SATISFIED

and [illegible] the dry [illegible] valley [illegible] numbering 217 in all, including professional men and their families from twenty two States in the Union and four [illegible] the Canadas, with one from France. It may be said [illegible] a generally good average of respectability and [illegible] purposed letting their [illegible] in San Francisco, being bent solely upon a pleasure trip.

The morning of July 14 disclosed a view of the Platte River to the south of the line, and at nine o'clock [illegible] the wide but shallow North Platte was crossed, and the train halted for breakfast at the station of that name. For the greater part of the day the train was running through the uncultivated but utterly verdant prairie which for us [illegible]

THE RIVER BOTTOM OF THE PLATTE,

with its bluffs bounding the horizon to the south and long ranges of low sand hills on the north. Now along the route were met further instances of unsettled and unsafe country in the shape of cavalry camps with their white tents, picketed horses and Uncle Sam's boys themselves lounging around in every variety of prairie undress, which means anything, and recognizable as soldiers only by their regulation pants. The prairies open gradually and towards evening Pine Bluffs lifted themselves into view and soon afterwards a halt was made at the [illegible] town of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The sturdy mongrel mining population were out to see the train arrive, and an Indiana Quaker took advantage of that fact to distribute

THE [illegible] TEMPERANCE TRACTS,

being the time table of the Prick Valley Railroad, starting from Drunkard's Curve and going hellwards. They were soon all taken up, but whether they wrought any miracles among the hard mining crowd they reached is problematical. The honest Quaker was delighted nevertheless. The train had now gradually reached an altitude of 6,000 feet above the sea level and there were yet 2,200 feet to be surmounted in the next thirty three miles, when the summit of the Rocky Mountains would be reached, at Sherman, although even on arriving there nothing [illegible] is to be seen. But the air is dry, pure and rarefied and

INFLATES THE LUNGS

to the full extent in a novel way, which, with the skeleton snow sheds, is the only sign of one's being on the backbone of the Continent. After leaving Sherman the descent on the western slope is more gradual, and a cooling [illegible] rest is the best luxury to be enjoyed. But in the morning how the scene is changed! The excursion is

IN THE ALKALI DESERT

that blisters and swelters in the sun, glistening [illegible] on the retina, with the scattered tufts of the silver sage brush and the prickly cactus the only vegetation visible. The sullen sandy mountains on either side, desolate and bare in their total sterility, are [illegible] in endless width, grow into the soul with the sense of their mighty desolation, while the alkali dust on the furnace air makes one almost choke with unslakable thirst. It recalls the graphic description of Bret Harte involuntarily —

Poetry! Just look around you, alkali, rock and sage,
Sage brush, rock and alkali; ain't it a pretty page?
Sun in the east at morning, sun in the west at night,
And the shadow of this 'yar station the only thing moves in sight.

It is a long, long day for the excursionists, who fill it up as best they can. The Chinese railroad laborers are the only new features, at work or in their huts. At Bitter Creek the engine stops for water and the weary passengers dismount for an instant. As you look into the room where the telegraph operator works, [illegible] a loaded navy revolver and a sheath knife are seen lying on his instrument, while a loaded rifle stands in the corner, all strongly suggestive of hostile Indians round about, although none had yet been seen by the party. At Bryan, where dinner is served with antelope steaks for a garnish,

A BAND OF MEXICAN [illegible]

are seen lounging around the door of the liquor saloon of the place. Their small, tough Texan horses stand tied up to a post. A regular filibustering band they look, with their wide sombreros, moccasins and Indian shoes, and with huge revolvers and sheath knives hanging from their broad belts. A tall Frenchman of the party, with long, flat feet, whom every one believes to be an Englishman because he wears a blue rowing cap and an eyeglass, comes out to look at them. After he is satisfied with his scrutiny he departs for the train. As soon as he turns his back they begin to chatter in Spanish and point to his footprints in the sand. One of them, showing the white teeth through his dusky skin, measures the footmark and cries out in English —

"Wal, he don't want no snow shoes the hardest winter ever come!"

On again through the terrible desert, with the old emigrant road close to the track, and ever and anon beside the fast-effacing traces of this path of the pioneers,

A GRAVE WITH A RUDE CROSS ABOVE IT

tells what [illegible] on these plains smitten with the alkali curse were in days happily gone by. Supper is reached at Wasatch, and the reporter obtains leave to ride on the engine through the canyons of the Wasatch range. It was deep night (quarter past ten P. M.) when the train started. There was no moon, but [illegible] filled the whole expanse of the sky, and the fireman said —

"You won't see much o' the canyons to-night, it's too dark."

With its deep throe the engine begins moving, and the course at first runs over country much like that of the day. There are many sharp curves, round which she runs smoothly as on the prairie. Nine miles have perhaps been covered in this way when the engineer says,

"Come this side and look out."

In an instant almost the distance between the bluffs on either side narrows, and then high under the [illegible] brow of Castle Rock she plunges with a hoarse whistle

INTO ECHO CANYON.

Heavens! what a scene. At first all is vagueness, for the furnace glare, as the fireman opens out to feed the thunder, [illegible] the eye. Looking out then on the right into the darkness, the eye runs up [illegible] mass and [illegible] wall of [illegible] feet above. Far up on its edge the stars may be seen twinkling and disappearing as the engine throbs and pants and roars along. Out in front the glaring headlight shifts and dances on the silvery shining track ahead and glimmers on the tumbled rocks at the mountain's foot.

AN UNCONQUERABLE AWE

creeps over the soul as one goes on. By and by the rocks assume their jagged outlines, for the eye becomes accustomed to the dark, and then the rent and hurled rocks that lie piled up to the stars stand out in all their horrid sublimity. Again the furnace door is opened and the bright reflection leaps from crag to crag on either side like a demon; the hoarse whistle sounds again, rousing a hundred shrieks from every embattled stone, as if the deep, rock [illegible] spirits of the hills were uttering, in discordant chorus,

A QUAINT WARWHOOP,

angry that man should wake them from their sleep of untold thousand years. All separate features are lost in the awfulness of the entire scene, beggaring detail, but leaving a profound impression that nothing can remove. Out in the open space again and again into the rocky fastnesses of Weber canyon, with the same surroundings, but with the hills drawing so close together and the path winding so that it seems as if it but wanted a touch to send some overhanging cliff across the path, or an extra oscillation of the engine to dash at and grind it to powder against

THE EARTHQUAKE SUNDERED HILLS.

"A thousand miles from Omaha. Look at that tree."

And a fir tree alone in that terrible valley tells a story of days gone by. The engine is now rushing through the night with the valves shut, for the grade down is [illegible] and the driver has only to mind the brakes.

"Are you scared?"

"What at?"

"The time we're makin'. I'd liked to run you boys down in an hour and a half, but they wouldn't let me."

A few minutes afterwards the train stops at Ogden for the night, and the reporter finds that he has been on the engine for nearly three hours and a half, though it has only sped a seventh of that time.

Next morning the baggage and passengers were changed to the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad, and it is the merest justice to the company to say that under the management of Mr. J. W. Maitland, Assistant Passenger Agent, the rest of the trip was

IN EVERY WAY MADE MORE ENJOYABLE

than it had hitherto been. After an early breakfast the cars took the side track for Salt Lake City, thirty six miles, where the party spent the entire day until the following afternoon examining the wonders of that valley, which from a sterile wilderness has been made to bud and bloom through the patient industry of the Latter Day Saints. President Brigham Young was from home, but the Mormon authorities paid every attention to the guests and answered all questions asked with marked courtesy, not even excluding the

DELICATE GROUND OF POLYGAMY,

Mr. Jennings, Vice President of the Utah Central Railroad, and Major Wells being particularly explicit and painstaking. A sermon by Orson Pratt was listened to at the great Tabernacle by all, and much amused the ladies of the party, who seemed on the lookout for something terrible. They were destined not to be shocked. On Sunday the city was viewed from the roof of the Tabernacle, after the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Indiana, had

SUNG THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

in the building itself. At half past four the whistle shrieked "to Ogden!" and once away from there the journey was over the same alkali desert as before for over 600 miles, passing in the afternoon through the Palisades. The sight of some noble red men in rags, who begged for money at the cars, was an amusement to the children and the ladies; one of the latter would let her daughter give but three cents—"he'd get drunk." On the morning of Tuesday the 18th the reporter rose at three A. M., for the desert was now behind, and

A RIDE ON THE COWCATCHER

through the Sierra Nevadas had been promised him and a few others. Putting on a warm overcoat—for the air was chilly, though fresh and delicious, after the hot alkali laden atmosphere of the desert—he took the position under the headlight, and there enjoyed the blessed change which had come over the scene. It was Verdi, California, now. Tall, stately fir trees were visible on all the eminences, and although not yet in the Sierras the heart rejoiced when it was known that henceforth the way would be glorious with verdure. An up grade now, with two stout engines pulling up the heavy train 105 feet to the mile, through long tunnels and miles of snow sheds until Summit is reached, and then onward, where the snow sheds at the tunnels do not shut out the view. It is one succession of magnificent visions of

WOODED TOWERING MOUNTAINS

and lovely valleys of [illegible] and conifer [illegible]. From Summit for seventy miles the down grade is 116, in some places 120 feet to the mile, and the brakes are the only power used. At [illegible] passed. But [illegible] Cape Horn, a sharp curve where the railway runs [illegible] mountain [illegible] 1,500 feet [illegible] through which the wide American River runs, looking

LIKE A NARROW BELT OF SILVER

in the morning sun. On reaching Colfax breakfast is partaken of with cheer, and the last of the cars satisfies the reporter for the rest of the journey. An incident of that ride is worth telling. As the train was leaving [illegible] three young workers were [illegible] front of the engine. Two of them had sense enough to get off the track and so save their bacon; the third, hearing the monster behind him, ran [illegible]; the cowcatcher tossed him up and caught him, but not satisfied with this foothold he made a jump, and one of the engine wheels

E[illegible]ALLY GUILLOTINED

and left him a sanguinary warning to the piggies of Alta for many a day to come. The road was now through the gold region of former days with its deserted workings, and here and there the gold hunters might still be seen washing the red soil for its glittering metal. At Sacramento a meeting was held and speeches delivered which ended by passing a series of resolutions, with acclamation, to Messrs. W. M. Jones, the excursion manager, and J. W. Maitland, of the Central Pacific Railroad, and then from the heat of Sacramento, in the course of a six hours run, the temperature cooled down until the cool breeze of the Pacific came like a welcome wind from heaven, telling the passengers that

THEIR JOURNEY WAS ALMOST ENDED.

At Oakland the ferryboat was entered, and as she steamed across the Bay of San Francisco the golden lights of the city of golden dreams rose up from the sea terraced above each other until they were lost in the night, while through the Golden Gate the last gilded glimmer of the departed day showed that the sun in all his glory was still beyond.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Death of Another Victim—103 Now on the Roll.

Mr. John D. Clark, one of the men who were scalded by the explosion on board the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield, died yesterday morning at the German Hospital, Seventy seventh street and Fourth avenue. Coroner Young was notified. Deceased lived at 161 West Twenty sixth street, to which place the remains were removed for interment.

Mr. E. W. Smith Before the Board of Inspectors—A Correction as to the Thickness of the Boiler.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

In your report of my evidence for the United States, on Friday last, in the investigation of the cause of the Westfield boiler explosion, your type makes me say, "I am satisfied that if the shell had been the eighth of an inch thick and of a higher worked and finer quality of iron, such as is used in various parts of the interior fire surface, the accident would not have taken place." I said, "I am satisfied that if the shell had been one eighth of an inch thicker and of a higher worked and finer quality of iron, such as is used in various parts of the interior fire surface, the accident would not have taken place." This would make the iron plates in the shell three-eighths instead of two eighths of an inch, or one half thicker—a matter of vital importance in the shell of a steamboat boiler. Years of commercial custom has allowed the employment of what is known in the iron market as "C No. 1" iron in the construction of the shells of steamboat and steamship boilers, which iron is of a third quality when compared with "C H No. 1 flange iron," and of a second quality when compared with "C H No. 1."

Please to make the necessary correction and place me right, not only before the engineering profession, but the public, in a matter of so much importance.

Respectfully, ERASTUS W. SMITH.

THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD—

Your article on the Weehawken Ferry Company was read with great interest by the few passengers who were on the Lydia on her nine o'clock trip this morning, and they offer you their heartiest thanks for exposing this most abominable of all ferry companies. TEN PASSENGERS.

AUGUST 11, 1871.

A CHANCE FOR BASE BALLERS.

An Appeal to the Lovers of the National Game.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

Your columns being always open for the advocacy of any case of real distress, I take the liberty of submitting the following to the favorable consideration of your host of readers generally and the lovers of our national game in particular —

A few weeks ago Mr. John Gollie died, leaving a wife and a young family almost totally unprovided for. There are few persons who take an interest in athletic sports of all kinds who were not acquainted with Mr. Gollie as one of the cleverest athletes in the United States, but he was best known to the base ball fraternity as first baseman for the Mutuals, and the Unions, of Morrisania. He had been at different times a member of various other clubs, and his record in them all is a clean one. There are few persons, if any, who had a more thorough knowledge of the game than he possessed, and there is no player in this country upon whose good faith, strict integrity and attention to his work greater reliance could be placed. For the last few years his health was failing rapidly, which compelled him to give up his regular business [illegible] and take to some [illegible] in which the strain upon his physical strength would be less severe. It is in the interest, therefore, of those who were so dear to him who for so many years contributed to our amusement that I would appeal to the sympathy of your numerous readers. What I would suggest is that

A BASE BALL MATCH SHOULD BE PLAYED

for the benefit of the widow and children. From what I have seen of the men who play base ball I have no doubt they will come forward instantly, ready and willing to do all in their power to assist in making it a grand success. A most attractive match might be arranged between the old Mutual and Atlantic nines, at least as they existed in 1870. Such a contest invariably drew a good crowd to the grounds on which it was to be played, and I feel assured there are thousands who would again flock to see these old competitors once more ranged against each other, irrespective of the laudable object in view at present. The Mutual men would, I feel satisfied, be glad to have an opportunity of assisting the widow and children of an old time friend and companion, and I am equally satisfied the old Atlantic boys would be glad to have a hand in so assisting in such a scheme. Should they have any improvement upon the above idea to suggest, I shall be glad to hear from them.

Apologizing for trespassing so largely upon your valuable space, JOHN W. BROD[illegible]

SUNDAY STABBING SCRAPE.

A Rum Shop Row in the Sixth Ward—Escape of the Criminal.

Coroner Young was yesterday morning called to the Centre Street Hospital to take the ante mortem statement of Dennis O'Connor, who had been stabbed by one John Collum during a drunken brawl near a corner groggery in the Sixth ward. O'Connor did not know the name of his assailant, but the police learned it soon afterward. Below are the principal facts embraced in the victim's statement —

Dennis O'Connor, of No. 9 Mulberry street, deposed that at six o'clock yesterday morning he was standing on the corner of Bayard and Baxter streets with two other men; they had been quarreling in a liquor store in which he (O'Connor) entered to get a drink, and they commenced a quarrel with him; one of the men called O'Connor a savage, to which the latter replied that his assailant was a liar; one of the men then went out, but soon returning, plunged some sharp instrument into his (O'Connor's) right breast, without provocation other than stated above. O'Connor, after being stabbed, was taken to Centre Street Hospital, but could not tell the name of the man who stabbed him nor the name of the other man; recognize the prisoner as brother to the man who stabbed me and I who was quarreling with the one who stabbed me.

The jury found a verdict against John Collum as the man who stabbed O'Connor, and Coroner Young issued a warrant for his arrest. Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, and his officers are in pursuit of Collum.

The brother of the fugitive is in custody, as he was present at the time of the stabbing.

THE MIDNIGHT MURDER.

Identification of the Body—No Explanation of the Mystery.

At a late hour on Saturday night the body of the unknown man who was so mysteriously and fatally injured, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty sixth street, as heretofore published in the HERALD, was identified at the Morgue as that of Patrick McNamara, laborer, who lived at 245 West Thirty-fifth street. The person who identified the remains could offer nothing whatever towards solving the mystery, and no explanation of it has yet been reached.

Coroner Young was applied to for the body, which the friends propose burying from the Morgue, after Dr. Marsh shall have made a post mortem examination and a jury empanelled.

Captain Caffrey, of the Twentieth precinct, and his officers are in search of the man last seen standing near the deceased and other information tending to explain the mystery, and from all that has yet been learned the police seem more firmly convinced that McNamara was

FOULLY DEALT WITH.

The wound on the head was an incised cut, possibly inflicted with some sharp instrument, or it may have been received by a fall. Dr. Marsh, however, is of the opinion that McNamara had a fracture of the skull or compression of the brain, but a post-mortem examination will be necessary to positively determine the nature of the injuries.

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.

The Sensation of the Season—Masculine Duplicity and Feminine Revenge—Almost a Tragedy—A Pair of Fools—The Devil's Lieutenant—Fancy Dress Ball.

LONG BRANCH, August 10, 1871.

Something less than a week ago a Philadelphia gentleman, with his wife, son and daughter, stood in the depot awaiting the train to Long Branch. The gentleman, a fine looking black whiskered fellow just in the forties, was called a prince of good fellows among his cronies. He smoked and drank, gave fine suppers and spent money lavishly. Women liked him too, for he was polite, flattered them and abounded in small talk. But to his wife he was a tyrant—just the sort of a man the women suffragists like to tear into pieces, and by this time he probably wishes they had. Anything was good enough for his wife; no amount of pinching or economizing was considered hurtful to her, and if she wanted a carriage or a hundred dollars he was always too poor to grant it. But now, all suddenly, he seemed to repent himself of his

PAST UNKINDNESS,

for he was about sending her, with the children, to Long Branch for a fortnight. He, himself, regretted that he could not accompany them, as business called him to New York. But he would come for her, and she, meek, obedient and accustomed to all wifely and unwifely submission, was silent, so the trio came to Long Branch and stopped where good Philadelphians go—at Howland's. They had been quietly domiciled for only a day, when the son, who with a party of lads had been on an exploring expedition, rushed into his mother's room with "Say, mother! father is over at the West End!"

"But your father is in New York, Johnny. You must have been mistaken," said the meek, trusting wife.

"But don't you suppose I know my own father? I tell you, mother, father is at the West End. He was a sitting in one of them rooms off the hall talking with a lady with a lot of hair on her head. I tell you I'm going over there to see him."

The wife's suspicions were aroused, and going with her son, who acted as guide, the distance between the two hotels was soon made, and with her own eyes she beheld what her son had related, and escaped unseen. Taking her son with her she returned to her own apartments to muse, to think. If I were as astute as some people I might relate just what she thought about. But I think most women can conjecture. She undoubtedly cried first and "took on"—felt crushed, disgraced and dishonored. Then reaction took place and the tinder in her soul took fire. It lacked half an hour to dinner. Dressing herself in her best gown and removing the traces of her suffering as much as she could, she betook herself alone to the West End—to dine. She sent for one of the waiters, described her husband, and if he was in the dining room she desired to be seated in front of him. She waited until such a gentleman was given a seat, when the waiter came for her, and in a moment the husband, who was gayly chatting over a bill of fare to the

Fair one with golden hair,

saw something in the shape of another woman sitting vis-à-vis that made him feel queer. The wife looked at him but said not a word. He looked at the end of his nose and into vacancy, which latter place was the face of his fair-haired partner. She said he looked pale. He said he was not feeling well. The dinner dragged through, silence being preserved by the wife, while conversation between the "twain" opposite her was not so brilliant as it might have been under other circumstances, as the man seemed to grow sick and "sicker." At length the wife arose, and, stepping between the chairs of the sinners, said in a low tone to the blonde, "Excuse me, madam, but I observe that my husband looks ill, and you will please excuse him." Then, turning to her husband she whispered, "If you hope for mercy come at once!" The blonde snickered a forced giggle as the husband, excusing himself, accompanied his wife to her hotel. What happened after I cannot say, only that there was a "few [illegible]" that evening for another watering place.

"Man, thy name is villainy," but brazen open faced villainy [illegible]. Of course prudent [illegible] this fellow did not choose [illegible] resort for his field of action, notwithstanding the fact of its having [illegible] who would never think of trespassing beyond the limits of her own hotel.

THE BROTHERLY ADVICE

a young woman here a few mornings ago caused considerable merriment among those who heard [illegible]. The two were standing in a conspicuous place on the piazza, when the brother says in a loud tone,

"See here, you better not flirt with that fellow any more."

"Oh!" she replies, with a [illegible] toss of her head, "Jack introduced him, and there's nothing serious in it."

"But I tell you you'd better cut him. He hasn't an income of over a hundred thousand a year, and what is that to you?"

"That's no object of course in comparison to ours, and I tell you the flirtation don't mean anything," and after advertising themselves as a pair of fools they walked off [illegible].

CHAMBERLAIN'S CLUB HOUSE

cannot fail to notice the numbers of young men from seventeen to twenty years of age who get a big push on the way to perdition in the splendid saloons of that gilded trap. They are handsome, well dressed lads, the hope and pride of many a home, who after losing all they have to lose sit down to wines and delicacies to patch up their feelings. The devil has numerous agents at work at Long Branch, but the Mephistopheles of the clan abides in Chamberlain's club house.

THE CHILDREN'S FANCY BALL

at the West End Hotel last night was largely attended, nearly a hundred children being in costume. The little ones had been in a fever of anticipation for days over the event, while mothers had been eagerly discussing the costume questions. It was a gay sight as the miniature lords, ladies, princes, duchesses and other dignitaries marched in the long parlor in their fitting costumes. A bright little Spanish boy in crimson velvet, with gold lace, a white wig [illegible] and a fancy whip in his hand, represented a Spanish postilion. A little curly fellow was dressed as Cupid, with wings, bow and arrow. Mrs. Shook displayed her little daughter as a young lady of the period, in a court train with diamonds of [illegible] lace and a blond wig. The little creatures who wore trains managed them well in dancing and seemed quite at home in their odd fixings. The only blemish upon the performance was the appearance of a pair of fully developed girls who had been sent into the room by their mothers only half dressed. People accustomed to the loudest and fastest of ballet dancers were shocked at the indecent display. When children in rich and cultivated society are brought into such association what can one expect of the vulgar? Hardly anything worse than what people saw at the West End Saturday night. Nobody is so [illegible] as to suppose that newspaper criticism has any effect upon it.

SOUNDING BRASS

and tinkling cymbal of this watering place. A large majority of the fathers and mothers, and especially of the latter, are too far gone in fashion [illegible] to be reached by any human influence. Nurses take care of the children and the mothers flirt with any or everybody—yes, with any strangers—to night promenading on the beach or piazzas, [illegible] "friends." And the

GOSSIP

on the gossip that borders this length of the sea. Women pick each other into pieces, not even sparing their back hair, that never fails to furnish a topic when everything else languishes. Religion is discussed, social position is well noted, jewels are catalogued, dresses are numbered, while jealousy and envy ride rampant over all.

"THE REVOLUTION,"

with Susan like ardor, thinks a little common sense would be a novelty here. True, and it is; but the demand for it is so very limited that it is not at all in the market. But the action of one good faced German woman here should be chronicled. She stops at one of the best hotels, with her family of children, and when seated in the dining room forms a picture of domestic comfort that is good to see. She does not change her dress three times a day, and it is doubtful if she has had on more than three dresses since being here. She wears neither overskirt, "stick out" nor store hair. She leans her elbows on the table when she eats, and seems perfectly at home. Her children are well mannered and are dressed like children instead of puppets.

There is one thing usually imputed to women at watering places that I don't believe. I allude to

HUSBAND CATCHING.

The women here are brainless, soulless and senseless enough, Heaven knows, but it seems to me they must be lower down in the Darwinian scale than they now are to be induced to put forth any effort to "catch" any of the Long Branch "catchable." Conceit, impudence, [illegible], drink, coxcombry, with mind and heart [illegible] a politician's honesty, catalogues the principal points of the typical Long Branch beau.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

Beautiful Scenery—The Hotels, Villas and Coming Improvements at the Lake—The Guests and Their Amusements—The Water Supply of New York.

LAKE MAHOPAC, August 10, 1871.

One of the Harts has a large oil painting on which he has worked for years and regards as his master piece, a composition of natural and domestic scenery, which, I believe, he calls "Pleasant Homes." That represents very well on a limited scale the scenery round and about Lake Mahopac, though the artist had not, probably, Lake Mahopac in his mind, although he chose one of the many charming landscape views of the Hudson River as the groundwork of his picture. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful combination of varied natural scenery than that of Lake Mahopac and the surrounding country—of islands, bays, jutting capes and headlands, gentle slopes and bold shores, towering rounded hills, with extensive views over highly cultivated valleys and patches of noble forest trees, all harmonizing and indicating plenty, peace and happiness. Add to this what art has done, the numerous elegant villas, with their gardens and shrubberies, the fine hotels, the excellent roads, with numbers of carriages rolling along them, and the surface of the lake dotted everywhere with sail and row boats, and the whole scene is picturesque and animated in the highest degree.

But Lake Mahopac has another charm and an advantage which those who seek health and pleasure in summer should know. While people are sweltering in the heat of cities, or even on the seaboard, the temperature is pleasantly cool there. The lake, which is in Putnam county, is 800 feet above the level of the sea, in the chain of the Highlands passing from New England to and through a part of New York, and through which the Hudson breaks at West Point. It is a well known peculiarity of this mountain chain that there are a number of lakes on the summit. Lake Mahopac is the largest. There is about a mile square of water, though on account of the irregular form of the lake its perimeter is about nine miles. The basin formed by the lake and surrounding hills is a vast amphitheatre. The rock formation is of granite and gneiss, with a good deal of quartz. The water of the lake, consequently, is pure and soft. There is no limestone or impurity in it. The Croton dam, from which the city of New York has been supplied with water for years, is eight miles below Lake Mahopac. But the increasing demand of the city made it evident that there must be additional storage of water, and, therefore, a basin on the Croton River six miles above Lake Mahopac was selected for this purpose. This will furnish a supply for the largest population. Lake Mahopac is, then, a part of that beautiful water system which supplies our city so bountifully, and of which the Croton River is the conduit. While the great work for furnishing this additional supply of water was in progress the severe drought of 1870 came, and then Lake Mahopac, Lake [illegible] and Lake Gilead were turned into the Croton River and relieved the city. The islands in the lake, as well as the surrounding country where not cleared and cultivated, are covered with hickory, chestnut, elm, beech, oak, a variety of oaks and other beautiful forest trees.

The region of Lake Mahopac used to be a spot where the Indians delighted to dwell, and even now some are seen there in tents making fancy basket work for sale. The lake has been for years the favorite summer resort for the old substantial families of New York and Boston. Some have their own residences, while a great many go to the hotels. Among the handsome residences there may be mentioned the fine stone chateau of Mrs. [illegible], the residence of Anthony [illegible], those of Mr. [illegible], the banker, of the Peruvian Minister, of G. W. [illegible], of Mr. Bergh, the friend of the animal creation, and others. The two large hotels, the Gregory House and Thompson House, accommodate about fifteen hundred people, the former [illegible]. They are full, and chiefly with good and refined families. There are no gamblers, jockeys or [illegible] people. There is, consequently, a great deal of sociability among the guests. In the day the ladies go rowing and sailing on the lake, with or without gentlemen, and sometimes they have rowing matches among themselves. At other times they play croquet or take a carriage ride. It is charming to see a number of well dressed and handsome children and ladies playing at croquet on the beautiful lawns in front of the hotel, by the side of the lake and under the shade of forest trees. Among the guests at the hotels are Mrs. Gross and daughters, Mr. Jeremiah Devlin and family, Mr. Thomas Fay and family, Mr. J. R. Hoyes and family, Mr. J. H. Morrow and family, Mr. Dennison and family, Mr. J. Ferro, of Spain, Mr. C. Meller, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McGrath, Mr. Charles Lord, Mr. A. A. Marsh and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Gilman, Messrs. W. H. [illegible] and W. P. Earle and their families and a number of others. Mr. Andrew McKinney and his charming family occupy a cottage. General Egbert L. Viele has a cosy little villa on the border of the lake, which he intends to make a home for his family and to which he has removed his archaeological library. It is [illegible] his accomplished daughter, who has just arrived from Europe, presides over.

Although Lake Mahopac has so many attractions, and has been the resort of a number of families for years, [illegible] improvements had been made till the present year. The old hotels kept making money without any effort and were satisfied. In lines of communication it was not the best. Now, however, all is being changed. A new line of railroad between Boston and New York, passing right by the lake, and immediately [illegible] all of the hotels, brought this locality prominently to the notice of the capitalists engaged in that enterprise. This work was commenced three years ago and will be completed, it is said, in November. The principal man in this undertaking is Mr. Andrew McKinney, a wealthy Boston banker and a gentleman of taste, liberal views and energy. Seeing the advantages of Lake Mahopac, Mr. McKinney resolved to form an association for the purpose of purchasing property and making improvements there. In this he secured the co-operation of the famous banking house of [illegible] Dennis Barnes, of Brooklyn, Henry Knickerbocker, John B. Ford, Alex. Dennison, and other prominent capitalists. They obtained a charter and organized under the name of the Lake Mahopac Improvement Company. This association owns about a thousand acres of land, the hotels and a number of villas and cottages. In fact it owns all the available property around the lake not previously occupied by country seats. It owns besides two small lakes, Wixon Lake and Cranberry, near Lake Mahopac. This is not a stock jobbing enterprise like so many in our country. Of course those composing this company expect to make money by their investments, but that is to be done by making Lake Mahopac more attractive for families of New York, Boston and other cities, by disposing of building sites, erecting handsome cottages, enlarging and increasing the hotels so as to accommodate 3,000 persons, by ornamenting the grounds and by surrounding the place with all the aesthetic inducements which can gratify refined people.

General Egbert L. Viele, who is known as designer of the plan for our magnificent Central Park, has charge of all the improvements. Besides those to which I have adverted there is another great improvement under way. This is a boulevard sixty feet wide entirely round the border of the lake, which is already in good condition for driving part of the way and is graded all round. I drove over the whole of it. No description could do justice to the varied and beautiful scenery that opens to the view at every point. There are to be [illegible] ways as well [illegible] carriage road, and the road is to be [illegible] with double rows of elms. The nine miles of boulevard will be lighted also by gas, and will be sprinkled with water during summer. Imagine this boulevard thronged by elegant equipages and promenaders under the shade of trees in the day and by gaslight in the evening. The formal opening of this work is announced for August 21, when it is expected one military organization of New York, besides the engineer corps of the Seventh regiment, will be present. There will be quite a fête on the occasion, a dinner at the principal hotel, a floating display on the lake and [illegible] in the evening. All those owning property independent of the company in the vicinity of this lake have expressed their intention to conform to General Viele's plan. In the end there will be a great rural park of about three thousand acres. Hitherto it has taken three hours to reach Lake Mahopac from New York, by the Harlem Railroad to Croton Falls, and then five miles by carriage over the common road. A branch road has been made from the Harlem at Golden's Bridge, which will make the time about two hours. But as soon as the New York and Boston Railroad shall be finished the time from New York will not exceed one hour and a half. Looking at what has been done and the plans for improvements now being carried out, this favorite resort of the old Knickerbocker families is likely to become soon one of the most fashionable as well as most delightful places in the country.

DOUGHERTY'S DISCOVERY.

Dead Drunk Beside a Dead Body.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock the body of an unknown man fifty years of age was found in an excavation dug out for a cellar, corner of First avenue and 109th street, by Andrew Smith, and beside deceased lay one John Dougherty, who was sound asleep. Dougherty is ignorant as to how he reached the excavation, as he was very drunk the night previous; neither has he any knowledge whatever of deceased. Dougherty was detained as a witness.

Deceased was slightly bald, had thin, light brown hair, long gray beard, light complexion, was about five feet eight inches in height and evidently a laboring man. He was dressed in black cloth coat and vest, black cassimere pants, white muslin shirt, flannel undershirt, heavy cowhide boots and white felt hat. The body was removed to the Morgue. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

THE DEATH OF HENRY DOBSON.

Christian Riedel was arrested on Saturday night by Coroner Whitehill to answer for the death of Mr. Henry Dobson, who died on Friday last from the effects of injuries sustained the same day by the falling of a piece of timber from the roof of a building through Riedel's alleged carelessness, as previously published in the HERALD. Riedel was admitted to bail yesterday. Mr. Dobson was a carpenter, about forty five years of age, and resided with his family at 327 [illegible] street. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by the [illegible] carpenters and a large number of the friends of the family.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting Political News from Peru and Bolivia.

Railway Enterprises in the Two Republics.

PERU.

A Tempest in the Political Teapot—The Knot Cut—The "Heathen Chinee" Reappears—Progress of the Peruvian Interoceanic Railway.

LIMA, July 14, 1871.

The life, officially speaking, of high dignitaries in Peru is not without a spice of that interest, and even excitement, so common in other more favored nations. Here, within the past fortnight, the palace, as the government house is still called in accordance with the old colonial fashion, has been the scene of such dismay, uproar, confusion and subsequent peace and tranquillity, as would not demean the residence of M. Thiers during his struggle with the amiable disciples of the Commune. On the evening before the departure of the last steamer for Panama we were startled by the rumor of the resignation of the President, a rumor which, gaining ground every moment, was traced to a reliable source and proved correct for a time, until at one o'clock in the morning the pleasing news was made known that peace again was supreme in Warsaw, and that his Excellency had withdrawn a resolution calculated to sadly disarrange the happy prospects of this now flourishing republic.

The facts of the case are singular, and are well worth the chronicling. Some time since President Balta, irritated beyond measure at a very violent document, abounding in criminal accusations against his government, and published in the public press, ordered the imprisonment of its adventurous author. For several long, dreary weeks this literary individual inhabited a cell in the cavalry barracks of San Francisco, clothed in the garb usually worn by Christians, but with the less customary ornaments of handcuffs and manacles. After a time the courts took the matter in hand, and the Associate Justices of the Superior Court declared their conviction that the libeller had committed no offence worthy of the punishment; that the government had acted hastily in thus inflicting indignity upon him, and ordered his liberation forthwith. That this resolution of the tribunal was in a manner based on justice is held by the most eminent lawyers in Peru, disallowing to the Executive the exclusive administration of justice; but the President, far more accustomed to his sword and works on army tactics than to the pen and the abstruse commentaries of Coke and Littleton, determined that his view of the matter should be made known. Summoning with all speed to his presence one of the sentencing Justices, Colonel Balta indignantly demanded why one branch of the administration should thus openly and unnecessarily protect a person who had deliberately accused the Executive of peculation and nepotism, adding, it is said, some very uncomplimentary remarks upon the patriotism and the wisdom of the Court concerned. But the Justice happened not only to be a grave counsellor of the law, but also a man after the President's own spirit—brave, rash and impetuous—and in so many words informed the Chief Magistrate that to Congress alone were the superior tribunals responsible for their acts, and that, far from tolerating the insinuations of the President, he (the Justice) would demand personal satisfaction for his words as soon as Colonel Balta had concluded the period of his high official duties. The President, enraged and outraged, as he imagined, retorted that that opportunity should not long be delayed, and actually within ten hours of the occurrence the decree was signed calling the Vice President to the chair, and alleging as a cause for resignation the extreme ill-health of the President. Has an instance ever been known before of the Chief Magistrate of a republic resigning his office in order to fight a duel? Plucky as was the action the counsellors of Colonel Balta saw at once the dangers to be feared from such a proceeding; to leave the Presidency in the hands of an inexperienced man, at the very time when the country was passing through the excitement and perils of an electoral campaign, would indeed have been opening the door to all imaginable evils. Protest after protest, supplication after supplication, were made to the President, but all in vain, until by some happy thought the Minister of War brought a new personage on the scene in the form of the aged mother of Colonel Balta. This venerable lady, possessed of great firmness and strong intellect, brought these in conjunction with her maternal authority to bear upon the question. The decree was destroyed, and the combat postponed till further notice.

But the anger of the President, allayed temporarily in this particular instance, awaited only some other opportunity to rise to the surface. That opportunity was not long in making its appearance. The readers of the HERALD have already been informed that Peru has recently been honored with the presence of the first Papal diplomatic functionary who has visited these regions in the person of Monsenor Vennutelli, the Archbishop of Nicea. This reverend gentleman, of confessedly great ability and most winning manners, was made, *nolens volens*, the recipient of an extraordinary ovation on his arrival in Lima, and the reception accorded to him by the government was of that character only employed towards plenipotentiaries and diplomatic agents of the highest rank. It appears, however, that Monsenor Vennutelli is what is technically called a delegate, a species of hybrid between a minister resident and the more humble chargé d'affaires. Some ill-natured people undertook to cavil at the error which, they asserted, had been committed by the government in the ceremonial observed, and this reaching the ears of the President he seized upon the occasion as a good one to vent his slumbering wrath. Calling his Ministers together he reproached them with having allowed him to fall into this involuntary fault, and, proceeding from one topic to another, made it so hot for the estimable gentlemen who held portfolios under him that they concluded a more modest sphere of action would be more consonant to their tastes. Hence, acting upon this resolve, the Cabinet resigned, with the exception of the Secretaries of War and Finance, who happily had weathered the storm. Another serious conflict appeared inevitable. At the approach of the elections it seemed difficult to obtain new political advisers for so short a period of time. The bull was again taken by the horns; the indefatigable brother of the President, the Secretary for War, conferred with his retiring colleagues, with the President, with everybody, and finally, after much smoke, the matter was arranged.

This is the story of our excitement—pleasant and amusing, since the curtain falls upon a satisfied auditory and contented performers, that the country is prospering, and, more than all, that the good old cry of "nobody hurt" is on the bulletin.

THE COOLIE QUESTION,

always of the highest interest and importance to the residents of Peru, meets also with attentive observation from abroad. The action of England and the United States in stigmatizing this traffic as unworthy of civilization, and prohibiting vessels carrying the flags of those nations from engaging in it, checked the business for a time; but since some of the Central American republics, together with Peru, lent their countenance to the trade it has greatly increased, especially with regard to this country. From the official data your correspondent has been able to secure from the custom house authorities of Callao it appears that during the year 1870 7,550 coolies arrived at that port from China. But the impetus given to commercial and agricultural interests in Peru by the prosecution of so many public works, destined to be of immense advantage to the country, caused merchants to lend more attention to the traffic, and from the commencement of the present year the movement has been greater than ever before noted. This is proven by the fact that from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1871, twenty vessels arrived at Callao, landing 8,112 emigrants—1,000 more than during the twelve months preceding. These vessels, however, have not, as a general thing, made what are called fortunate voyages, the loss of coolies during the transit from sickness, mutiny and accident amounting to over six per cent on the number embarked in the Chinese ports. Merchants usually count upon a loss of three per cent. One of these vessels, the Clotilde, was particularly unlucky, having been driven out of her course into the northern seas, and losing from the effects of the extreme cold more than ten per cent of her passengers. The trade, however, is on the increase still, and the Peruvian Minister in Paris has been instructed to proceed to Lisbon in order to make some arrangement with the Portuguese government towards offering guarantees for the kind treatment of coolies here, and thus removing the impediments which recently have been placed in the way of the traffic by the Governor of Macao. It is to be feared, nevertheless, that such promises, although made in good faith, may prove to be illusory. Despite all of the efforts of the authorities here we receive constant accounts of extreme cruelty on the part of the planters towards the Chinese. It, indeed, seems to be impossible to extend the power of the government to the remote sections of the country and to prevent the enormities that are of daily occurrence. Whenever some Chinese, more fortunate than his fellows, arrives at the time fixed for the expiration of his contract and finds himself at liberty, his first steps are directed towards Lima, where, nine cases out of ten, he throws himself upon the charity of the public. The reason of this is simply an incapacity for work, arising from brutal treatment or from a natural disinclination to renew the torments of four years. The Chinese are naturally a most industrious and money-acquiring race, and it is not to be supposed that idleness is accepted as a matter of choice. The probable occupant of the Presidential chair, Don Manuel Pardo, has openly expressed his determination, if elected, to thoroughly reform the system, and secure the rights of the coolies on a basis heretofore unknown.

The works on the line of railway known as the Oroya, extending from Callao to near the Peruvian headwaters of the Amazon, are being pushed forward with much more rapidity than is generally supposed. On the first of the present month Mr. Malinowski, the chief engineer, and Mr. Henry M. Keith, the intelligent and active superintendent of the road, organized a most delightful excursion for their friends, passing over the whole extension of the line to a point distant fifty miles from Callao. At this place, called Cocachacra, the real difficulties of the railway commence, lying, as it does, at the very foot of the Cordillera, and marking the initial point of the struggle of art to surmount the obstacles interposed by nature. At an elevation of 6,500 feet an immense mountain of granite has to be crossed by the rails, and to gain this height the most ingenious and skilful engineering has been called into requisition.

The Political Horizon Brightening—The Presidential Contest—Disarmament of the Navy—Railway Progress.

LIMA, July 22, 1871.

It must be pleasing for those foreign capitalists, both in the United States and in Europe, who are so largely interested in Peruvian securities, to know that this country is adding a page to her history that will go far toward balancing the long account of bloodshed and anarchy recorded against her. The struggle for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the republic is being carried on in a manner that reflects honor on the country, presenting an aspect wholly different from those of former contests of the same character. In the place of muskets, gunpowder and intimidation, we have the positive orders issued by the government to the chiefs of the departments, strictly prohibiting any interference whatsoever in the elections, and directing that every citizen shall have the most perfect liberty in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

The order given by this government to disarm and place out of commission the national vessels-of-war stationed in Callao, which was cursorily alluded to in my last despatch, has given rise to much unfavorable comment. In the first place the object for such a step appears to be wholly undefined, it being supposed when the order was made public that some design upon the stability of the government was to be thwarted by the measure; but since that time it has been clearly proven that no such danger exists, and that, strange enough for Peru, no conspiracy of a formidable character is now being perfected in the country. Hence it is difficult to fathom the motives that induced the publication of the decree in question. It is, indeed, urged by the friends of the administration that the President was influenced by a desire to reduce the expenses of the nation, and had determined thus to begin a systematical diminution of expenditure. But it would seem that, instead of proving advantageous to the interests of the Treasury, this decree will considerably augment, in the end, the disbursements consequent upon a war establishment. The damage suffered by the fine guns of the iron-clad and wooden frigates in the transportation to shore, the inadequate provision made for storage and the neglect certain to ensue to the ships themselves, from the ridiculously small number of men left on board, will all form a large item on the wrong side of the account. But the two most serious phases of the question are that, by disbanding the crews of the vessels, the government loses the services of a large body of trained sailors almost impossible to replace, and many officers, unable to subsist on their half pay, will find themselves obliged to seek other occupation. Moreover, the administration does away with what was considered the chief bulwark of the country from foreign aggression, rendering useless the finest fleet in the Pacific, and, in case of war, would find it difficult to restore it to a war footing without many months of preparation.

On the 22d of this month the important railway connecting the town of Ica with the port of Pisco will be solemnly opened by the Minister of Public Works, Colonel Santa Maria. The city of Ica, about forty miles from the sea, is the centre of an extensive wine producing district, from whence nearly all the Pacific coast is supplied with that most necessary article of consumption, *aguardiente*. The line in question has been built by private enterprise, the government only guaranteeing to the English shareholders seven per cent annually on the capital invested, and as the traffic on the road will certainly prove considerable it is more than probable that the national exchequer will not be a loser by the engagement. Crossing a sandy and level desert no difficulties of consideration have been met with, and the whole line, with equipment, has cost but a million and a half of dollars. The effect upon agriculture and industry in that section is already apparent, and large capitals are being invested in the vicinity.

The fame of Mr. Meiggs has evidently taken root in Costa Rica. A few days since Mr. Alvarado, one of the Ministers of that republic, arrived here with a proposition to Mr. Meiggs from the government of his country for the construction of the interoceanic railway projected by Costa Rica. It is understood that Mr. Meiggs has received the proposal favorably, and that the negotiations have nearly arrived at a conclusion. In case the matter is arranged Mr. Keith, at present superintending the works on the Oroya line, will be sent to Costa Rica to build the new road. Two years will be required for its construction.

Another railway has been decreed by this government to connect the city of Piura with the port of Payta, and also for the construction of a commodious wharf at the latter place. From the contiguity of the northern guano islands to Payta this undertaking is most important, and Piaur, one of the largest cities in the north, will derive great benefit from the enterprise.

BOLIVIA.

Political Affairs—The New Ministry—Deplorable Financial Condition of the Country.

LIMA, Peru, July 14, 1871.

The news we receive from Bolivia by this opportunity is of more than ordinary importance. The long looked-for National Assembly, convoked by Colonel Morales after the defeat of Melgarejo, assembled on the 18th ultimo at the city of Sucre. After the regular installation had been effected a most unexpected message was received from Morales, announcing his intention to immediately resign the power confided to him, and delegating it to the President of the Convention. This would have produced the most lamentable effects, since the President of the legislative body was absolutely destitute of influence with the military, and without such influence anarchy was more than certain. A heated debate, lasting two days, took place on the subject, when Morales, persuaded of the impolitic consequence of his resolution, withdrew his resignation, and the labors of the Convention were peacefully proceeded with. It was immediately proclaimed that Morales was Provisional President of the republic, according to the constitution of 1861, until the Assembly should have agreed upon another Constitution. When this important matter is disposed of the people will proceed to the election of a President in due form. The new Ministry is composed of Frias, Mendoza de la Tapia, Cordova, Campero and Corrall, as Ministers of Finance, Justice, Public Works, War and Foreign Affairs respectively.

Although peace prevails throughout the length and breadth of Bolivia and the future appears to be promising, still the financial condition of the country is most deplorable. The foreign debt amounts to four millions of hard dollars, the home debt to two millions; the public revenue has been expended on credit for one year in advance, and heavy contracts entered into by the former administration add to the great difficulties of the Treasury. Nevertheless Colonel Morales in his message to Congress assures the nation that with a few years of economy and tranquillity a most favorable state of affairs will be arrived at. As immediate attention is to be paid to the means of opening the wonderful natural riches of Bolivia to commerce, there is no reason, if peace continues, why this promise should not be fully realized.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cruise of the Narragansett—Her Voyage from New York to Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, June 30, 1871.

The United States steamer Narragansett, Commander Meade, seven guns, 152 men, sailed from Sandy Hook March 21, 1871, at noon. April 15, crossed the line in longitude 29 30 west, twenty-four and a half days from the Hook, under canvas alone. April 30, eight A. M., anchored in harbor of Rio Janeiro, thirty-nine and a half days from New York, under sail; good weather all the way. May 6, left Rio Janeiro in company with Her Britannic Majesty's corvette Scout, seventeen guns, 400 horse power; separated next day in a gale. The Narragansett had southwest gales and light, adverse winds all the way to the parallel of the River La Plata. On the 28th of May, off Cape Corrientes; from thence light, fair winds and smooth sea; forty miles off coast of Patagonia, with good weather all the way to Straits of Magellan; anchored in Straits, off Dungeness Spit, at ten P. M., June 3; anchored in Gregory Bay June 4, two P. M.; Sandy Point, June 5; Fortescue Bay, June 7; Borja Bay, June 8; Port Cherrue, June 9. Passed Cape Pillar at two P. M., June 10, and same evening encountered a very heavy westerly gale, with thick weather and driving squalls of snow, hail and sleet. This lasted eight days and drove the ship down to latitude 54 20 south, longitude 80 west, nearly on parallel of Cape Horn; the ship under canvas and behaving well throughout. On the 18th of June a gale arose, and got southwest, south, southeast and east. At half-past ten P. M. of June 28 anchored in Bay of Valparaiso; officers and crew all well.

On the 29th of June the Scout anchored in Valparaiso, having passed through the Smyth Channel, under steam, from Straits of Magellan, and emerged at the Gulf of Peñas.

The Narragansett only steamed in the Straits. The Narragansett, after taking in provisions (bread) and some fuel, sails direct for San Francisco. Will probably be there in forty days.

JAKE THOMPSON.

Interview with the Mississippi Statesman.

Non-Disapproval of the New Departure.

ACCEPTING THE SITUATION DEFINED.

Condition of Affairs in Mississippi—Political Prospects—No Such Organization as the Ku Klux Klan—Course of the Southern Democracy in the Next Presidential Election—They Will Stand Aloof from the Management.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENBRIER, W. Va., August 11, 1871.

Among the recent distinguished arrivals here is Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, a representative Southern politician, who, it will be remembered, filled the position of Secretary of the Interior during the administration of President Buchanan, from which he withdrew upon the secession of his State. Soon after the organization of the Confederate government at Richmond Mr. Thompson was selected as its financial agent in Europe, whither he was sent to negotiate the cotton bonds, with what success is already known to the readers of the HERALD. Upon the close of hostilities (after the amnesty proclamation) Mr. Thompson, like most of the Southern representatives in Europe, returned to his home, renounced public life and settled down to the quietude and retirement of a planter, which he has steadily pursued to the present. In appearance he is not strikingly impressive, but in conversation there is an earnestness about him that carries force and conviction with what he says. He is about sixty years of age, above the medium stature, portly in build, and has a jovial and pleasing presence. Coming, as he does, fresh from the cotton States, I called upon Mr. Thompson a few days since and found him at his cottage on Virginia row, where he was amusing himself in a quiet game of cards with his wife and daughter, while the children of the latter were playfully gambolling on the porch, making a very happy domestic scene. Upon explaining to him the nature of my visit Mr. Thompson seemed disposed to suspend his amusement and politely requested me to be seated; but this I declined and made an appointment with him an hour later, at which time I found him at leisure. After some preliminary chat the subject of my visit was again broached, upon which he smiled and expressed a willingness to give all the information I required as to the condition, feeling and political sentiment of the Southern people; but, he added, "I have a strong aversion to being mentioned in the public prints, and I never wish to be mixed up with public affairs again."

"What is the present political condition of affairs in Mississippi?" I asked.

"Well, it is just as favorable as could be expected under the circumstances. There is very little, or I should say no political excitement there at present. Everything works quietly and peaceably, and I think that in a very short time good feeling and harmony will triumph over the animosity created between the races by adventurers and scoundrels from the North."

THE KU KLUX.

"In your judgment is there any such organization in Mississippi as the Ku Klux Klan?"

"No, sir," laughing, "there is not. Just after the war, as is well known, and as, in fact, after every similar revolution, our country was swarmed with horse thieves, vagabonds and robbers of every description. In many instances the robberies and outrages were flagrant, and the disorganized condition of our civil system was so incomplete as to render it almost impossible to detect them. Again, at one time, under a resolution of Congress, we were entirely without civil officials. In this state of affairs the citizens, having no protection for either life or property, organized themselves into quasi vigilance committees, and in numerous instances summarily punished notorious offenders. Then when we did get civil officers they were such a graceless set that instead of mending matters they but made them worse. The worst characters were allowed to go unwhipped of justice; thieves under indictment were turned loose free and criminals who were convicted in the courts were pardoned out by the wholesale, until the good citizens were at the mercy of roving desperadoes. It was necessary under these circumstances to adopt some means of protection, and in no instance was punishment administered where it was not deserved. This gave rise to the cry, 'Ku Klux,' but in my experience I have never known of any persons who were molested on account of their political opinions. Indeed, I will say that during the period when the State was without any officials at all there was less crime and less punishment than at any other time since the close of the war until very recently."

"Were these punishments inflicted by men masked?"

"No. They were often openly done in the broad daylight, but more often in the night, for the reason that the capture of the offenders could be more easily effected at that time. I have yet to hear of any military, or even semi-military, organization in my State such as the Ku Klux Klan is said to be."

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

"Do you approve of the new democratic departure, and do you think that Southerners generally will acquiesce in it?"

"I do not disapprove of it, because the leading features of the new departure have become settled facts, and it is useless to hang on to the dead issues on which we were defeated last time. The Southern people will and do now acquiesce in this new departure; but they will be averse to taking any prominent part in either the formation of a platform or the nomination of a candidate. They have learned by sad experience that they committed a serious blunder in the last Presidential campaign by the active part they took in it. This time they will not trammel their Northern friends, but will rather follow exactly in the course laid down by the Northern democracy. I even doubt the policy of sending delegates from the South to attend the National Democratic Convention, as their presence might in some way embarrass the Northern wing of the party. But we are resolved in all things to be guided entirely by whatever is determined upon by the Northern democracy, keeping entirely aloof from the management or direction of the canvass, or the construction of the platform, or nomination of the candidate. So far as the amendments are concerned they were put in the constitution by fraud and by force, but they are there, in form and

UNDENIABLE IN FACT.

It would be foolish, injudicious and impolitic to stir up agitation over these amendments; and we do not choose to get rid of them by revolution. Therefore, while we of the South do not disapprove of the new departure, it is simply on the ground that we cannot make issue on the constitution."

ACCEPT THE SITUATION.

"You think, however, that the mass of the Southern people do accept the situation?"

"That term 'accept the situation' is perhaps less understood than any other hackneyed political phrase of the day. It implies hostility to the government, which does not exist. The constitution and the laws we are all, as good citizens, bound to obey until the one is amended or the others repealed. While we propose positively to accept all that has been done, theoretically we are opposed to these infringements upon our rights."

"Who do you think of those now named would be the choice of the Southern people as a candidate for the Presidency?"

"That I am unable to say; nor am I sufficiently informed as to the names put forward. There are a number of prominent gentlemen in the democratic party any of whom would make a good President. What we want is a President who will enforce the constitution and laws without usurping them—a man who will faithfully discharge the high trust reposed in him, and not ask that higher power than the constitution authorizes be conferred upon him; who will be a check upon the excesses of the legislative branch of the government; who will endeavor to lessen the present oppressive taxation and administer the government generally for the welfare of the people. Mr. Hendricks, Senator Thurman or Governor Hoffman, either of them would make a good President, and would, from their known patriotism and statesmanship, unite the party and draw out its full vote."

THE KU KLUX LAW.

"What will be the effect of the Ku Klux law in the next Presidential election?"

"While I do not believe that there will be any cause on the part of the democratic party to require its enforcement, still I am satisfied that a pretext will everywhere be made to use it. Without that infamous law the radicals may possibly lose the election; with it Grant cannot be defeated. It places the control of his own election in his own hands and virtually makes him Dictator, which he will be, in effect, if elected with the aid of or under that law."

"Then you anticipate intimidation at the polls?"

"Yes; certainly in the Southern States and perhaps in the Northern States. Every artifice known to political trickery will be resorted to by the radicals with a view to employ force and use federal bayonets in the elections. I should not be surprised if riots were gotten up in all the principal cities of the South where the democrats are in the majority. United States troops would then be called into action, bloodshed will ensue, and on these grounds the radicals in Congress will throw out the vote of such States in the Electoral College. This Ku Klux law, which goes entirely beyond the constitution, gives the President the most arbitrary powers, and, judging from his past course, he will not be slow to use them for his own aggrandizement and perpetuation in power."

NORTHERN SETTLERS vs. CARPET-BAGGERS.

"Are the people of the South opposed to the emigration of Northerners among them?"

"No. On the contrary, they are everywhere delighted to see genuine Northern settlers coming among them, and to such people who come honestly disposed to engage in the pursuits of industry a cordial and hearty welcome will always be extended, regardless of their political proclivities. No one supposes that the odium in which Mr. Greeley's 'thieving carpet baggers' are held at the South is any indication of the sentiment or feeling of the people here towards the people of the North. I am satisfied no one does except for a purpose of a political nature. The cormorants and adventurers who left the North for the infinite good of that section, and came South in hordes after the war, not only engaged in every species of plunder, but they also stirred up enmity and bad feeling between the races, which even now is the only disturbing element among us. For these we have no sort of friendly feeling. We wish to have no more of them among us, and we would joyfully part with every one of them here now."

THE NEGROES.

"How are the negroes now disposed towards the whites?"

"They are disposed to cultivate the kindest feelings towards their former masters, and have more confidence in them now that they have in many of their own people. If it were not for the carpet-baggers there never would have been any feeling between the races other than friendly. No honest negro fears the mythical Ku Klux. That organization, if it can be called one, was started more by the intolerance of the negroes than anything else. Negroes have come to me and said, 'I dare not vote the conservative ticket.' In many instances where they attempted to exercise their political opinions independently they were mobbed and often driven from their homes by negroes, who are driven to this course by the carpet-baggers. This state of affairs is, however, fast wearing away, and the negroes are rapidly beginning to find out their best friends. It is coming about slowly, but surely, and in a few years the negroes of the South will be as much divided in politics as the white population of any of the Northern States now is."

This ended my conversation with Mr. Thompson, who again remarked that he had been interviewed under protest, and said he, "I have been so long on the political gridiron that I do hate anything like publicity in connection with politics." I thanked him for his kindness and bade him a very good morning.

THE POLITICIANS ARE GATHERING,

but for what purpose is not developed; but wiseacres say there is "something in the wind." Governor Walker arrived last night, Governor Randolph is still here—perhaps the two handsomest Executives in the country—Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania is here; so is Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana; Judge Robert Ould, of exchange notoriety; Colonel William T. Sutherlin, of Virginia; General Wistar, of Pennsylvania; General Butler and Colonel Souber, of South Carolina; W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, and a host of others, while a few more distinguished lights are expected in the next few days. General Beauregard will be here next week.

THE JUSTICE OF AN APOSTLE OF "THE RIGHTS OF MAN."

Sharp Letter from Madame Henri Delescluze.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—It appears that there are two ways of conducting a newspaper. The editor of the HERALD may, from various causes, be led into false and damaging statements concerning individuals connected with matters public, but, as far as I have observed, he is always ready to open his columns to the injured person or his friends and allow them to correct, if possible, an error. If an editor inadvertently injures another and offers all the reparation in his power he is said to possess a trait strongly characteristic of a gentleman. If a man thus offends one may generally count on speedy justice. But if a knave slanders a man or a woman, wilfully or malignantly, he is certain not only to refuse all reparation but keenly enjoys the suffering which his malice inflicts, and redoubles insult in small, tricky ways, satisfied while he thinks he stings.

The following letter is refused publication in the paper where it ought to appear. I appeal, therefore, to the HERALD, asking the favor of being permitted through its columns to defend the slandered lady of whom it treats:—

THE SISTER OF DELESCLUZE.

JERSEY CITY, August 7, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE:—

The following paragraph appeared in the *Tribune* of Saturday, August 5. The paper was brought to me by one of your own subscribers in great indignation at its yesterday morning:—

"The sister of Delescluze, the famous Communist, now in her sixty-fifth year, is to be tried by a council of war at Versailles on various charges. She is said to have been a *pétroleuse* and to have murdered several of the troops of Thiers. According to some accounts she is a venerable fury."

My husband being out of town, and, moreover, no reader of the *Tribune*, I trust that this miserable libel on his sister will never come to his knowledge. But, however this may be, I take it upon myself in his absence to write to you in relation to it.

You are constantly crying out against the "lies" and "slanders" heaped upon the name of the editor of the *Tribune*. Your experience has taught you that political hate is a ready and most unscrupulous inventor. You proclaim your belief that slanderers should be punished, yet you print in your "Gossip" an infamous slander against an aged lady, heartbroken by the cruelest trials and suffering under a weight of unutterable woe.

Where did you unearth this delicate bit of "gossip" which brands a woman with the monstrous crimes of incendiarism and murder? I have made this morning a careful search through foreign English and French files, through telegraphic and correspondents' news, and I find this piece of infamy nowhere but in the New York *Tribune*.

You denounce slanderers when your own name and person are concerned, yet you deliberately put in circulation a slander against an aged lady entirely unknown to you, and who, from her family position, is exposed, as you are well aware, to rancorous attack from the enemies of her brother. The most superficial examination will reject this calumny as a palpable falsehood. How could an aged lady, "sixty-five years of age," have "murdered" several of Thiers' armed troops? The cowardly mendacity of the charge will appear when I state that this maligned woman is a confirmed invalid, has been one a long time, so delicate in body and frail in strength as to have been obliged during the greater part of the last two years to keep her room. As to the tales of house burning by the women of the French capital, that malignant falsehood has been disproved again and again by eye-witnesses of the painful struggle in Paris, and denounced by them as a mean invention of the Thiers assassins, in order to excuse their horrible butchery of women and children.

The history of "Delescluze, the famous Communist," is perfectly well known to you. You printed a sketch of his career not long ago. The charge you brought against him was that he was "an uncompromising enemy of despotism and wrong." You have since published despatches said to have been found on his dead body, but whose very text proved them to have been forgeries.

No one knows better than yourself that the Commune fought for municipal liberty as a necessary safeguard to the republic. If it sought to secure justice for the *prolétaire* and a recognition of his real weight and worth in the human family, these were to come as an outgrowth of the liberties and just legislation guaranteed by the independence of the Commune. This was, perhaps, a visionary folly—a dream; but it was a dream which good men need not blush to cherish. You have denounced the Commune to your heart's content, without having a particle of reliable evidence proving it to have committed crimes. You have allowed yourself a latitude of denunciation only limited when epithet was exhausted. You have assailed Delescluze, the Communist leader. Was not all this enough to have satisfied your ambition as "a conservator of morals?" Could you not have withheld the dastardly and inexcusable slander printed in the *Tribune* of Saturday against Delescluze's sister, and which has no foundation but blind hate?

You have had the will and the means of giving this slander a wide publicity. You have offered it to others for circulation. It remains to be seen whether you will have the justice to print this letter which contains its refutation.

ELIZABETH MIRIAM DELESCLUZE.

No allusion has been made to this letter by the *Tribune*. Months of vituperation against the Commune has not satisfied its greedy hate.

In the thick of the fight, and while the Commune was struggling for the municipal liberties of which Paris had been robbed by Napoleon III., the editors of the *Tribune* could not conceal their contempt for a national guard, composed largely of working mechanics—mere printers, machinists, masons and such. These French artisans, among the most skilful in the world, were regarded by the splendid patricians of the *Tribune* as "cooks," "waiters," "porters," in fact "scum," led by "obscure" individuals. It was nothing to them that vulgar spite furnished them falsehood; but, supposing their charges true that these guards were waiters and porters, the poorest fact should have held in check the superb scorn of these *Tribune* noblemen whose own fathers, or grandfathers, at best, were lordly cowboys in New England or princely hostlers in Berlin.

Now, since the battle is ended, they skulk after the remains of the brave men who laid down their lives for a principle, seeking to rob them of name, character and merit in the eyes of men, and using their dead faces as lapstones whereon to manufacture libel. And if beside the corpses of the courageous rebels these newspaper Thenardiers happen to spy a weeping woman relative they plant their muddy boots into her face to let her feel by a blow that she has bold and courageous enemies. Thus they conduct themselves toward the dead who can make no defence, and toward any of kin with them who are followed by persecution—particularly if it be a woman. They know that they have her and hers at a disadvantage. They are monarchs of all they survey in their columns, and they take good care that nothing shall enter therein to refute their slanders or expose their baseness. Then they reflect with pride that "no one dare contradict a newspaper." They call this "the power of the press." Yes; it is the power, and the chief power, of the press which they happen to preside over, but it is a power they share with every cowardly ruffian who strikes a woman from a point behind which he believes himself safe. It is a power they share with the highwayman thief who stabs a man in the back, assaults the woman at his side, robs them both and then boasts of the terror he inspires. It is well for journalism that the greater part of the American press does not covet the character of a slanderous bully. Yours, respectfully,

E. M. D.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	81	79½	3 P. M.	89	88
6 A. M.	81	78	6 P. M.	82	85
9 A. M.	83	81	9 P. M.	80	80
12 M.	82	87	12 P. M.	77	77

Average temperature yesterday 81⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 81⅞

Officer Harding, of the Eighteenth precinct, shot a mad dog in East Twenty-fifth street yesterday afternoon.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown boy, about twelve years of age, was drowned at the foot of West Tenth street, by falling into the river while attempting to jump from one oyster boat to another. The body was recovered and sent to the Morgue for identification.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

An Officer Attacked.

Court street, South Brooklyn, was last evening the scene of a riot. Officer Dougherty, it appears, of the Butler street station house, attempted to arrest a drunken brawler, named Michael Casey, when the friends of the latter assembled *en masse* and charged the officer for the purpose of snatching the prisoner from his grasp. The officer raised his club and defended himself as best he could until Roundsman Martin and three other officers came to his relief. These instantly advanced upon the rebellious multitude, and by dint of severe clubbing forced them back and made their way to the station house.

A Temperance Lesson.

John Bond, his wife and their little boy, aged five years, occupied a cellar located at the union of York street and Greene lane. Late yesterday evening Officer Conway found the mother in a drunken sleep on the floor and the little innocent lifeless in the miserable bed. He had been sick for weeks and died while his drunken mother slept.

THE NEW DRUG LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There appears to be a great amount of excitement and a spirit of resistance among the druggists against the law passed by the last Legislature regulating the sale of drugs, and a determination on the part of quite a number of them to resist the law. If those who are holding meetings and devising plans to evade the law would take a little time to ascertain what the law really is they would at once see that the law is not only a just one, but one which should be enforced. The writer, who is an owner of a drug store, took the pains to call upon this board, or, rather, its gentlemanly secretary, and from him ascertained that the law prohibits any person putting up a prescription or dispensing poisons without having a certificate from the Board of Examiners. Surely no druggist can deny that there should be some regulation in regard to the sale of poisons and the preparing of prescriptions. The statement which has been made that no one will be permitted to sell salts or senna, &c., without having passed an examination before this board is not true. The law does not prohibit a clerk selling the ordinary drugs called for at the counter of a drug store; but it does prohibit—and justly, too—any person selling poisons or putting up a prescription without having some qualification. Let all physicians who put up their own prescriptions be compelled to pass this examination, as well as the druggists, and let us hear no more about opposing the law. If there are any druggists who are not competent to pass this examination let them employ a clerk or clerks who have been examined for prescription clerks, and let them dispense poisons and attend to the prescriptions. Surely, if there is a man in the drug business who is unable to pass an examination he ought to be prevented from dealing out death miscellaneously. Would it not speak much better for the druggists, and tend to elevate their profession, if they would all combine to enforce the law rather than resist it?

C. B. S.

MORE SUNDAY STABBING.

John C. Butler, of 391 East Twenty-fourth street, was arraigned before Alderman Cuddy, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with a felonious assault on Robert Sanders. They became engaged in a quarrel at First avenue and Twenty-fifth street, about two o'clock, and Butler attacked Sanders with a dirk knife, stabbing him three times, twice in the arm and once in the left breast. Sanders was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Butler was held to await the result of his injuries.

CLUBBED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

At a late hour on Saturday night John Cooney and Patrick McGinn, young men whose reputations do not stand good with the police, entered the residence of John Logan, Skillman street, near Union avenue, Williamsburg, and acted in a most outrageous manner. When Mr. Logan attempted to eject the fellows they assaulted him in a most brutal manner, one of them clubbing him on the head so savagely that his life is placed in jeopardy. Cooney and McGinn were arrested yesterday by Detective Short, and they are locked up in the Morrell street station house to await the result of Mr. Logan's injuries.

RESCUING A PRISONER.

While Officer Thompson, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, was passing through West Houston street yesterday afternoon, with a prisoner, whom he was conveying to the station house, he was attacked by a party of the prisoner's friends, one of whom, named Thompson, wrenched his club from him and struck him on the arm with it, dislocating his elbow, and rescuing the prisoner. After a severe struggle the officer succeeded in arresting Thompson, but the first prisoner escaped.

Died.

MADDEN.—On Saturday, August 12, at twenty-five minutes past nine P. M., after a brief illness, PATRICK MADDEN, late of Pastor's Opera House, aged 25 years.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral; also the friends of his stepfather, Henry Isherwood; his brothers, Thomas Madden and Henry Isherwood; also his brothers-in-law, Thomas Brennan and John Quinn. The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, 868 Third avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, at one o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, August 15, 1871.

B. P. O. E.—The members of New York Lodge, No. 1, will assemble in their lodge rooms on Tuesday, August 15, 1871, at half-past eleven A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Patrick Madden. By order of THOMAS G. RIGGS, R. H. P., pro tem.

LOUIS FROMME, Secretary pro tem.

(For other Deaths see Third Page.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 09	Moon rises...morn	8 14
Sun sets	7 00	High water...eve	7 23

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Assyria	Aug 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Aug 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Limer'k	Aug 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Hannover	Aug 17	Bremen	58 Broad st.
Oceanic	Aug 19	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of London	Aug 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Australia	Aug 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Alexandria	Aug 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	Aug 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Pereire	Aug 26	Havre	58 Broadway
Britannia	Aug 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Aug 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Atlantic	Sept 2	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Lafayette	Sept 9	Havre	58 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

☞ The reported arrival of the steamship Oceanic, from Liverpool, in yesterday's Herald, was an error of the Western Union Telegraphic Company.

Steamship Wyoming (Br), Whineray, Liverpool Aug 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse and passengers, to Williams & Guion. Aug 10, lat 43 50, lon 59 16, passed a Cunard brig-rigged steamer, bound east; 11th, lat 42 50, lon 63 55, a bark-rigged steamer of same line, bound east. The Wyoming arrived off Sandy Hook at 11:20 PM Saturday, and made the usual night signals, but was evidently mistaken for the Oceanic.

Steamship Oceanic (Br), Thompson, Liverpool Aug 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse and passengers, to J H Sparks. 13th inst, at 4:45 AM, passed steamship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool; 5:07 AM, a French steamer, bound east; 5 57 AM, a North German steamer, do; 6:20 AM, a National steamer, do; 7:15 AM, a North German ship, commercial code signals QBPH, bound west.

Steamship Cortes, Whitman, New Orleans, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Aug 10, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. 11th inst, at 7:20 AM, 24 miles SW of Frying Pan Shoal lightship, passed bark Victoria Perez, bound south.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Charter Oak (of Searsport), Tukey, Boston 4 days, in ballast, to Carver & Barnes.

Ship Elcano, Brown, Boston 4 days, in ballast, to Lunt Bros.

Bark Maria Clotilde (Ital), Dicarlindo, Liverpool 52 days, with coal, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage; had westerly winds to the Banks; was 30 days from thence to port, with light winds and dense fogs; had a pilot on board 8 days.

Bark Megunticook, Crane, Sydney, CB, 17 days, with coal to C E Swain & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and thick fogs all the passage.

Brig Scotland (Br), Willis, Port au Prince, 13 days, with logwood, to R Murray, Jr—vessel to R P Metcalf & Co. Had light southerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Little Fury (Br), Wyman, Arecibo, PR, 12 days, with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather.

Brig Adaline Richardson, White, Addison, Me, 10 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr M W Drew, Perry, Jacksonville 7 days, with lumber, to Drew & Buck.

Schr Eureka, Moore, Jacksonville 7 days, with lumber, to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr J H Leavy, Browers, Georgetown, DC, for New Bedford. 10th inst, off Chincoteague, sprung a leak.

Schr Bonita, Evans, Virginia.

Schr O Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr Canada, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr Jos Allen, Kelso, Virginia.

Schr Katie J Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore for New Haven.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Viola, Hall, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Nellie Carr, Ensil, Bangor for Greenpoint, with lumber to master.

Schr Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, New Haven for New York.

Schr C H Hallock, Frisbee, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr E & Tyler, Smith, Middletown for New York, with stone to master.

Schr Empress, Kennedy, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Mary A Robinson, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Elizabeth, Hodgdon, Rockland for New York, with lime to master.

Schr Nautilus, Hale, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Ruth S Hodgdon, Pendleton, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Belle Bedeck, Knowlton, Rockport for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr Reno, Foster, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Louisa Snow, Hill, Calais for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Ida Ella, Smith, Pembroke for New York, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Mary Susan, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Neptune's Bride, Grierson, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr A Burton, Poole, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Montrose & Co.

Schr Fannie Hazard, Clark, East Greenwich for New York.

Schr J & F Mapes, Roe, Bangor for Flushing, with lumber to Roe & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Hill, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr A K Woodward, Woodward, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Martha Weeks, Green, Sullivan for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Gamma, Huntley, Campobello for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Eliza Hamilton, Hamilton, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Wm McLoon, Hart, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Pallas, French, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr P & Reading RR No 80, Hicks, Black Rock for Philadelphia.

Schr Telegraph, Nickerson, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Elm City, Kelly, Rockport for New York, with paving stone to master.

Schr G L Lovell, Rockport for New York, with stone to Johnson & Co.

Schr Oregon, Perry, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Anaconda, Wallace, Millbridge for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Saugatuck, Davis, Pictou Bay for New York, with wood to order.

Schr A J Lindsay, Crockett, Rockland for New York, with lime to Hamilton & Co.

Schr Reading Railroad No 42, Burton, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr W F Burden, Adams, Providence for Rondout.

Schr A Pharo, Bingham, Providence for Rondout.

Schr J B McKee, Wilson, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr Chancellor, Curtis, Providence for New York.

Schr Franconia, Jarvis, Newburyport for New York.

Schr B Lindsay, Hill, New Haven for Rondout.

Schr Kent, Montgomery, New Haven for Rondout.

Schr Union, Mapes, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Alexander, Cathcart, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Helen Augusta, Wells, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr Jacob Lorillard, Beebe, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr Frank Maria, Wood, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr Isaac Sherwood, Baker, Providence for Haverstraw.

Schr Texas, Catlin, Hartford for Newburg.

Schr F Merwin, Smith, New London for Alexandria.

Schr Connecticut, Phinney, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr Gen Howard, Johnson, Providence for New York.

Schr John Brooks, Fox, New Haven for Jersey City.

Schr Allen H Brown, Layton, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Artist, Parker, Portchester for New York.

Schr Thos Ellis, Kelly, Danversport for New York.

Schr Wm Capes, Baker, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Eva, Sherman, Norwich for Hoboken.

Schr Gen Scott, Post, Fall River for New York.

Schr H A Deming, Murphy, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr J B Spofford, McIntire, Stony Brook for New York.

Schr Gilson Carman, Cole, Nova Scotia for New York.

Schr H Wellington, Harris, Cromwell for New York.

Schr Niantic, Pendleton, Taunton for New York.

Schr Emerald, De Castro, Sag Harbor for New York.

Schr David Nelson, Ferris, Stamford for New York.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Elwood, Southport for New York.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Alfaratta, O'Neal, New York for St John, NB.

Brig G G Troop, Ferris, New York for Boston.

Schr Freedom (Br), King, New York for Windsor, NS.

Schr Welcome Home (Br), Hatter, New York for Harbor Grace, Nf.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.

Schr Julia Ann, Wells, Clinton Point for Providence.

Schr Evelyn, Pettis, New York for Belfast.

Schr H E Brown, Sackett, New York for Norwich.

Schr Eliza Ann, Humphries, New York for Bristol.

Schr Ella, Sammis, New York for Huntington.

Schr Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.

Schr Hannah F Brown, Sackett, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr Thos W Thorne, Scranton, New York for Providence.

Schr John Randolph, Robbins, New York for New Bedford.

WHITESTONE, LI, Aug 13—8:45 PM.

The brig which towed up last night still remains anchored off Flushing flats.

BELOW.

Bark Charles Forbes, Sweet, from Sydney, CB, with coal, to master. (Was spoken Aug 10, lat 40 50, lon 67 (by pilot boat David Mitchell, No 3).

Wind at sunset S, light.

Miscellaneous.

The purser of the steamship Oceanic, from Liverpool, has our thanks for favors.

We are indebted to purser R G Evans, of the steamship Wyoming, from Liverpool, for his attentions.

We are under obligations to Purser Walter Pym, of the steamship H Livingston, from Savannah, for favors.

Spoken.

Ship Astronom (NG), Klopper, from Bremen for New York, July 26, lat 46 35, lon 31 14.

Ship Helene (NG), Ruschen, from Bremen for Baltimore, Aug 9, lat 40 58, lon 67 30 (by pilot boat David Mitchell, No 3).

Bark Dover, Blipben, from Richmond for Bordeaux, Aug 5, lat 3 30, lon 72 80.

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAM, July 28—Arrived, bark Geo Peabody (Br), Hilton, Liverpool to load for New Orleans.

ARECIBO, July 28—In port brigs Henry & Louise, Hand, for New York ldg, to sail Aug 3; Sullivan, Perry, for Boston wtg orders.

BRISTOL, July 30—Arrived, bark Atlantic, Pennell, Ljune.

CALCUTTA, July 1—In port ships Geraldine Paget (Br), Duke, and Janet Court (Br), Crawford, for New York; Knight Companion, Lecraw; British Viceroy (Br), Buchartz; Erato (Br), Jones; Eredice (Br), Bennett, and Asia (Br), Webster, all for New York ldg; Cromwell, Robinson, for Boston do; Garden Reach, Gilmore, unc.

Proceeding down the river 1st, ships John O'Gaunt (Br), Greggs; Calcutta (Br), Morrison, and Pearl of India (Br), Johnson, for New York; Howden (Br), Ditchburn, for Boston.

Went to sea from Saugor June 28, ship Infexible, Lyall, for Boston.

DEAL, Aug 1—Arrived, Elnigkeit, Kantel, London for New Bedford (and anchored).

FALMOUTH, Aug 1—Sailed, ship America (Br), Bartlett (from Guanape), Hamburg.

GREENOCK, July 31—Sailed, ship Missouri, Bradburn, New York.

MAYAGUEZ, July 30—In port brigs Serena P Smith, Downs, from Bangor, arrived 27th, dtsg; T Towner, Rice, for New Haven ldg; G W Chase, Pettingill, from Guayanilla, arrived 25th, with part cargo, for New York; Harry, Smyley, from Brunswick, Ga, arrived 28th; schr Wm Wilson, Wilson, from Aguadilla, in ballast, for Baltimore ldg.

Sailed 27th, brigs Rising Sun, for New Haven; Daisy (Br), for New York.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 30—In port, steamship Hornet, for New York; bark Navigator (Fr), ldg for Havre; brigs Ville de Blanc (Fr), for St Marc to load for Havre; Oliver, Barnholm, ldg for New York, to sail in 2 days; Marine, Reed, do for do in 8 days; Gold Finder, Young, do for Boston in 6 days; schr Isaac Oliver, Pennel for Miragoane, to load for New York.

QUEBEC, Aug 10—Arrived, steamship St Patrick, Stephen, Glasgow; ship Carrier Dove, Fish, St John, NB, for Montreal.

SHIELDS, Aug 1—Arrived, Grace Sargent, Pote, Hamburg; A & E Lovitt, Goudy, Bremerhaven.

Sailed 1st, Hope, for New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 12, AM—Arrived, brigs Antelope, Peterson, Baltimore; Cascatelle, Simmons, Hoboken; schrs Augustine & Marie (Fr), Yoon, Rosario; H A Hunt, Peterson, Alexandria; Oneida, Watts; Chris Loeser, Davis; Wm Tice, Tice; Romner, Foss, and Juliet, Strout, Philadelphia; Pioneer, Lothrop, Hoboken.

Cleared—Steamships Tarifa (Br), Murphy, Liverpool; Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; ship Florence Nightingale (Br), Thompson, Sueditao; schrs Joseph Baxter, Baxter, Alexandria, Va; Sydney C Tyler, Burrell, Philadelphia.

13th—Arrived, bark Novanaldo (Br), Deas, London; brigs Giuseppina, Palermo; Robert Dillon, Norkoping; Helen, Surinam; Solista, Trapani; Isadora, Port au Platte; Joseph Clark, Hoboken; schr B F Waite, St Marc.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, Aug 5—Sailed, bark Polly, Inkster, Liverpool.

FERNANDINA, Aug 8—Arrived, schr Lucy Hammond, Cole, Nuevitas.

NORFOLK, Aug 11—Arrived, steamship Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Boston; schr Egbert T Smith, Rose, New York.

Cleared—Brig M A Chase, Dolan, Matanzas.

PORTLAND, Aug 11—Arrived, schrs Warren Sawyer, Cobb, Georgetown, DC; Maracaybo, Henley, New York.

Cleared—Schrs H Bryttson, Hurst, New York; Free Wind, Frisbee, Newark.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 5—Sailed, ships Theodore Ducos (Fr), Guignon, Burrard Inlet; Two Brothers, Gibbs, Mollendo, Peru.

12th—Arrived, ship St John, Liverpool.

SALEM, Aug 11—Arrived, steamer Norwich, Hines, New York via New Bedford; schrs A Hammond, Paine, Port Johnson; H Curtis, Haskell, Elizabethport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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